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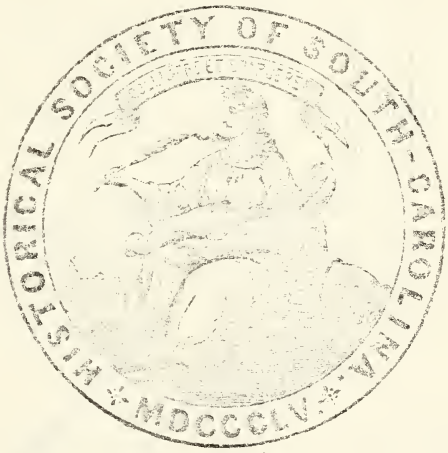

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CHARLESTON:
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* In consequence of the residence of Professor Rivers in Columbia, the Recording Secretary is also charged with correspondence on the domestic business of the Society.

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INTRODUCTION.

The volume now offered to the South-Carolina Historical Society contains, entire, the Journal of the Second Council of Safety for the years 1775–76. As much space as our printers could give has been devoted to the abstract of documents from the State paper office, London. These abstracts are still coming from the Society's agent, and matter sufficient to fill a volume is now on hand. It is obvious that until they shall all have been printed, and properly indexed, their great value cannot be duly appreciated. How soon this shall be done, will depend upon the interest which the public may take in their dissemination. Mean time the collections of the Society are increasing, and the Pinckney papers have, since the issue of the second volume, been added to its treasures.

The reader is requested not to judge harshly of the printer when he meets familiar names under a strange orthography. The Committee of Publication has not considered itself as invested with editorial powers; but with a charge to print what they find written—when errors, obviously clerical, were found, they were corrected; but frequently names were so repeatedly found spelled otherwise than they are now spelled, that it was judged expedient to follow the manuscript. It is not claimed by either printer or committee that no errors exist which may not be found also in the manuscript. These, doubtless are many. No pains, however, have been spared to render the work all that it pretends to be, a faithful copy of the Society's collections.

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ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

By W. H. TRESCOT, Esq.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

However political philosophers may disagree as to the respective merits of a consolidated or a federal government—however commentators on the Constitution may differ as to the leading idea of its provisions, and the shape into which its founders expected it to develope—this much is certain, that now States have become the great factors by which nearly all of our results are accomplished, that State pride, State influence, State enterprise, as distinguished from the action of our central congressional government, are the means by which, and the channels through which, the far larger and more important part of our daily life is conducted.

If an American be asked abroad of what country are you, his first impulse is to answer, I am a New Yorker, a Virginian, a Massachusetts man, or a Carolinian, as the fact may be. Whatever his pride in his nationality, his home instincts and affections are bounded by State lines. And as the English Queen said, that when she was dead they would find "Calais" graven on her heart; so on every American heart there is written the name of some locality, obscure, hidden away from the eyes of historians and geographers, in the nook of some great mountain range, in the cove of some vast river, in the rich valley of some empire State, but the spot still around which all that is truly his life revolves—where the governor's review made the event of his schoolboy days; where Judges, holding the State commission, first impressed

him with the majesty of law: where his first vote was cast for member of his State Legislature; where the tax for the State road or the State capitol was warmly discussed by his elders when they met at the village post office or gathered around the dinner table; the spot, in short, where local interests, acting on local affections, introduced him from boyhood into a sphere of higher activity, and taught him first both his duties and his privileges as a citizen.

And this strong State influence governs wider interests. Has the President an important office to fill, he must select the State before he can scrutinize the fitness of the man—for New York, and Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, must have appointments of such and such dignity. Let any individual senator show ever so great ability, if he ceases to be the expression of his State he is powerless for good. So that really, although the central government has immense patronage, it cannot use it except under State confirmation; for example after example in our political history has proven that, powerful as is the government at Washington, it never has made, and it never can make, any man strong enough to fight against his own State—while the cordial support of any State, the smallest in the confederation, can invest even an ordinary man with almost measureless importance. A curious illustration of the mode in which this State sentiment not only controls the national policy, but divides the national glory, may be found in the history of the late Mexican war. Every one must have observed how jealously the surplus of national fame was, so to speak, distributed among the States; how the public interest in the several States concentrated upon the achievements, not so much of the army as of the Kentucky regiment, and the Mississippi regiment, and the Palmetto regiment; how, at the close of the war, the general national reputation was shared out in small parcels to the host of volunteers who scattered homewards, each to contribute his might to his State treasury, and to become the hero of his local newspaper.

One of the consequences of this predominating State influence, taken in connection with the fact that most of the original thirteen States had independent colonial existences before the revolution, has been, that the attention and interest of our people have been more attracted to their State histories than to the record of their federal life. But while this condition of things ought long since to have produced elaborate State histories, the sphere of State action has been so domestic, and under our con-

stitution the great national events which form the usual staple of history have been so entirely within the province of our federal government, that it is impossible to impart to the records of any State that broad and general interest which history demands. For example: the public opinion of any one State might be decisive in a crisis of public affairs, and yet nobody but the citizens of the State would feel any direct interest in the details of the State struggle, embracing, as they would, the political history of men utterly unknown beyond their cities and counties. And as in our Confederacy every State has a private as well as a public life, the State historian is compelled either to confine himself to the resulting influence of the State, which can generally be summed up in a paragraph, or by dwelling upon local interests and local worthies, to contract his narrative to a scope as narrow in comparison to general history as is the domestic life of a great man to the larger sphere of his public achievement.

There is another and very important limitation to the scope of State Histories; and that is, that while the great colonial division of the country have been sub-divided into many States, the original colonies had each but one centre from which radiated their separate histories, and thus the interest of several States is in great measure confined to that one State which contains their old centre of civilization. Thus, the settlement of Plymouth and Jamestown might, in a very general sense, be considered as including the essential history of the English colonization of this country, and the two might, in a broad analysis, be considered as historical types. In this sense the States which have gradually and only very recently been developed from the territorial embryo into representative existence, can scarcely be said to have any history at all. Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa have been settled so regularly, so entirely in accordance with the established, normal principles of our growth, that the events of their history possess no more individuality than any sum selected as the example of an arithmetical rule.

Difficult, therefore, as a State History must always be, from the character of its material and the necessary but honest prejudices which belong to it, there is always a preliminary question to be answered before it can ever be undertaken—a question of paramount interest to a Society which, like ours, professes for its object the cultivation and illustration of State History—and that is: Has our State a history to be illustrated? I propose, then,

to-night to consider, however briefly and imperfectly, whether South Carolina can claim an historical place in the Union; and if so, upon what elements of character, and upon what achievement, that claim rests.

When I ask gravely whether South Carolina has a history, I do not of course mean whether there are interesting passages in the story of her colonization—whether the events of her colonial life, the deeds and men of her revolutionary period, the policy and speeches of her statesmen in more recent times, have not extended their fame beyond her own narrow limits, and become part or parcel of our national history. Almost every State in our confederacy contains some famous spot, or has given to the country some famous man. Bunker Hill is in Massachussetts, Independence Hall in Pennsylvania, Lake Champlain in Vermont, Saratoga in New York, and New Orleans in Louisiana. These places have all been the scenes of great events, and you cannot separate the spot from the achievements. So obscure villages, and old farmsteads, and deserted homes are scattered all over the land, which have been consecrated as the birth-places of the great men who have lived and died among us. But this alone cannot make a State historical in any broad sense. What I wish to know is, whether South Carolina has made any special contribution to the general civilization of the Union—whether she has given to the past any distinctive element which has modified the grand result; and if so, whether she has done her work, or whether her character is a living principle, still active for good.

I trust that I approach the subject with that truthful gravity which alone becomes it. I cannot, indeed, I would not, forget that I am a son of Carolina, born to a large inheritance of honorable fame; surrounded and sustained by high and noble memories; that far behind me, guarding the spotless shield of my native State, stand the monumental effigies of great men made perfect;* that it is my privilege to walk in the light of glorious examples. I cannot forget that, as the years have gone by, into her bosom have been gathered the venerable men and the pure women whose lips and lives have taught me to be true, and just, and brave; and that to me her very soil is holy ground. Forget! Who of

*"Twas the old gallant English blood,
And many a shadowy ancestor
Guarding his sculptured arms afar,
That day in memory stood.
[*Mrs. Howe's "Words for the Hour," p. 36.*

us can forget—who of us but feels that nothing, neither time, nor trouble, nor the dim eye, nor the dull ear, can separate us from the love of South Carolina—can shut us out from the solemn music of the wind in her pine forests, the glory of the sunlight on her broad marshes, the glow of the great ocean as it clasps her beautiful coasts—all those sights and sounds with which she nursed the sentiment of our youth, refreshed the vigor of our manhood, and with which she will soothe the hours of that long twilight when we will all creep gladly to her bosom, there to rest forever!

But this strong State affection, although pure and earnest, although right even where it is unreasoning, is not enough. Indeed this very enthusiasm has betrayed us into more than one extravagance, and of late South Carolina has been wounded in the house of her friends. More than once has the calm self-respect of the old Carolina breeding been caricatured by the consequential insolence of a vulgar imitation. Forced, perhaps by circumstances, to think of ourselves more than was profitable, we have learned to talk about ourselves much more than was needful. We seem, somehow, to have become uncertain of our old position, and boast of our birthright in language which we never inherited from our fathers. It cannot be amiss, then, to look back gravely, not only upon what we have been, but why we have been, and thus realize the advice of the poet—advice as practical in its effects as it is lofty in its expression:

> Love thou, thy land with love far brought
> From out the storied past, and used
> Within the present, but transfused
> Through future time, by power of thought.

The history of South Carolina, like that of all the original States, divides itself into three periods: its settlement, its colonial government, and its existence as a State since the revolution.

The various attempts made to settle Carolina before the first permanent English colony was established, possess, I think, very little direct interest for us. Picturesque passages of life they furnish. The old steel-clad warriors, the naked Indians, the majestic, solitary rivers, the stillness of the great rich forests, are all beautiful and true enough for poetry or art. But they have all gone far away from us. Like Ribaud's Column, with its graceful wreaths of laurel and native jessamine, what was fair has faded, and what was strong has crumbled; and the very land on which that famous memorial stood, upon whichever of the bright

islands of Broad River it may be, is more valued, and very naturally, by the honest gentleman who owns it, for the yield of cotton to its acres, than for the brave and gentle memories which shadow its grass, and still, perhaps, murmur among its palmettoes.

But with the English settlement our history begins. The contrast between the character of the settlement of the northern and southern colonies was so marked, that it has become universally recognized, and we hear constantly of the antithesis between the Puritan and the Cavalier. Now it is true that a great contrast does exist; and, between Massachusetts and Virginia, Plymouth and Jamestown, Captain Smith and Elder Brewster, this antithesis may be accurate in its rather extravagant expression. Not so, however, with regard to Carolina. If I read history correctly, there was very little of the Cavalier element in the settlement of this State; and as I cannot help thinking that we indulge in no little cant on this subject, thus unintentionally obscuring and diminishing some of the most honourable and powerful elements of our native growth and character, I will endeavor to analyze the character of that settlement. In so doing, I shall compare Carolina with Virginia, rather than with New England; for the contrast between the early Puritan settlement and our own is broad and obvious, while the differences between Virginia and Carolina, although very strong, are not so patent.

In point of age Virginia had the advantage of nearly a century over Carolina, and a century which embraced great revolutions in human thought. The earlier settlement of Virginia was undertaken at a time when the old monarchical spirit was strong; when loyalty to the person of the sovereign was the crowning virtue in the character of the perfect gentleman; a time when the love of wild adventure was an ardent stimulant to bold and dangerous undertaking; when the discovery and settlement of vast and vague empires in the new world were still looked to by grave statesmen as balances of the overgrown and detested Spanish domination; and the adventurers went forth in the veritable spirit of knight-errantry, to bring back the homage of mysterious tribes of men, the rich spoils of mighty galleons, the fruits and flowers of lands of marvelous beauty, all to be laid as trophies at the feet of the Virgin Queen. And the heroes of this early history are brave and courtly, the very pick of England's chivalry—men like Raleigh and Gilbert, and that pure and noble gentleman, Sir Richard Grenville. Then, again, Virginia was an important colony at the

time of the great rebellion, stood by King Charles I. in the true Cavalier spirit, and when the fight was over made equal terms with Cromwell.

Carolina, on the contrary, was not settled until a much later day. The spirit of chivalry which became utterly extinct after the death of Queen Elizabeth, the last exploit of which was the destruction of the Spanish Armada, infused no romance into our settlement. Even the genuine Cavalier spirit had died out, for there was no Carolina in the days of the great rebellion. No British vessel drooped her colors in any Carolina harbour in mournful intelligence of the death of brothers and friends at Naseby or Marston Moor; the sound of the fatal blow which struck so heavily upon the loyal heart of England, woke no shuddering echo in our yet untrodden forests. It was not until England had passed through all these trials—not until Cromwell had done his work and gone to his judgment—not until Charles the II. had returned to wonder where were the rebels who had slain his father, and to find all England, not Cavalier, but clamorous for royal bounty, that our settlement was commenced. And the founders of our history are not brave and gallant knights, but wary politicians; the slow and cautious Monk, the prudent Clarendon, the shrewd and sagacious Shaftesbury. There was no romance in their work—no Virgin Queen to play chivalry before; but they looked to large acres, steady hard-working colonists, quit-rents, imposts, money. In other and shorter words, the settlement of Virginia was undertaken as an achievement—the settlement of Carolina was begun as an investment.

In the next place the early settlers brought with them the theory of 1688—the same in principle which beheaded Charles I., exiled James II., and developed afterwards into our own revolution. Now this theory is the direct reverse in its principles and consequences of all that belongs to the Cavalier spirit, which is nothing more nor less than the feudal system, dying out as an institution, but still lingering as a sentiment. The truth is, the people of Carolina were whigs—old-fashioned English whigs. All their acts and their words from the earliest differences between the people and the proprietary government, through the revolution, down to the latest State paper in our history, prove direct descent from that stock. Our very constitutional abstractions, for which we have become so famous, from then until now, are but reproductions of the spirit and style of the Convention of 1689;

and even Mr. Calhoun's mental pedigree can be traced back link by link, to Lord Somers and old Sergeant Maynard.

Independent, too, of this theory, the very fact that the proprietary government stood between our early settlers and the crown, demanding their allegiance, but in no way attracting their loyalty, made resistance so much the more easy; and in consequence no colony exhibited an earlier, more resolute or sturdier independence, a clearer intention, and, I may fairly add, a higher ability to govern itself.

And the early occupation of the settlers in Carolina afforded no room for artificial distinctions; no scope for the exercise of a sentimental loyalty. A very few hundred men, in a malarious climate, living in log cabins, with Indians on one side and Spaniards on the other, soon learned what each man was really worth, and no man's life was a sinecure then. We are very apt to be misled by names, and we cannot help attaching to such titles as Governor, and Council, and Parliament, rather grand and imposing associations. But the work which these great officers of State had to do, and to their credit be it said, which they did, was very homely. For instance, in November, 1671, before the Governor and Council came Mr. Henry Hughes, and, in the words of the record,

"Made his complaint on behalf of our sovereign Lord the King against Thomas Screeman, gentleman, for that the said Thomas Screeman, upon the — day of October, 1671, at Charlestowne, in this province, did feloniously take and carry away from the said Henry Hughes, one Turkey Cock, of the price of ten pence of lawful English money: upon consideration whereof and the evidences then and there brought in, the Grand Council adjudged the said Screeman to be guilty."

And notwithstanding the "gentleman" written after his name, which is always scrupulously entered upon the record, did order:

"That the said Screeman shall be stript naked to his waiste, and receive nine lashes (a whip for that use provided) upon his naked back, by the hands of Joseph Oldyss, who is adjudged by the Grand Council to be stript naked to his waiste to performe the same; for that (what a subtlety of retributive justice) the said Joseph Oldyss, knowing of the said felonious act after it was committed, aided the said Screeman and endeavoured to conceal the offence.

"After which, that is to say, the said — day of November, Captain Lieut. Robert Donne, being brought before the Grand

Council for comforting, aiding and assisting the said Screeman to commit the said act, the said Capt'n Lieut. Donne having fully submitted himself to be tried by the Grand Council, upon consideration of the evidences brought in, &c., &c., it is adjudged that the said Capt'n Lieut. Donne is guilty in manner and forme as is afore disclosed against him. It is therefore ordered and ordeyned by the said Grand Council, that the said Capt'n Lieut. Donne shall appeare upon the — of December, at the head of the company whereof he is Capt'n Lieut., with his sword on, and there shall have his sword taken from him by the Marshall, and be cashiered from having any further command in the said company, and in the meantime, to give security for his good behaviour and appearance at the place aforesaid, or else remayn and be in the Marshall's custody."

And yet the next year, 1672, we find both the prosecutor Hughes, and the cashiered captain lieutenant elected members of Parliament. I might select from the records a score of such illustrations of the daily life of the colony, showing how very absurd it would be to apply to the habits of this scant and hard-worked colony, words and phrases significant of the relations and distinctions that belonged to the complicated civilization of the old country. Of course, as the settlement grew stronger and richer, as its prospect became clearer and more cheering, the action of the English laws which they had brought with them, and the direct legislation of the proprietors, assimilated their habit of life and government more and more nearly to English institutions; but their rude experience at the outset of their colonial life had impressed upon them too deeply ever to be eradicated, a sense of personal independence and a consciousness of personal equality.

And before the colony had attained a fixed and matured character, which it did not until about 1719, the period of the abolition of the proprietary government, this feeling was strengthened by the influence of the Huguenot immigration. For in this respect again, a very marked difference exists between the settlement of Virginia and Carolina. Virginia was essentially an English settlement, with old English prejudices, habits and institutions. In it the old frame work of English society was more closely repeated than in any other colony; and the predominance of the landed interest simply as land-owning—the hereditary influence of the primogeniture law—the supremacy of the Established Church—the ramification of large and powerful family connections, were

more strongly marked than in any other portion of the country. Even if the same habits and institutions were growing up gradually here, the French immigration was so large, became so thoroughly incorporated with the resident population, and was so wholesome and vigorous in its influence, that it modified very considerably the mind and temper of our people, and by the combination produced a third character, which differed widely from both its components, and developed a decided and vigorous life of its own. And this influence was all the stronger, because it was at first resisted. For a long time the English settlers persisted in considering the French immigrants as aliens; refused them the right of representation, denied the validity of their marriages, and restricted as narrowly as possible the free exercise of their political privileges. These difficulties it took time and temper to settle; but in their progress they worked out their own solution in the most natural way, and left as their result a character in which were fused, in admirable proportion, the strong will, the enterprise, patient but bold, the rough truthfulness of the English mind with the enthusiasm and quick facility and graceful courtesy of the French temper. I think, therefore, that to talk about the character of Carolina society as the result of the Cavalier element, or, indeed, to ascribe its peculiarities to other than native influences, is a grave error.

1st. Because the settlement of the State was not effected by men who represented the aristocratic classes of the old world. And in saying this, I do not mean that our early settlers were men of base condition; far from it. They were nearly all men of an honest degree of social respectability, many of them sprung from a class accustomed to the refinements and distinctions of an old accomplished society; and more than one, as he sat at mid-day under the shadow of unfamiliar trees, or looked at night up to strange stars, travelled back in memory to the household oaks of the old manorial hall, and was strengthened for to-morrow's work as he thought of the knightly effigy in some grey old country church. But in this new country they were all emphatically new men, and if gentle blood ran in their veins, were content to prove the height of its source by the vigour of its current.

2d. The political theories of the time which the early English settlers brought with them, were liberal in spirit, and calculated to foster and develope republican institutions; and,

3d. The early social development of the State, whatever its

English prejudices, was modified and influenced to a great extent by the character of the French immigrants.

We must look elsewhere, then, for the cause to which must be attributed our peculiar civilization: and that cause is to be found in the great underlying fact of our history—a fact which I cannot state more distinctly than in the words of Mr. Bancroft: "Of the original thirteen States, South Carolina alone was, from its cradle, essentially a planting State, with slave labour."

This fact has had a direct, incalculable, and, in some respects, anomalous influence upon our social and political character. Both the English and the French settlers brought with them to this State a strong passion for land, and had either our circumstances or climate made us a free State, we would still have been an agricultural one, though with very different characteristics. But the possession of slave labour developed several traits which do not belong generally to a population exclusively agricultural. First: A striking individuality; for it made the agriculturalist a director of labour rather than a labourer; and as the control of the master over the slave was practically almost absolute, and each man's management was the result of his own judgment and subject to no other authority, each man became a small monarch on his own estate. This absolute independence naturally created great tenacity of rights, and a watchful and resentful jealousy—of any outside interference—a jealousy encouraged both by public opinion and legislation, on account of the necessity of sustaining the master's authority as the guarantee of the safety of society. But this very jealousy and independence created, as its necessary complement, a remarkable and sensitive regard for the rights of others. The same authority which every master claimed within its own limits, he respected scrupulously in his neighbour; and men soon learned that great and valuable principle, the very essence of true constitutional liberty, without which every democracy is but a monstrous tyranny of numbers—that within the sphere of his legal responsibility, every man is the unquestioned and absolute master of his own actions. And this isolated independence, this scrupulous consideration for the rights of others, springing from the tenacity of each man to his own rights, created and fostered a sensitive courtesy in the conduct of men to each other. Despotic authority is, I know, very apt to give a harsh and peremptory habit, but that very habit rests upon the universally recognized difference between superiors and inferiors. The

right to command an inferior is a guarantee of respect to an equal, and the tone in which you speak to a slave of necessity changes when you address a freeman. The habit of command, where you have a right to obedience, developes necessarily the habit of considerate courtesy where there is no right to command; and the very existence in society of a large body of inferiors made men both jealous and cautious as to the manner which was to indicate their relations to each other. The presence of an inferior laboring class, to whom the law refused the right of testifying, had also a marked effect upon the general truthfulness of the freeman. To tell the truth was one of the privileges of the white man. To lie was considered the natural refuge of the weak and dependent slave—as a habit, it was identified with the inferior race; and from his earliest youth the Carolina boy was taught, as Xenophon says of the Persians, "to ride a horse, to hurl a javelin, and to speak the truth."

While the institution of slavery in itself exerted this happy influence upon the temper and character of the people, the very material upon which it was employed served to unite the community in one common interest. Rice, indigo and cotton were all great staples; the last and most important, unlike the cereal crops of other argricultural countries, requiring to be put into the hands of the manufacturer before it could be converted into general use, and becoming, as its culture extended, the basis of the exchange of the whole country. Add to this the fact that Carolina possessed, in Charleston, an admirable seaport, which enabled her to develope the commercial element which gave a peculiar character to her chief staple, and it is easy to see how the institution of slavery acted directly on all the interests of society, and made of all varieties of our industrial life one great copartnership.

Besides this, the fact that even during the existence of the primogeniture law, slaves, who were at one time considered as real property,* were made personal, and thus exempted from the

* The authority for the statement that slaves were ever real property in this State, is the account of the conference between Arthur Middleton, when Lieut. Governor and the Spanish deputy from St. Augustine, in reference to certain complaints of the one government against the other. "Mr. Middleton declared he looked on such injurious orders as a breach of national honour and faith, especially as negroes were real property, such as houses and lands, in Carolina." Hewitt, in Carroll's Collection, vol. 1, p. 270, 271.

action of that law; and that, after the revolution, the law itself was abolished, prevented the formation and growth of very great estates. The slave property of the State was thus being perpetually broken into small properties, to be used by individual energy and skill, to recommence new fortunes; and the character of this labor was such that, to be owned with profit, it had to be worked with judgment. Unlike the free tenantry of other agricultural countries, the landlord could not trust to the individual exertion of the tenant to repay him, but was forced to be the laborious and intelligent manager of his own labour. This necessity, coupled with the constant exercise of those powers with which the law entrusted him, in order to the police management of a slaveholding community, made of the proprietors of labour an active, energetic and hard-working class; and work, hard work, became thus the characteristic of what, in any other country, would have been a class privileged to govern and enjoy.

But slavery might have done all this, and only ended by creating a strong, haughty and powerful aristocracy. Fortunately for us, it has been able to do much more; it has realized the dream of political philosophers; it has been the great leveller, not by dragging down, but by raising up; it has made a society of equals, by elevating all citizens of the State to the condition of a privileged class. For, from the circumstances which I have described, the early settlers of the State were enabled to avoid the recognition of the class distinctions of the old world; they were literally free and equal. When slavery then became established among them, it could not be limited, and the whole society became slaveholders.

"Nor is there," says the historian Hewitt, writing of a period more than a century ago, "the smallest reason to expect that manufactures will be encouraged in Carolina, while landed property can be obtained on such easy terms. The cooper, the carpenter, the bricklayer, the ship builder, and every other artificer and tradesman, after having labored for a few years at their respective employments, and purchased a few negroes, commonly retreat to the country and settle tracts of uncultivated land. * * Even the merchant becomes weary of attending the store, and risking his stock on the stormy sea, or in the hands of men where it is often exposed to equal hazards, and therefore collects it as soon as possible, and settles a plantation.

And thus it happene dthat, by the time South Carolina became an independent State, her whole society had been both elevated and united. The highest type of character which that society possessed—independent, brave, courteous, truthful and laborious—was the representative of no class in her community, but was the common property of all her citizens. And the institution which fostered this high and noble character, being the common basis of society, not only elevated that society, but knit together all its members in their various conditions into one harmonious whole, infusing throughout the body of her citizens a manly and mutual self-respect; a quick and intelligent sympathy, which, strengthening from that day to this, has made us, as a community, a signal and singular example of common interest, mutual attachment and united energy.

From the early settlement of the colony, through the many differences which led to the abolition of the Proprietary Government, from this period to the era of the revolution, these elements were at work, moulding and perfecting the Carolina character, giving to our early history examples which we cannot surpass, but which we have fortunately been able to follow—men like Gov. Robert Johnson and William Bull, strong in their opinions, gentle in their authority, resolute, courteous, able—the force and beauty of whose characters are best learned from the warm and generous admiration of those whom they opposed.

Hewitt, describing our community just before the revolution, says: "In respect of rank, all men regarded their neighbor as their equal, and a noble spirit of benevolence pervaded the society. In point of industry, the town was like a beehive, and there were none that reaped not advantage, more or less, from the flourishing state of trade and commerce. Pride and ambition had not crept into this community; but the province was fast advancing to that state of power and opulence, when some distinctions among men necessarily takes place."

But just then came the revolution to draw our society yet closer together; to bring out, in all their strength, the peculiar excellencies of our character; to temper that character by suffering, and to crown it with the glory of successful and heroic achievement. But during the revolution, the strong individuality of the Carolina character impressed itself upon the struggle, and developed into that unique partisan warfare, so bold in its con-

ception, so brilliant in its performance, so triumphant in its result. And I cannot refer to this glorious portion of our history without acknowledging the debt which, I think, the State owes to one of her most distinguished sons, for the fidelity with which he has preserved its memory, the vigour and beauty with which he has painted its most stirring scenes, and kept alive in fiction the portraits of its most famous heroes. I consider Mr. Simms' Partisan Novels as an invaluable contribution to Carolina history.

I am young enough to speak from experience, and I am sure that many a boy who is now eagerly following his heroes through the swamps of the Santee, or along the banks of the Ashley, will find his local attachment strengthened and widened into affection for his State, and in the time to come, will do her ready and unselfish service, stimulated by the heroic traditions to which the imagination of the novelist has imparted a dramatic and living reality.

But even during the passionate struggle of the revolution, the Carolina character never lost its balance. Its independence was illustrated by the boldness, even unto blood, with which men took opposite sides; and in the exultation of complete success, it never ceased to exercise that generous forbearance, that wise and conscientious appreciation of opposite opinions and conflicting sentiment, which has always been one of its peculiar excellencies; and it was Francis Marion, the type of all that is heroic in our State character, who called upon the legislature to respect the rights of the vanquished, and to save the Tories from the retributive justice of the Confiscation Act.

From that period onwards, the same high and generous justice has marked the conduct of the State, and the character of our public men. In the Continental Congress—in the Constitutional Convention—always, by all men—has the same tribute been borne to the Carolina character—its uniform courtesy, its strong tenacity of its own opinions, but the same careful and conscientious regard of the opinions and feelings of others; its claim, quiet, but firm, to be treated with its full measure of respectful consideration, but in return, always bearing itself to others as recognized and respected equals. It came down to us from the revolution to later days. Indeed, I know no more perfect picture of its varied excellencies than that admirable character drawn by an eminent statesman, of John Gaillard, for nearly thirty years

a Senator from this State, and for at least half of that time the presiding officer of the Senate. Sprung from the old Huguenot stock—a large slaveholder—an eminent jurist—reared in the midst of all those influences to which we attribute the peculiarities of our character, not of that pre-eminent intellect which takes a few great men out of their local connection, and gives them, as it were, the freedom of the world—he was exactly the type of the people he represented. Of him Mr. Benton says: "In the language of Mr. Macon, he seemed born for that station. Urbane in his manners, amiable in temper, scrupulously impartial, attentive to his duties, exemplary patience, perfect knowledge of the rules, quick and clear discernment, uniting absolute firmness of purpose with the greatest gentleness of manners—setting young Senators right with a delicacy and amenity which spared the confusion of a mistake—preserving order, not by authority of rules, but by the graces of deportment: such were the qualifications which commended him to the Presidency of the Senate, and which facilitated the transaction of business while preserving the decorum of the body. There was, probably, not an instance of disorder or a disagreeable scene during his long continued Presidency. He classed democratically in politics, but was as much the favorite of one side of the house as of the other, and that in the high party times of the war with Great Britain, which so much exasperated party spirit."

Well, indeed, may we look back with grateful pride upon this period of our history. Trained by the long, varied political experience of her colonial and revolutionary trials, the State had contributed largely to the wise and sober councils which organized the national government, under whose beneficent administration she hoped to reap the reward of past sacrifices. And, when that government commenced its new and difficult life, she served it with honourable fidelity. In the party struggles which characterized the first thirty years of its existence, she adhered, with unchanging firmness, to the political creed which she professed, but her public life was marked by a manly truthfulness, a conscientious justice, a simple and generous courtesy, which has become a tradition in our political history. At home she was eminently prosperous—her commerce expanded, her agriculture stimulated by the possession of a great and necessary staple, developed prodigiously in extent, and wonderfully in science—

the graces of her character flourished in rich luxuriance, and the culture, refinement and hospitality of her people, and especially of her old and honoured metropolis, added an exquisite charm to the graver virtues of her character. And this fullness of an elevated and happy life found its highest expression in the lives of her chosen and distinguished statesmen. She was represented in the Senate by the eminent man to whom I have just referred, and by others in nothing less than equal. In the House of Representatives, her youthful intellect found such exponents as Calhoun and Cheves; while both her character and intellect found its noblest illustration in one whose name is identified with all that is pure and lovely, and of good report, in our national life.

In 1811, William Lowndes entered Congress, and for ten years his calm, sagacious mind tempered the wisdom of our national councils. Gently and softly, like the pure and wholesome light, his influence spread beyond his native State, until it lit the remotest corners of this great Union. Concerned only to do right, willing and anxious to believe all men as pure as himself, his sweet and earnest nature disarmed the fiercest opposition, and softened the bitterest prejudice. Active and foremost at a period of great political excitement, when not personal vanity, but public zeal might naturally tempt a statesman of his great gifts to gather power unto himself, and to triumph in his cause, he earned the noblest eulogy which I think can be paid to an American statesman—that he was the mediator rather than the leader of the House. In contact with the quiet and strength of his intellect, men of more fiery energy grew calm, and men of weaker resolution grew strong. I need not dwell upon his career; it is familiar to us all. The great purpose of his life was duty, and it was his rare felicity, a privilege given in the angry strife of human ambition to but a few lofty and exceptional natures, to do his duty in charity with all men. He died in 1822, soon after the close of the contest as to the admission of Missouri—a contest which he had laboured earnestly to compose, and he died thinking that not without success he had striven to restore peace to the land he so dearly loved. He was taken away in the very meridian of his fame and usefulness, as if such a pure and noble spirit was unfit for the fierce and fanatic struggle which, from that day to this, has grown deeper and deadlier. As he had lived, so he died. All through life he had accepted high responsibilities as God's appointment, and when at last God called him

from this narrow and perplexed field to far wider and clearer duties, he bowed his head meekly, and with Christian serenity, received death's summons to this great promotion—

> For doubtless unto him was given
> A life that bears immortal fruit,
> In the great offices which suit
> The full grown energies of Heaven.

In selecting such men as examples, as the highest illustrations of our life and history—men whose wide and happy influence sprang rather from their character than their intellect—men in whom the possession of great mental power did not strike the public with absorbing force, only because great intellect was so in harmony with other traits that it simply perfected the symmetry of the whole character—I feel, to use Mr. Lowndes' own eloquent language, "To such men we can do no honour; all records of the present must be lost; history must be a fable or a blank, or their fame is secure." But they are types of a character which I have not the heart to say we have lost, but which, I fear, we are in great danger of losing.

In rapidly and imperfectly sketching the old Carolina character, I have not dwelt upon our courage—for I am sure we are as brave to-day as when Col. Barnwell led our colonial ancestors through the dreary pine forests of North-Carolina to fight the Indians, or when Sumter, and Marion, and Horry, at the head of the untrained and unpaid gentlemen of South-Carolina, crossed swords with Tarleton's cavalry. I have not dwelt upon our intellect, for the proofs of its ready and sagacious activity are even now found in every department of the national service. I have not dwelt upon the minor virtues of our refinement and hospitality, for the grace of our early breeding still lingers with us, and, like those beautiful gardens which attract and charm every stranger in our old city, its welcome and familiar perfume scents the atmosphere of our most crowded and business life. But the necessities of the long, bitter, unworthy struggle into which our political life has been forced; the angry and irritating controversies, in the midst of which a whole generation has grown up; the constant, of necessity, egotistical vindication of ourselves, compelled perhaps by perpetual and ungenerous disparagement; all this has fretted the calm old temper, irritated that once famous courtesy, and unbalanced that generous impartiality which once

made our pride as it did our strength. And in the miserable crimination and recrimination of the present day, the boastful vindication and the base attack, I cannot help thinking of those days not so far removed, when South-Carolina stood among her sister States with no defiance on her brow, no hatred in her heart —admired, honoured, loved—and when, through the whole length and breadth of this vast Union, no hand could have been found to do her violence, no voice to offer her insult. While the institution of slavery, modified by the circumstances of our early settlement, thus shaped our social habits and character, it exerted a direct influence upon our political constitution. The fact that the citizens of the State owned the labour of the State, in and by itself, was calculated to give a more decidedly aristocratic character to our political system, than was at all consistent with the strong republican tendencies which all the facts of their history had impressed upon our people, and the effort to reconcile the arbitrary principles of this institution with the democratic sympathies of the people, has developed in our State a very peculiar political sentiment. We have established a conservative government, and administered it on democratic principles. We have had since our settlement no less than five distinct governments, and from the fundamental constitutions of John Locke to the constitution of 1790, under which we now live, the object of each amended constitution may, I think, be fairly stated in the language of the preamble to those famous articles, to have been "to avoid erecting a numerous democracy." We have always recognized the right of the people to govern, but have carefully guarded the rights of minorities by requiring that government to be exercised through formal and constitutional agencies. We have adopted the principle of universal suffrage, but limited within the narrowest compass popular elections, by entrusting the most important to the representative discretion of the Legislature. We have given unusual weight and influence to property in arranging the base of our representation, but while we base the representation upon property, the choice of the representative is given to the people in the widest liberty. In fine, everywhere we see two principles checking each other's extreme action.

A comparison of Locke's constitution with our present system of government, will afford some curious illustrations of the manner in which we have, so to speak, democratized very aristocratic institutions. Professor Rivers, in his history of South-Carolina,

after giving an account of the manner in which the legislative body was constituted under these articles, says, very correctly: "The landgraves and caciques were created by the Lords Proprietors, and consequently the Parliament, composed in this manner, would have given a majority to the aristocracy, until nine counties should have been formed, when the representatives of the people would have obtained a majority of one vote." Now this, it is clear, was a very liberal provision; for the rapid increase of wealth and population in the colony, creating an ever-increasing number of counties, would soon have made the popular representation all-powerful. But I refer to it to point out the striking analogy between the essential principle of this scheme and the theory on which our present system of representation is based. For just as soon as the counties became numerous, the landgraves and caciques, putting aside their hereditary character, would have been neither more nor less than our parish Senators —that is to say, a certain portion of the State represented by them would, on account of its wealth in land and negroes, have been entitled to more than its proportional share of representatives. In fact, the old scheme was the more liberal; for, sitting in one house, this aristocracy would soon have found themselves in a perpetual and powerless minority. In our present system we have thus retained the Baronies, but abolished the Barons—destroyed the hereditary character which belonged only to the person, but installed the principle in an independent Senate.

Again, one of the most curious provisions of Locke's constitutions, is this:

"It shall be a base and vile thing to plead for money or reward: nor shall any one (except he be near kinsman, not further off than cousin-german to the party concerned), be permitted to plead another man's cause, till, before the Judge in open Court, he hath taken an oath that he doth not plead for money or reward; nor hath nor will receive, nor hath indirectly bargained, with the party whose cause he is going to plead, for money or any other reward, for pleading his cause."

The object of this provision is manifest. It was to make of pleading before the Courts of Justice a patrician privilege, and thus secure to the governing class the immense influence which attaches to the administration of the law. And the result would have been to have made of the profession a class within a class, invested even with higher power and more extensive influence

than the body to which it belonged. It is very curious, then, to see how, by another road, the profession has reached the same end. For I think I can safely say that, in no other agricultural country in the world has the profession of the law so paramount and powerful an influence as in this State. From the days of Nicholas Trott and Sir Egerton Leigh, to the present day, the politics of the State, both domestic and federal, has been entrusted to the hands of the lawyer. The great civilians and many of the soldiers of our revolutionary period, and almost all of our leading statesmen of more recent times, have been educated to and distinguished at the Bar. This is owing partly to the fact that, with the institution of slavery, we also had the common law of England, and as it had to be applied and adapted to new and unusual occurrences, not only for a long time our judicial decisions had a legislative character, but in the business of legislation, we needed men familiar with both the principles and practice of that law. It was owing also in some degree to the fact, that a great deal of slave law had to be administered by the slave owner himself; that in the condition of the country resulting from the employment of slave labour, a great many duties requiring a certain extent of legal knowledge, had to be entrusted to the body of citizens, who thus learned to refer to legal opinions and decisions, and were prepared to appreciate the character and uses of legal ability. And with truth it can be said, that seldom has any country furnished a class of men who have so nobly vindicated their fitness for high trust, than that long line of venerable Judges and famous advocates to whom the private and public interests have been confided. Called, by public opinion, to exercise their abilities, not merely professionally, but in every department of State service, the intellect of our Bar has been trained by a wider and more liberal culture than is usual with the profession in older and more artificial civilizations, and our great advocates have been thus raised above the technical influence of an acute but narrow calling, and converted into high public officers, to whose hands the justice of the country, in its widest extent, has been entrusted. Nobly have they discharged that trust, and given to their native State examples of consummate ability, profound and varied learning, spotless integrity—tempering our public and private differences with the spirit of calm, considerate justice, of wise and judicious compromise. Thus, from the earliest days of our history until now—in your

presence, Mr. President, I can only venture on a general truth, to which all who hear me will find the fitting application—furnishing pure and able, and true men, whose laborious and honoured lives have attracted public confidence, won public affection and impersonated to the popular sense the highest attributes of that most perfect and godlike conception of the human intellect—legal justice.

In referring to these famous constitutions of Locke, I will venture to make a suggestion, which, although perhaps a digression, naturally occurs to me here; and that is, that they may have been in some degree misunderstood. It may be a too refined and fanciful theory, but I cannot help thinking that they assume a very different character if they are considered as the form of a government for a free white race based on a population of slaves, than they do as usually regarded. For instance, take this provision:

"In every seignory, barony or manor, all leet men shall be under the jurisdiction of the respective lords of the seignory, barony or manor, without appeal from him. Nor shall any leet man or leet woman have liberty to go off the land of their particular lord, and live anywhere else, without license obtained from their lord under hand and seal.

"All the children of leet men shall be leet men, and so to all generations."

Apply this to the settlers of Carolina—to free Englishmen anywhere in John Locke's time, and nothing can be more absurd or revolting. Could a philosopher like Locke have so presumptuously defied the great truth of human progress, so misread the history of his own country, as to declare of the Anglo-Saxon race anywhere, that "all the children of leet men shall be leet men, and so to all generations?" But if we suppose that he looked forward to the application of these constitutions to a country peopled by two races—one superior, the other inferior; one white, the other black; one master, the other slave; is it not very possible that this was an ingenious provision by which he hoped in time to attach the labourer to the soil, to convert slavery to serfdom?

I cannot enter now into a full analysis of our successive constitutions. In the remarks, necessarily very brief and desultory, which I have now made, it has been my object to show that these three elements: 1. The mixed character of our early settlers.

2. The common law habit of thought, and the political theories of 1688, peculiar to our early English settlement. 3. The institution of slavery—have combined to form the social and political character of the State. That our social character was strongly marked, individual, independent, brave, just and courteous. That our political constitution was a compromise between an aristocratic institution and a democratic sentiment which has resulted in a form of State government at once conservative and liberal—a constitution under which our material interests have prospered; our history has been illustrated by great men, and our whole community have in quiet and safety, for many generations, led an honourable, prosperous and happy life. And that this mixed character, both social and political, has been a peculiar and influential element in the general history of the country. Of course I do not arrogate to Carolina the sole possession of this character or influence. They belong to the whole South. They are the elements of southern civilization; and all that I have meant to claim is, that owing to our early settlement, the germs of these influences were first developed here, thus making us an historical type of the great southern section of the Union. Such a claim does no injustice to the history of other States, and is based up no presumptuous assumption of our own superiority.

I hope I need make no apology for the rather political colour of this discourse, because what is history to us was politics to our forefathers, and the life and character of a State can scarcely be treated except politically. The special tenor of my remarks has been directed, I frankly admit, by what I consider an evident and an unfortunate truth; and that is, that the last few years have developed in South-Carolina two schools of opinion, which, starting from the same point, have wandered off into extreme and opposite errors. On the one side we have honest and true men, goaded by the irritating controversies of the day into fierce impatience, replying to unjust and unscrupulous denunciation by a rude and unnatural arrogance that offends friends as well as foes, who meet one extreme and disorganizing policy by another as violent and unlawful, for whom a petulant suspicion has created a restless isolation that strives to conceal its sense of weakness by a noisy boastfulness of strength—who, exaggerating many of the very best features of our character, present to the world a distorted picture of old Carolina. For if slavery, that institution in defence of which they stand, with all the courage if not the temper

of their fathers, has done anything for us, it has made us a grave, earnest, resolute, just people. Look at the great men in whom the State lives, the Rutledges and Pinckneys of the revolution; men of later day, like Gaillard and Sumter, and Judge Smith, and Lowndes, and Calhoun, and Hayne, and Cheves, and Drayton, and so many others, not less honoured, who have lived and died in the home service of the State. How strong, and yet how quiet; calm, resolute men; just, and generous, and firm; men who governed others because they governed themselves; men who, in the very tempest of party strife,

> Would love the gleams of good that broke
> From either side. Nor veil their eyes;
> And if some dreadful need should rise,
> Would strike, and firmly, and one stroke.

While on the other side, we have men equally honest, who, wearied and disgusted with these extravagances, would rashly destroy those peculiarities of our State character and constitution, which are liable to such mischievous exaggeration; who would eradicate our old State pride; destroy the old conservative character of our state politics; strip us bare of all the glorious achievements of the past, and drive us destitute and dishonoured into the fit companionship of a vagabond and demoralized democracy; a democracy which, in the language of one of the boldest and honestest thinkers in the country, "has modified our State constitutions in a democratic sense; has destroyed the independence of the judiciary by rendering the judges elective by the people for short terms of service, and reëligible; tampered with the noble system of the common law, assailed the principle of vested rights, struck at the very principle of constitutional government, by asserting for the people in caucus the rights which they can have only in convention legally assembled; and removed, as far as possible, every obstacle to the the immediate expression in law of the will or caprice of the majority for the time; in a word, which has done everything it could to render our government an absolute democracy, as incompatible with liberty as absolute monarchy itself."*

Between these two extremes, Carolina stands now as she has always done, and I know no surer way to maintain her in her old

* Brownson.

and honoured place, than to make her sons familiar with her past history; and this Society can do the State incalculable service by fostering the study of her history, and supplying the material for thorough and impartial knowledge. I have endeavoured to show that our character was formed by elements at work in the very earliest periods of our history, and in the events of our history will be found the growth and expansion of that character. In the volume of proceedings which we have already puplished, will be found a catalogue of the documents relating to our colonial history, existing in the British State offices—a catalogue which we owe, in great part, to the energetic and intelligent industry of Professor Rivers, of Columbia. Any one who will run over that catalogue will be struck with the value and extent of the collection, the interesting character of the events to which they relate, and the mass of curious and important information which they would furnish to our history if procured and published. Indeed, until they are so published the history of this State cannot be written, and yet it is high time that it should be. We cannot draw strength and knowledge from a purer source than from the words and deeds of those sagacious men who, with time and great trouble, laid the foundations of the State which we so proudly call our own. The task which they began it is ours to carry on through difficulties and dangers not greater but different. The institution which, with them, was an experiment, has become the corner-stone of our social and political life, and it has become our duty to prove to a skeptical and hostile world that it is compatible with the great interests, the high ends, the purifying and elevating influences of a Christian civilization. Surely it is no light duty, no trifling responsibility. It has to be borne in trial and doubt and difficulty, but the end is certain. If we are indeed carrying out God's plans, the hour of triumph will come. It may not be to-day or to-morrow; our children's children may have to take up our controversy, but what then? Among those wonderful facts which astronomy has taught us—facts so vast that they seem almost beyond the measure of our finite intelligence—there is one which, sublime in itself, has always seemed to me to furnish a moral analogy even still more impressive. It is that the light of the great lustrous stars shining serenely and steadily above us, has taken uncounted years to reach us, and that there are still other orbs, the glory of whose brightness has not yet travelled the infinite distances of space, but that in the fullness of time they will shine in their appointed

places. And so with nations. God's time is not as our time, and we cannot tell how late or how soon a great national duty, fitly discharged, will shine as an example to the generations of men; but the time will come when its light shall have traversed the long years of darkness, and then it will stand in pure and full effulgence, a perpetual and guiding light, fixed eternal in the Heavens.

NOTE.—Since writing the above address, I have seen in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Old Families in Virginia," a passage in reference to the society of Virginia, containg some opinions similar to, and some different from those which I have expressed, and I would refer any reader interested in examining the subject himself to those volumes.

JOURNAL

OF THE

SECOND COUNCIL OF SAFETY,

APPOINTED BY THE

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS,

NOVEMBER, 1775.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,)
Thursday, November 30, 1775.)

The council of Safety, nominated and appointed by the Provincial Congress, on the 16th inst., met at Charles-Town.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, Col. Charles Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, esq., Arthur Middleton, esq., Thomas Heyward, jun., esq., Hon. William Henry Drayton, Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Thos. Bee, esq., Col. James Parsons, David Oliphant.

Upon motion, Col. Henry Laurens was unanimously re-elected President; and having taken the Chair, upon motion,

Resolved, unanimously, That Peter Timothy be re-chosen Secretary to the Council, with the addition of two hundred pounds a year to the salary already allowed him.

Read a letter from Major Andrew Williamson, dated Whitehall, Nov. 25, 1775.*

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* NOTE.—Few of the originals to which reference is made in this Journal, have been preserved. It is to be regretted that some have been lost. Their contents may generally be inferred from the action of the Council. The following copies of oaths are submitted:

I. Oath taken at Robison's Camp, in behalf of King and Government:

I, A. B. do swear that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to his Majesty, King George the Third.

I, A. B. do swear that I will observe, obey and abide by all the laws of Eng-

Also an affidavit by Richard Pearis, made before Euan McLaurin, Nov. 11, 1775.

Ordered, That the commissioners for fortifying the town of Dorchester, have leave to take from the public store of salt deposited there, as much of that article as they may have occasion to use.

Read another letter from Major Andrew Williamson, dated Whitehall, Nov. 25, 1775, inclosing:

An agreement for a cessation of arms, dated Nov. 22, 1775, signed by James Robison, of one part, and Andrew Williamson, and James Mayson, on the other part. Also,

Copy of a letter from Major Williamson, to Edward Wilkinson, esq., dated Camp near Longcane, Nov. 6, 1775.

Mr. Williamson's answer, dated Nov. 7, 1775.

And a return of the militia and volunteers in the fortified camp at Ninety-Six, Nov. 19, 1775.

Read also a letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated Wilmington, Nov. 20, 1775.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums:

To Col. Moultrie, for public services, to be accounted for by him, £2,000.

To Jonas Beard, for ferriage of rangers, £34 17*s* 6*d*.

The following commissions were applied for, granted, and dated this day:

Daniel Britton, First Lieutenant, Richard Reynolds, Second Lieutenant; John Witherspoon, Ensign; of Thomas Port's company of volunteers, in St. David's Parish.

land which are of force in this his Majesty's province of South-Carolina, and all the Acts of the General Assembly of said province.

2. Oath of neutrality administered by Capt. Ezekiel Polk:

SOUTH-CAROLINA, NEW ACQUISITION.

Richard Price came before me and voluntarily made oath, that he will not lift arms against the Americans in their present contest with Great Britain, nor do anything by word nor action that he shall know to be against the American cause. EZEKIEL POLK, J. P.

Sworn to before me this 30th of September, 1775.

3. The following is a curiosity in the literature of oaths:

I, John Wood, do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will not for the future be of any aid, or contribute any assistance of any kind to any person or persons whatsoever, who is inclinable to be of a contradictory inclination to the common cause (so called) of American Liberty.

Sworn before David Gordon, J. P. JOHN WOOD.

John Kimbrough, esq., Captain; Lam Benton, First Lieutenant; James Knight, sen., Second Lieutenant; Wm. Standard, Ensign; of another company of volunteers in the said parish.

John Bleakney, esq., Captain; John Reynolds, First Lieutenant; Thomas McManess, Second Lieutenant; John Eubank, Ensign; of another company of volunteers in the same parish.

Resolved, That the commissioners for erecting batteries on the wharves have power to cause a store-house on the late Colonel Beale's wharf to be immediately removed; first procuring a fair and just appraisement of the said store-house to be made, by indifferent persons, one to be chosen by the commissioners, and another by the present proprietor of the said store-house; and in case of a difference of opinion between such appraisers, an umpire to be chosen by them, whose award shall be final.

Ordered, That if the owner of the store-house shall refuse to nominate one person to act as an appraiser, the commissioners shall appoint two for the purpose aforesaid, to act in manner aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Council of Safety, under the authority of Congress, will indemnify the commissioners for carrying the above resolution and order into execution.

On motion,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the commanding officer of the troops of this colony, that he immediately issue orders, enjoining strictly that all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of this colony, (recruiting parties excepted) do remain day and night at their respective quarters, and that no furloughs be granted, until further orders.

Mr. DeSaussure, into whose hands £1,000 had been placed, by order of Congress, to procure saltpetre and brimstone in Georgia, produced an account of the purchase of those articles to amount of £226 6*s.* 8*d.*, and offered to return the balance of said £1,000 remaining in his hands.

Ordered, That the colony treasurers do receive the said balance from Mr. DeSaussure.

The council then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Friday, Dec. 1st. 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Col. Pinckney, Mr. A. Middleton, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Col. James Parsons, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Hon. Mr. Lowndes, David Oliphant, esq., Capt. Thomas Savage.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the payment of the following sums:

	£	s.	d.
To the Rev. Mr. Tennant, on account of saltpetre works	168	13	9
Hawkins, Petrie & Co., four accounts,	456	16	7
John Bonsall, three accounts,	218	2	6
Cato Ash,	298	5	7
Alex. Chisolme,	43	6	8
William Parker,	379	9	6
John Sansum,	41	5	6
George Abbot Hall,	1,048	7	4
Peter Boonetheau,	140	0	0
John Boone,	207	15	0
Elisha Sawyer,	27	0	0
Arnoldus Vanderhost,	358	10	0
Joseph Verree, two accounts,	307	15	0
James Snead, two accounts,	82	10	0

Resolved, That all persons having demands against the public of this colony, do properly attest their accounts, before they deliver them in to the Council of Safety.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolve be forthwith made public.

Read a letter from John Rutledge, esq., to the Hon. W. H. Drayton, dated Kensington, Nov. 30, 1775.

Upon an application by Col. Pinckney, the following commissions were made out and signed; dates left blank, to wit:

For Daniel Cannon, esq., to be Captain of a company in the Charles-Town militia, called Cannon's Volunteers, late Capt. Paul Townsend's company.

John McQueen, esq., Captain; Thomas Fenwicke, First Lieutenant; James Sharp, Second Lieutenant; of a company in the Charles-Town Regiment, called the Rangers.

Upon application by Col. Singelton, the following commissions were also made out and signed for officers in the Berkley County Regiment, to wit:

For Joseph Fogartie, First Lieutenant; John Garden, Second Lieutenant; of Captain Wigfall's company.

Stephen Mazyck, First Lieutenant; Peter Videaux, Second Lieutenant, in Captain Ravenel's company.

Tho. Middleton, jun., Second Lieutenant, in Captain Smith's company.

Nath. Fuller, Second Lieutenant, in Captain Lining's company.

Richard Waring, esq., Captain; Morton Waring, First Lieutenant; Thomas Smith, Second Lieutenant; of the St. Georgs's company.

John Fullerton, esq., Captain, of the Indian Field company of militia.

A commission was also made out, and signed, of this day's date, appointing George Gabriel Powell, to be Captain and Commander of the scooner Comet, armed and equipped for the protection of the harbours, and navigation on the sea coasts of this colony.

An order was issued to the powder-receiver to deliver 50lbs of gunpowder to the Little River committee, to be distributed among the inhabitants of that district, and reserved for public service only.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Saturday, Dec. 2d, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment. Present—Henry Laurens, esquire, President; Mr. A. Middleton, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Mr. Bee, Col. Parsons, Doct. Oliphant, Captain Savage.

Mr. Alexander Gillon laid before the Council a contract which he had entered into, with a secret committee of the Continental Congress.

Whereupon he was furnished with the following letters:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, Dec. 2d, 1775.

To the Committee at Beaufort or George-Town:

Gentlemen—It is expedient for the public service, that Mr. Alexander Gillon, merchant, of Charles-Town, have permission to export of the produce or manufacturies of this colony, to the amount of a sum already specified: These are therefore to direct, that the said Alexander Gillon be not interrupted in his purchasing and exporting such produce and manufactures; and that the utmost secrecy be observed touching the premises.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, Dec. 24, 1775.

To the Council of Safety of Georgia, at Savannah:

Gentlemen—It is expedient for the public service, that Mr. Alexander Gillon, merchant, of Charles-Town, have permission to export of the produce or manufactures of South Carolina and Georgia, to the amount of a certain sum already specified: These are therefore to advise, that the said Alexander Gillon, be not interrupted in his purchasing and exporting such produce and manufactures; and that the utmost secrecy be observed touching the premises.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums: To Tho'. Evance, esq., for 2d regiment of Foot, £4,000; to James Brown, for work at Fort Johnson, £1,824 2*s.* 9*d.*; John Simpson & Co., for muskets, £72.

Upon the accounts of Mr. John Chesnut, Paymaster to the Regiment of Rangers, the order was drawn in the words following:

Gentlemen—Please to order the above accounts and the several accounts therein referred to, to be carefully examined; and if found free from error, pay the above mentioned sum of £9850, 7*s.* 8*d.* to Mr. Aaron Loocock, on behalf of Mr. John Chesnut, Paymaster to the Regiment of Rangers, and charge to the proper account.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To John Neufville, Peter Bacot, William Gibbes, esqs., Commissioners of the Colony Treasury.

On motion,

Resolved, That a battery be forthwith erected upon Haddrell's Point: That the Hon. W. H. Drayton and Doct. Oliphant be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for carrying that work into execution. And that they do make every necessary disposition for the conveyance of military stores and troops to that post.

Mr. Calvert, the messenger, having been summoned to attend as an assistant to one of the fire engines: It was

Ordered, That he do give constant attendance on this Council, in preference to any other duty.

On motion,

Resolved, That all persons who shall have applications to this Council, shall immediately withdraw after having made the same.

On motion,

Resolved, That Mr. Michael Kalteiser, be and he is hereby appointed Waggon Master General of this colony; with a salary of three pounds currency per day.

The Council signed commissions for the following officers, in the provincial regiments of foot; recommended by Col. Moultrie, viz:

Anthony Ashby, esq, to be Captain; date 1st Dec., 1775.

Adrian Prevaux, to be Second Lieutenant; same date.

Basil Jackson, to be Second Lieutenant: date 2d Dec., 1775.

Read a letter from Charles King Chitty, declining the management of a salt-petre work.

Read a letter from Capt. Benj. Smith; dated Goose Creek, 2d Dec., 1775.

To which the following answer was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 2d, 1775.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this date, I am ordered to refer you to the colonel of the Berkley County regiment, and to the militia law, for your government in draughting the men belonging to your company, and marching them to Dorchester. Such men as have fled from Charles-Town, and have taken shelter in your district, the Council of Safety direct and request, that you will exert yourself, in order to compel them to return forthwith to this their station, and that you will immediately transmit to them the names of all such fugitives.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

BENJ. SMITH, esq., Captain in the Berkley County Regiment of Foot.

Upon an application by Robert Heriot, esq., the following resolutions and order were drawn:

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

December 2d, 1775.

Whereas, The Provincial Congress in their late session, begun the 1st and adjourned on the 29th November last past.

Resolved, That six pieces of cannon, and a proper quantity of ball, should be forthwith sent to George-Town, for the defence and security of that part of this colony: And whereas it is necessary that the said resolution should be carried into execution without delay,

Resolved, That Robert Heriot, esq., have authority, and he is hereby authorized and impowered to impress any one proper sloop, or other vessel for taking on board and conveying the said cannon and shot from Charles-Town Neck to Wappetaw Bridge, there to be discharged.

Resolved, That full compensation shall be made to the owner or owners of any scooner or other vessel impressed into this service, upon producing a proper certificate from Mr. Heriot, or other authentic proof.

Ordered, That all persons do pay due obedience hereto.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Elisha Painter, mariner, late Boatswain of the Swallow Packet, said to have deserted from the Cherokee sloop of war, examined before the Council; and a pass was given him to proceed to Georgia, in order to return, by that way, to his family in England.

The following letter was written to Major Williamson:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 2d, 1775.

Sir—In the recess of the Provincial Congress, which adjourned on Wednesday last, your several dispatches directed to the President, under cover to Mr. Gervais, came before us, viz:

1. Your letter of the 25th November.
2. The treaty between Major Robinson, yourself and Major Mayson.
3. A return of troops under your command at Ninety-Six.
4. Another letter, dated as above.
5. Richard Pearis' affidavit.
6. The form of a test-oath, proposed by Robinson's party.
7. Your correspondence with Mr. Edw. Wilkinson, under the 6th and 7th ult.

Your country is greatly indebted for your attention to the safety of Fort Charlotte, but more especially for the brave and very important defence which you made in your fortified camp at Ninety-Six—had the enemy broken through that post, the leaders would have been encouraged to penetrate the lower settlements and probably would have occasioned us ten-fold embarrassment. We highly applaud the whole of your conduct in that affair, and, with great pleasure on behalf of the good people of this colony, return you thanks—and we request you to signify in form the sense we have of their late services to Major Mayson, and to all the officers and troops which were under your command.

The proposition for a suspension of hostilities was extremely fortunate to men—who from the want of ammunition and the hardships, which you had endured under constant action three days and nights, without fire or other refreshment—were reduced to circumstances truly deplorable. Such fortitude merited such success.

At the expiration of the stipulated term, our friends will be collected; among whom, we rely upon you with all your interest and influence. We shall then be prepared to demand submission to such articles as will secure the future peace of this colony,

against the attacks of those troublesome, misguided people—enemies to their own and the happiness of their posterity.

As we have not heard properly, either from Col. Richardson, or Col. Thomson, we cannot account for their slow progress. When we learn their strength and plan for uniting their forces, we shall immediately give orders for such operations as we hope will prove effectual.

You could not have meant by the 7th article of the treaty, to bind any troops of this colony, but such as might have been marching directly to your camp as a re-inforcement; therefore, if Col. Richardson, by virtue of orders which he received from the Congress, should act offensively against the insurgent party before the expiration of the twenty days, such act cannot be construed an infraction of that article—and although we do not mean to prompt him by any new order, on the other hand we are not obliged to supercede or countermand those under which he took the field.

The 4th article stipulates—that dispatches from the contracting parties shall be sent unsealed to "their superiors," by which we understand that each party is to be fully acquainted with the correspondence of the other. We therefore take it for granted that we have a right to know every verbal intercourse on the enemy's part with Lord William Campbell; and for that purpose to accompany Major Robinson's messenger, whenever he appears, by a proper agent otherwise the plain sense of that article will be defeated, and we shall be ensnared by the show of a letter to one purpose, perhaps altogether innocent, while messages of a quite opposite and mischievous tendency may be secretly interchanged.

Pearis' affidavit we hold to be a groundless and malicious libel, calculated to deceive the people, and to prejudice their minds against the Hon. Mr. Drayton, because of the active part which he has taken in favour of American liberty. We are also of opinion, that the late attack was hastened by the instigation of that infamous traytor, who, in the very "warmth of friendly professions," wantonly abandoned us and joined the enemy. When twenty days from the 22d November are elapsed, your endeavours will not be wanting to lay hold in particular of that grand offender, nor will we be deficient, in proper rewards, to persons who will seize and bring them to Charles-Town—to you we need not urge the necessity for keeping this a profound secret.

We pay due regard to your recommendation of Mr. Bowie; but by the laws of Congress, we can only grant him a commission to be captain of a volunteer company of militia. When therefore, that gentleman shall have collected one hundred such men as you and himself shall approve of, those men have made choice of him to be their captain, of two proper men to be first and second lieutenants, and of one to be ensign, let him transmit a list of the names under a short petition declaratory of the choice of offi-

cers, and praying a confirmation of such choice; and we will immediately return the proper commissions, and order Captain Bowie to the command of Fort Charlotte, which we shall endeavour so to conduct as to avoid giving offence to the present commandant. We recommend to your consideration and Captain Bowie's, the necessity for binding men who are to be employed in so important a trust, to serve for a certain term, one year for instance, if not sooner discharged, and to observe, under oath, certain rules and to be liable to certain penalties and mulcts for neglect of duty or disobedience of orders.

We have a confidence in your zeal and vigilance, which assures us, that notwithstanding the present cessation of arms, you will not stand an idle spectator, if attempts should be made to injure our cause, contrary to the spirit of the treaty, either by our old or by upstart enemies, by any means or under any pretence whatsoever. Watchfulness and perseverance are extremely necessary to guard against the various machinations of a wicked ministry, who are resolved to attack us in front and rear, who by secret emissaries stir up our enemies in our very bosoms, and who leave no stone unturned, no means unessayed, to work our utter ruin.

The Scorpion sloop of war, together with a large transport-ship, are come to anchor in Rebellion-Road, where our enemies now make a formidable appearance; the transport has brought some heavy cannon, but no troops; yet we are threatened with an early attack. On our part, we have erected several new and strengthened our old batteries; Fort Johnson is in very good condition, and we are determined to the utmost of our power to defend the metropolis, the destruction of which is probably their aim. The inhabitants are removing all their effects; in two or three days the houses in Charles-Town will be clear of merchandize and furniture. You have always our esteem and best wishes.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

ANDREW WILLIAMSON, esq., Major in Col. Thomson's Regiment at Ninety-Six.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Dec. 4th, 1775.

The Council met. Present—Col. Henry Laurens, Chairman; Hon. Mr. Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. T. Heyward, junr., Col. Pinckney, Lect. Oliphant, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Mr. Bee, Mr. A. Middleton, Col. Parsons, Capt. Savage.

Read a letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated Wilmington, Nov. 25, 1775.

Read also the following letters, viz:

From A. Williamson, dated Whitehall, Nov. 25, 1775, with an agreement for a cessation of arms between Majors Williamson, Mayson and Robinson, dated Nov. 22, 1775.

From Major Williamson, another, of same date as above.

From Col. Rothmahler, Nov. 30, 1775.

From Col. Richardson, dated Camp at Congarees, Nov. 27, 1775.

From ditto, dated Nov. 30, 1775.

From Euan McLaurin, to Col. Thomson, dated Saluda Forks, Nov. 25, 1775.

From Col. Thomson, dated Camp at Congarees, Nov. 28, 1775.

The Council issued an order on the treasury, for the payment of £3,200 to John Sandford Dart, esq., Paymaster, for the use of the First Regiment.

Mr. James Leckie desired to be permitted to apply to Lord Wm. Campbell, for an assurance that his vessel might proceed to sea unmolested.

Ordered, That the chairman of the committee of observation give Mr. Leckie a permit accordingly.

Ordered, That Capt. Cochran, ordnance store-keeper, do transport such cannon and carriages as Col. Moultrie shall require, from the lines or the side of Cooper river, to such places as the colonel shall direct.

Ordered, That Capt. Cochran do deliver to the order of Capt. Thomas Tucker, fifty pounds weight of gunpowder, for the use of the battery by him erected at the entrance of North-Edisto inlet.

Ordered, That Capt. Cochran do forthwith make a return of all the gunpowder remaining in the public magazine in Charles-Town.

The son of John Dunn, esq., who had been in custody of the militia guard for some time, on suspicion of having attempted to tamper with the provincial soldiers, appeared before the Council; and after being examined, was ordered to return immediately to North-Carolina, (from whence he came) on pain of being closely confined.

Matthew Floyd, assuming to be a messenger from Major Robinson, with dispatches to the Governor, which he pretends to

have lost, applied for permission to wait on his lordship, to relate to him the substance of the agreement for a cessation of arms, concluded on the 22nd ult., at Ninety-Six.

Ordered, That the said Floyd be permitted to wait upon Lord Wm. Campbell, attended by a proper person, in behalf of the Council, who must be present at the interview and conversation between him and Lord William; and that the choice of a proper person be left to the secretary.

The following letter, written to Col. Vesey, commanding one of the armed pilot boats, by Mr. President, was read:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 3rd, 1775.

Sir—It is necessary to apprize you, that Capt. Thornbrough has fitted the scooner Polly (late Capt. Stone's) with a number of swivel guns, and manned her with a design to take your vessel, and Capt. Smith's. You will avail yourselves of this notification—and while you cruize, which at this time you ought to do with great diligence, for the benefit of our friends, be extremely guarded against falling into the snare of the enemy. Perhaps a stratagem for decoying the Polly up to Capt. Tucker's battery, might be attended with good success.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
HENRY LAURENS, President.

I have not at hand your Christian name, nor the name of your scooner; excuse the deficiency.

Capt. VESEY.

The following letter, written by the President, to Col. Rothmahler, was also read:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 3rd, 1775.

Sir—Your letter of the 30th ult., intended for the Provincial Congress, which adjourned the 29th, was last night brought to me, as President of the Council of Safety. I summoned a Council to meet at noon to-day; but owing I believe to the badness of the weather, no more than four members appeared at the board; and as your messenger was extremely pressing to be dispatched, those gentlemen advised me to recommend to you a compliance with the order of Congress for draughting or marching with the utmost expedition part of your regiment as nearly as circumstances will admit of, consistently with the safety and welfare of your district considered as a part of the whole colony. The Congress, at their next session, will undoubtedly listen to every reasonable excuse for deficiencies, and accept of your best services.

The Council of Safety dare not dispense with any of the laws or resolutions of Congress, but at their own peril, as they shall answer; therefore I can venture to say no more on this head.

The special duty for which your draught is intended, will, at

this season of the year, to the aged and invalid, be arduous and trying. Such may do very well to guard against domestic insurrections, while younger and more robust men may take the field for recreation. I am well apprized that the rule for draughting will admit of no such distinctions; but it is to be hoped that men who have signed to the General Association of the 4th June, 1775, will not avail themselves of every advantage under the militia law, in order to remain at home in peace, when the peace and safety of their country depend upon and demand an exertion of their arms abroad; much less shall we suspect them, if gentlemen in general entertain the same high opinion of Captain Allston's Company of Foot Rangers, which with pleasure I perceive you as well as I do.

If that whole company is ordered or will go voluntarily forth, I will not entertain the least doubt, but that the breasts of other men of the vicinage, and of other volunteer companies will glow with emulation.

That company is ordered out, and I trust will cheerfully obey, and perform good service.

I have been informed that the public is charged for six hundred pounds gunpowder, purchased at George-Town, for public use. Your draughts may obtain a present supply from thence. Col. Richardson may be enabled to add as occasions may require.

When your time will permit you to collect and transmit a detail of the several commissions which are wanting to complete the full number of officers for your regiment, the Council of Safety, without delay, will do what shall be necessary on their part. I am, with great regard, sir,

Your obedient servant,
HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. Job Rothmahler.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety, }
Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1775. }

The Council met. Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Savage, Mr. A. Middleton, John Rutledge, esq., Col. Parsons, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Mr. President laid before the Council, the following copies of letters written by their request.

Charles-Town, Dec. 4th, 1775.

Sir—Your letter of the 25th November brought to this board in the recess of Congress, a paper containing "Articles of agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the enemies of

liberty on their part, yourself and Major Mayson on our part, done at Ninety-Six, the 22d of said month.

It appears to us, that you must have acted with great spirit and bravery, animated by a consciousness of the justice of our cause, with such a handful of men, not more, we are told, than five hundred, to have repelled a body of more than three times that number: and we make no doubt that upon a further scrutiny your country will in a more public manner confirm the thanks which on their behalf we now return to you, and to all the officers and members who were under your command.

You give us no account of loss on either side. Fame reports, that ours amounted to one killed and about twelve wounded—that of the enemy very considerable.

Major Robinson's messenger, or a person who pretends to be the messenger, and calls himself Floyd, has appeared before us, and declared that being drunk, he had lost all his papers at Orangeburg. He was nevertheless extremely anxious to go on board the vessel in which Lord William keeps his court, in order to inform his lordship verbally all that he can recollect of the contents of the treaty and relative circumstances. As this man brought with him no credentials, we might without violation of treaty, not only have refused to grant his request, but also might have imprisoned him as a spy; but unwilling to take advantages even of those who persevere in acting unjustly and cruelly towards us, we have consented that he shall go to Lord William, upon this express condition, that his whole conversation with his lordship shall be in the presence and hearing of a witness whom we shall send for that purpose—this will be no more than equal to unsealed dispatches covenanted for in the 4th article.

Col. Richardson received positive instructions from Congress, under the 8th November, to march an army of rangers and militia into the enemy's country, to "seize and apprehend the bodies of those persons who robbed the wagon near Ninety-Six of public gunpowder and lead, their aiders and abettors, to use his best endeavors effectually to suppress the present insurrection, and to deter all persons from attempting insurrections for the future." He was not ordered to reinforce your camp, therefore the 7th article does not touch him.

We learn that he has already upwards of three thousand men in the field. We have ordered auxiliary troops from several quarters: and supplies of every kind shall be given as occasions may require, until the party with whom you have treated, shall lay down their arms or save themselves by flight and dispersion. We feel for their approaching distress, but whatever calamities may befal them will appear to have been with equal folly and industry sought by themselves.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Major A. Williamson.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 4th, 1775.*

Sir—Your dispatches under the 27th and 30th November, intended for the Congress, were laid before us this morning. Certainly your determination on the 7th article of the treaty done at Ninety-Six the 22d of the same month, is unanswerable.

You were ordered to seize and apprehend persons who had committed an atrocious robbery, to suppress effectually an insurrection, and to deter all persons from attempting insurrections in future. You were not ordered or destined as a reinforcement to Major Williamson's fortified camp, wherefore that article cannot by the most strained construction be wrought to effect or touch your proceedings; it follows that your detention of Mayfield and other prisoners is justifiable.

We refer you to your original instructions, recommending all possible expedition; the season of the year, and every consideration requires it.

Probably a proper declaration, inculcated among the lower classes of those misguided people under the influence of the enemies to liberty, may have the good effect of inducing many of them to come in to you, and to lay down their arms: upon which condition, together with a solemn promise of the strictest neutrality, terms of mercy and protection may be granted. But we do not mean to extend such offers to the persons named in your orders of the 8th of November, nor to any who have been eminent and active in exciting and promoting the present commotions. These, if taken alive must answer for their crimes at a proper bar. You will consider the propriety of such a declaration, and in the form and promulgation, act according to your own judgment.

In our present circumstances, threatened every hour as we are, in this metropolis, with a cannonade from four ships, besides small crafts, we cannot safely part with more of the public stock of gunpowder, but for our own immediate defence, unless you shall find it absolutely necessary to call for a further supply for the important service in which you are engaged. In such case, give us timely notice, and your stock shall be replenished. We have hopes that one thousand five hundred men, who, after three days and nights firing upon about five hundred, found it necessary to hang out a white flag, and rather to accept than to demand terms, will make no formidable impression upon the forces under your command. We commiserate the circumstances of many of those misguided people, and would wish by every wise measure to avoid shedding their blood, or driving them by flight to the extremest distress.

If you find that bills on us will not so well answer for payment, in your camp and among the country people, specify the sum of money which will be necessary for your purposes, likewise point out a safe conveyance, and you shall be supplied, without delay. We wish you health and success.

By order of the Council of Safety.

COL. RICH'D RICHARDSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

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The following commissions were applied for and signed, viz:

For Tho'. Ladson, esq., to be captain; Benj. Mathews, first lieutenant; Isaac Wright, second lieutenant; Abraham Waight, ensign, of the John's Island Company of Militia, in the Colleton County Regiment; dated this day.

Mrs. Fenwicke applied for leave to embark with her family, and remove to St. Augustine.

Ordered, That Mrs. Fenwicke have leave accordingly, to go inland, in Mr. Gibbes' schooner to St. Juan's river.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums, viz:

To William Goodwyn, express from Col. Thomson, £33.00; to Sol'n. Peters, express from Col. Richardson, £13.10*s*.

Read a letter from Lieut. Col. Roberts, dated 4th December. Whereupon the following orders were issued, viz:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 5th, 1775.

Ordered, That Major Elliott of the Regiment of Artillery, do immediately repair to Fort Johnson, to relieve Lieut. Col. Roberts now upon duty there. That Lieut. Col. Roberts have leave of absence; and that Col. Moultrie give the necessary orders for these purposes.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Mr. Calvert, one of the messengers, do serve Col. Moultrie with this order.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Col. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, of the second regiment.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 5th, 1775.

Ordered, That Major Elliott of the Regiment of Artillery, do immediately repair to Fort Johnson, to relieve Lieut. Col. Roberts, now on duty there.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major ELLIOTT. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from Captain Edward Blake of this date. In consequence of which, the following was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 5th, 1775.

Sir—You are to order six men and one corporal, properly armed, to attend Capt. Edward Blake on an expedition to the southward as a guard to certain articles to Charles-Town for public service, and to order the corporal to obey Capt. Blake's orders and directions.

I am sir, your most humble servant,

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following letter was written to Col. Richardson, viz:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 5th, 1775.

Sir—We refer you to the enclosed letter, dated yesterday, to which we have now to add, that upon further consideration, we think it necessary to explain, that we mean by "laying down their arms," that such men as may in consequence of a declaration come in to you, must surrender their arms, and put them into your custody, to be detained by you for the further order of Congress, or Council of Safety. In the mean time you may assure them of protection. The fears which some of them pretend to entertain, that Indians will be set upon them, are altogether groundless Our great view by insisting upon a surrender of their arms, is to put it out of their power to disturb the public peace and safety. Their quiet and peaceable behaviour will induce the Congress, or this Board, to reinstate and take them into favour, and to return their arms.

We have also determined to send to Camden five hundred pounds of gun-powder, and one thousand pounds of lead, there to remain, subject to your order, if it shall be necessarily required for your present expedition; otherwise to be at the direction of the Congress or Council of Safety.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. RICHARDSON.

Upon an application by Col. Powell, on account of the armed brigantine Comet:

Ordered, That Capt. Robert Cockran do deliver to the order of Col. Powell, two pieces of cannon, twelve-pounders, with the necessary quantity of stores belonging thereto; and that he do also deliver to Col. Powell's order, fifty pounds weight of gun-powder, and cannon ball in proportion.

Ordered, That the secretary do acquaint Col. Powell, that all amounts against the public, must be laid before the board, attested.

The secretary, from the commissioners of observation, reported, that application had been made to him, to give a permit for no less than five hundred pounds of fresh beef to be sent on board the Scorpion sloop of war lately arrived. And that Mr. Fenwick Ball, notary public, had also applied to him in behalf of Mr. Thomas Inglis, merchant, for a pass for the ship Betsey, Capt. Robins, outward-bound and cleared for departure. And he requested the direction of the Council upon these heads: whereupon it was,

Ordered, That no permit be given for any greater quantity of

provisions to be supplied the King's ships, than is allowed by the resolution of the general committee of the 16th September last. And that Mr. Bull be acquainted, that his application relative to the ship Betsey, had been laid before them; and that they had refused for the present to take that matter under consideration.

Resolved, That the Council of Safety do approve the secretary's having refused a permit for the ship Betsey.

The following instructions were given to Mr. Benjamin Lewis Marchant, who in behalf of the Council of Safety, undertook to attend Mathew Floyd upon his visit to the Governor on board the Cherokee, and to be present at the interview between him and his Lordship:

Mr. Marchant, on the part of the Council of Safety, is to inform Lord William Campbell, that a person by the name of Floyd, assuming to be a messenger from Major Robinson, with dispatches to his Lordship (which he pretends to have lost,) being desirous of waiting on his Lordship, in order to relate to him the substance of a treaty for suspension of hostilities between the contracting parties, for a certain term of time, done at Ninety-Six on the 22d of November last—the Council of Safety have consented—upon this expresss condition: that the said Floyd shall not converse with his Lordship, nor with any other person acting under his Lordship, but in the presence and hearing of the person sent on the part of the Council of Safety; such demand being no more than equal to open dispatches, stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty—which treaty Mr. Marchant may deliver to his Lordship.

If his Lordship will consent to this demand, the messenger Floyd, will be permitted to converse with his Lordship—if denied, Mr. Marchant will attempt to insist upon returning immediately with Floyd, and act according to his own discretion; but not return without Floyd, unless peremptorily ordered and obliged to do so.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety, }
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. W. H. Drayton,

Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

The Hon. W. H. Drayton laid before the Council, "an address to the inhabitants of the frontier settlements;" which being read was approved of, and is in the words following:

Whereas, one Richard Pearis on the 11th day of November last, made affidavit of matters calculated to impose upon and injure the public, by aspersing me; I must therefore endeavour to apply an antidote to a poison I should otherwise have disregarded.

It is worthy of observation, that the deponent should critically remember the particulars of a supposed conversation, and the place where held, yet not the month, even when the time stated did not exceed four months, "July or August last past," and especially when the only interview between myself and the deponent at Mr. Woffords's was actually so late as the 21st or 22d of August.

By public authority, the errand of my journey into the country in August and September last, being to explain to the public the dispute between Great Britain and America; and Mr. Wofford's being near the Cherokee County, it of course became an object with me to endeavour to secure their friendship, and to counteract any machinations by ministerial influence among the Indians against the interest of this Colony, concerning which the public were under a general and well grounded apprehension.

Richard Pearis was one of a considerable number of people who attended a public harangue I delivered at Mr. Wofford's on the 21st August. I was then an utter stranger to Pearis, but knowing he had resided a considerable time among the Indians, and imagining he had some influence over them, I desired him to bring some of them to converse with me, and I appointed a time and place. Pearis replied that he could serve me, but represented it would be attended with some expence, and some inconvenience to his private affairs, as he would be absent from home probably when he expected the Sheriff would be at his house to make seizure, for a debt he owed to Messrs. Powell & Hopton in Charles-Town, but if I would defray the first and prevent the last he would gladly serve me, adding that he had a large tract of land from the Indians (which I very well knew) out of which he would secure me, and of which he would sell me an advantageous bargain, as he wanted some gentleman to be concerned with him in the improvement of it. On this subject we had some conversation, but not in the manner stated by him, and I ended it by telling him his price was too high, but that I would defray the expense he mentioned and I would mediate with the Sheriff not to distress him while absent on the public business: he was content and we parted. Accordingly the expense was defrayed and in the absence of the Sheriff at Ninety-Six, I spoke to the under-sheriff in favour of Pearis, and although seizure had been made in justice to the creditors, yet, indulgence was allowed to about the

middle of November, and no part of the effects seized was removed from the premises. Pearis returned home long before the expiration of the indulgence.

Upon my meeting Pearis and the Indians, and before his return home, Pearis again applied to me to satisfy his debt to Messrs. Powell & Hopton, and to purchase part of his land; I declined both the one and the other. He then requested my interest with the Council of Safety, to procure him the superintendent's place. I told him, as he had served the public, in bringing the Indians to speak to me, so any little interest I had relative to his request should be at his service. However, when I came to town, I found commissioners for Indian affairs had already been nominated; and I neither mentioned Pearis for such a post, nor applied to Messrs. Powell & Hopton, relative to their demand upon Pearis.

Pearis states, that at Mr. Wofford's I said I was to speak to him "more fully of the matter (the purchasing lands from the Indians) when we met again." It must be here observed, that as such a purchase might have been considered as advantageous to Pearis, it would have been natural for him, to avoid every step which had a step to prevent such a meeting. But finding the public affairs at Ninety-Six prevented my meeting him and the Indians at the appointed time, he, by letter to the Council of Safety, represented this and desired they would send some other gentleman to treat with the Indians. Such a conduct in him, is at least a strong presumptive evidence, that there was no private bargain going on between us, to be fully discussed when we met again.

Pearis' affidavit is to a variety of matter, as spoken at different times; and therefore it is apparent, that he would be understood as giving an account of all the conversation had between us, or by me in his hearing. Now, why has he been so totally silent upon the offer he made me, of his land and upon the seizure by and indulgence from the under-sheriff at Ninety-Six? And why not assign some reason for my promising to settle his debt? Because upon this hidden foundation, he was to erect the apparent superstructure of his affidavit

It may be said, but why would Pearis make a false affidavit? Because it appears, that it is notorious among those who know him, that he is a man of no principle; honest men, who knew him, avoiding being connected with him. See the underwritten extract* of a letter from Edward Wilkinson, esq., to the Council of Safety. In short, I imagine that Pearis is offended with me on four points: first, that I did not indulge him, by endeavouring to rid him of Mr. Wilkinson; secondly, that I did not purchase a part of his land; thirdly, that I did not assume a debt which

* "As I told Mr. Drayton, that I never would be concerned, or have anything to say to the Indians with Pearis."

The above extract is by authority of the Council of Safety, from a letter by Edward Wilkinson, esq., to the Council, dated Keowee, November 7th, 1775.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

probably has proceeded to distress and sale; and fourthly, that I did not procure his being made a commissioner of Indian affairs, hence has arisen a personal displeasure in him against me; and his want of principle has exposed him to a gratification of it, by means of the affidavit taken before a magistrate, and witnessed by five men, who are all notorious opposers of American policy; and who, at the taking of the affidavit, were, and yet are, objects of the public vengeance, by force of arms; for breach of public faith in the first, and all for felony, either as principals or accessaries, against the public of this colony.

But it may be said, although Pearis was provoked at me, what could have induced the magistrate and witnesses to be active in procuring an affidavit *against me?* And I answer, that on the 3rd of November, the witnesses, by their own act raised the public arms against themselves; and the magistrate, by his breach of public faith and aiding these witnesses, put himself in a dangerous situation. It was necessary for them to take measures for their defence, and on the 11th of November, among them and Pearis was formed the affidavit in question, which appears to be calculated for these two ends: by impressing fears into the inhabitants of the frontier, that the Indians were to be let loose upon them, they hoped to render the public measure odious, and thereby to gain considerable numbers to join them; and by their deception, they have acquired many people, who would not have joined them for any other consideration. And as it appeared that I was successful, in August and September last, in prevailing with people to associate, thereby drawing off numbers from the malignant party, and that when they took up arms, I had the happiness to give perfect satisfaction to the troops under my orders, and that I was thereby a formidable enemy—that I had compelled them to send deputies to my camp to conclude a treaty, which made the conduct of their whole party cognizable and punishable by authority of Congress, and that I had generally acquired the confidence of the country; to destroy this confidence, and thereby to prevent my again taking an active part in arms against them, actually in arms, was evidently the second end for which the affidavit was calculated.

A bad man may boldly swear anything which cannot be contradicted, but by the mere denial of the accused. In this case, the character of the two men will give superior weight, either to the charge or denial; but a man must be thorough-paced in villany, and have a diabolical boldness, to swear against a notorious truth. Thus Pearis swears, that he "is assured, from what I said to the Indians, I intended to employ them against the white men, for the committee;" although it is notorious, at the great store at the Tuscaroras, that I never saw the Indians but in public, and that the speech I made to them was by an interpreter, in a crowded room, and that several copies were taken from the original draught of it, now deposited among the public papers, in which draught and copies there is no foundation for Pearis' oath and

charge in this particular. But the declaration of the 19th of November last, by authority of Congress, fully refutes, while it shews, the folly of the calumny, of setting the savages against the black inhabitants.

Unhappily for me, my situation in the body politic of this colony, is dangerous, critical and delicate. Before the passing of the American acts of parliament in the year 1774, I was well known as a supporter of the perogative in His Majesty's Council; since that period, I have been among the foremost in the support of American policy, and an object at which the opposite party have shot their keenest arrows. I remember the first, without taking shame to myself—the second article I mention without vanity—and the third, without pain from wounds received, or fears of new ones from such weapons.

It is curious to observe the progress of the calumny against me. Upon my first entering the popular councils, I was reported to have made the most odious and arbitrary motions, although the motions stated had never been made by any body. In June last, I was charged, by the King's superintendent, with having introduced Indians to accuse him before the committee; no such proceeding ever existed, and the Congress did me justice in the matter. The superintendent also charged me with having moved the Congress in June, to pull down and demolish his house: no such motion ever was made. I have lately been calumniated with having expended £40,000 in the Ninety-Six expedition; but the commissioners of the treasury, in full Congress, declared the expedition did not cost £8,000. Thus from whispers, reports, accusations and barefaced misrepresentation, the calumny is now, by the malignant party, advanced by perjury; and thus by gradation, the ingenious Hogarth painted the progress of cruelty terminating in murder.

If I was not justly conscious, that my abilities are nothing more than what fall to the lot of men in general, and that there are many other gentlemen of this colony as earnest as myself in support of American measures, this constant torrent of calumny might perhaps make me a little vain, by reflecting, that whenever the fire is most powerful, against that spot is the stream of water directed from the engine. But, as I have engaged in this cause at the hazard of my life, it is folly in any set of men to imagine, that a calumny can intimidate so as to affect my conduct.

Upon the whole, I shall in future hear such calumnies with the contemptuous silence I have hitherto observed, and which I should not now have broken, but that I thought I should give pleasure to many well meaning people, in the interior country by pointing out to them, the evil design of an affidavit, which through the subtility of the enemy they might otherwise not so clearly have observed.

WM. HENRY DRAYTON.

Charles-Town, 6th Dec., 1775.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.

This day appeared before me, the Hon. William Henry Drayton, who, being sworn, sayeth, that the contents of his address to the inhabitants of the frontier settlements, dated December 6th, 1775, are true.

Sworn to before me, this 6th December, 1775.

PETER BONNETHEAU, J. P.

Ordered. That the Secretary do forthwith cause a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing address to be printed, in order to be distributed among the inhabitants of the frontier settlements.

Mr. John Ash informed the Council, that some boats from the British ships of war in Rebellion-Road, had yesterday sounded and staked the Creek, leading to the place of his residence.

Mr. Benj. L. Marchant, who yesterday had attended Matthew Floyd on board the Cherokee armed ship, to be present at the interview and conversation that should there pass between said Floyd and the Rt. Hon. Lord William Campbell, attended the Council, and reported as follows:

"Upon my going on board the Cherokee, I inquired for Lord William Campbell; I was answered by the Master, Mr. Picard, that his Lordship would be on board presently, and invited to walk down; which I declined. Lord William soon after came from Sullivan's Island, accompanied by Mr. Innes and Mr. Trail. After saluting my Lord, I delivered the message, and presented him with the treaty. Lord William then went down into the cabin, and Floyd was sent for; whereupon, I immediately desired to speak with his Lordship, who answered "presently;" and in a few minutes I was desired to walk down; when I repeated to his Excellency, that in consequence of the message I had delivered from the Council, I hoped, I should be present at all the conversation that should pass between Floyd and his Lordship. Here Mr. Innes demanded, what was the message? I again repeated to him, as nearly as I could, what Mr. Timothy had delivered to me on a small piece of paper. Mr. Innes then read the 4th article of the treaty, and asked, who are you? I answered, a private person, entrusted with that message from the Council of Safety. The following questions and answers ensued:

Innes. Do they intend to deliver up Cunningham?

Ans. I don't know.

Innes. Are you one of them?

Ans. No.

Innes. Are you only a messenger from them?

Ans. Yes.

Innes. I thought Calvert was their messenger?

Ans. So he is, but they have sent me upon this particular business.

Innes. And do you think my Lord will treat with them?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Mr. Innes then addressed himself to Lord Wm. Campbell, and said, "then my Lord, there must be no conversation;" and withdrew, calling his Lordship after him. Lord William soon returned and said to me, "he must detain me a little; that he was sorry he was obliged to do many things contrary to his inclination—that it was hard not to be supplied with necessaries—and now, even Lady William was denied to come down." And Mr. Innes went on board the Scorpion. By this time, Floyd complained that he was sick, and went upon deck; I immediately followed him, and remained there until Mr. Innes returned. Mr. Innes upon his return, went down instantly; the boat was ordered, and Lord William came upon deck, telling me, that he must detain me a little longer; then he also went on board the Scorpion. After his Lordship had left the ship, the surgeon gave Floyd and myself an invitation to walk down and drink somewhat—but before we had drank, Floyd was sent for by Mr. Innes, who was then alone in the cabin. I remained a few minutes with the surgeon, then went upon deck. In the mean time Capt. Ferguson had gone down, who sent me an invitation which I accepted, and I remained in the cabin, with him, Mr. Innes and Floyd until Lord William returned (with Mr. Trail,) from on board the Scorpion about seven o'clock at night, or later—when his Lordship came along-side, we all went upon deck. His Excellency immediately went down—Mr. Innes followed—and presently Mr. Innes returned, saying to me, "my Lord desires you will return, and inform the persons who sent you, that as the other person is a messenger from a friend to government, he must detain him until he had determined on a proper answer."

Mr. Marchant also reported, that while he was on board the Cherokee, four pieces of cannon, six-pounders, with *Bermuda* marked on the carriages, were brought on board from the transport-ship.

Ordered, That the Secretary do immediately write to Captain Arnoldus Vanderhorst, to endeavour to apprehend and seize Mathew Floyd aforementioned, if he should be landed and appear in Christ-Church Parish.

The following letter was accordingly written:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Sir—The Council of Safety thinking it absolutely necessary, that every endeavour should be used, to apprehend one Mathew Floyd, who may be landed from the men of war, to proceed into the back country by the way of Christ-Church Parish and Wappetaw-Bridge; and knowing your zeal and diligence in the public service, they have ordered me to signify their desire, that you will use every endeavour to apprehend him; and that you will place proper persons at proper places for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Capt. A. VANDERHORST. PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Ordered, That Mr. Butcher, in whose care Mathew Floyd left his horse, do attend this board immediately.

Mr. Butcher attending accordingly—was ordered not to deliver the said horse to any person whatsoever, that should call for him; but to seize such person, and forthwith give notice thereof, either to Mr. President or the Secretary, or the Council, if then sitting; and not to disclose the present order to any one.

Capt. Joseph Darrel acquainted the Council, that one of the Bermuda sloops seized by the men of war in Rebellion-Road yesterday, seemed to be fitting out, and intended for sea.

Ordered, That Capt. Darrel do forthwith apprize Capt. Vesey thereof, and to be upon his guard.

Ordered, That Major Mayson have leave to visit and converse with Robert Cunningham, confined in Charles-Town jail.

Read a letter from the Committee of Rowan County and Town of Salisbury, 6th October, 1775.

Read a letter from Col. Bull, 1st December, 1775.

Ordered, That Col. Stephen Bull, Thomas Rutledge, and Nath'l Barnwell, esqs., be added to the commissioners appointed by the Congress for repairing and putting Fort Lyttleton, near Beaufort, into a proper posture of defence.

Ordered, That the said commissioners do proceed with the utmost expedition, in causing the platform at the said fort to be completed, with plank or tappy, with whichsoever it can be soonest done: and to mount gun after gun thereon, as the said platforms are made fit to receive them.

On motion.

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary, that the two thousand pounds of gun-powder brought from Georgia, and placed

under the care of the committee at Beaufort, should be forthwith removed from thence and brought to Charles-Town.

Ordered, That the said gun-powder be forthwith removed accordingly.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Thursday Dec. 7th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment. Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. A. Middleton, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Mr. Bee, Mr. T. Heyward, junr., Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Mr. President laid before the Council the following copies of letters which he had dispatched this morning, by George Dittinger:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Sir—The Hon. Mr. Drayton having laid your letter of the 1st instant before us, we have duly considered the contents, and have resolved, that yourself, Thomas Rutledge, and Nath'l Barnwell, esqs., be added to the commissioners for repairing Fort Lyttleton; and we shall, by this opportunity, write to that board and press the necessity for completing that work without further delay.

In our present state, threatened every hour with a cannonade by the ships of war in Rebellion-Road, and more said to be expected, we have judged it necessary to order that two thousand pounds of gun-powder, which is under the protection of the committee at Beaufort, and which had been intended for Georgia, to be brought immediately to Charles-Town, where we apprehend every grain of it may be called for in our defence of this metropolis. The other quantities of four hundred pounds detained by you, and six hundred pounds by the committee, may be secured in such lodgments as to you and the committee shall be judged best. For our parts, we are not so well satisfied of the safety of Prince William's Church.

We thank you for the intimation respecting the public roads and highways.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. BULL. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Gentlemen—Having received information, that through sickness of some and absence of other members of your board, the

intended repairs of Fort Lytleton are scarcely yet begun; and knowing the necessity for putting that place in the best state of defence without further delay, we have judged it necessary, and have accordingly resolved, that Col. Stephen Bull, Thos. Rutledge, and Nath'l Barnwell, esqs., be added to your present number, which we desire you will immediately notify to those gentlemen, and summon a board in order to expedite the work above mentioned, and to carry into execution such other matters as we shall hereafter recommend.

The Scorpion sloop of war lately arrived in Rebellion-Road, having under her command a large transport ship, has been at Bermuda, and at Cape-Fear, from each place she brought off all the cannon that could be taken, and we learn that Capt. Tollemache has orders to seize the cannon wherever he can in all the colonies; no doubt therefore, but that Beaufort will be the next visited, and we are the more apprehensive of this from a seizure of two Bermuda sloops, which was made yesterday by the commodore, one of which has hoisted a pendant, from whence we conclude she is put in commission. From these and other considerations, we recommend that without a minute's delay you cause all the cannon belonging to the fort or town, to be secured by removing them to a distance out of the reach of a man of war's guns and under the protection of a proper body of militia, or even by burying them, if the enemy suddenly approach. The King's ships which are at present among us, have no men to spare for enterprizes on land, but if they can work under the protection of their own, they will certainly carry off your cannon.

We also recommend, that you proceed with all possible dispatch to repair the fort according to the plan first adopted by the late Council of Safety, by which the platform was to have been of pine plank, which will certainly be most expeditiously performed and expedition is absolutely necessary; you will erect platforms and mount gun after gun, as you shall be in readiness, two or three or even one of your heaviest cannon, we apprehend may be fired to such advantage as will deter a transport vessel, or even the Scorpion, whose cannon are very light, from attempting to advance. Powder for immediate use in case of need must be had from the six hundred pounds lodged in the hands of the committee at Beaufort, and we hope that before you have mounted all your cannon, we shall receive such supplies as will enable us to lay in a proper magazine for the fort's use.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

John Joiner, Tunes Tebout, Andr. Agguew, James Cuthbert, Danl. DeSaussure, esqs., commissioners for repairs to Fort Lyttleton. To be added, Stephen Bull, Thomas Rutledge, and Nath'l Barnwell, esqs.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Gentlemen—You are desired to use every means in your power

effectually to prevent the loading of vessels in your port, and within your district, with rice, indigo or other produce of this colony, intended for any port or ports, out of the limits thereof, without special permission in writing from the Council of Safety or the Congress, and particularly you are to see that no vessel even with a permit on any pretence whatever, clear out for any port of Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the British West-Indies, the contrary being expressly ordered by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, who have refused to suffer even such vessels as they have permitted to load to clear out at any of the custom-houses.

Your attention to this notice will be of great moment to the common cause, therefore 'tis particularly enjoined and required.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

We desire you to circulate the prohibition above-written, in such manner as to prevent the loading of vessels at any of the inlets or private landings.

THE COMMITTEE at Beaufort.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Sir—The Hon. Henry Middleton and John Rutledge, esq., have intimated to us, that you applied in Philadelphia for permission to clear out vessels for Great Britain, in order the more effectually, as you said, to execute the commission of shipping off the produce of this colony for continental service, and that such permission was peremptorily refused. We have therefore reflected upon your application for the same purpose to this board, and although we did not grant your request as being out of our department, we think it necessary to add, to such observations as were then made, our desire and injuction, that you will not attempt to clear out any vessel for Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. ALEX. GILLON. Recommended to the Committee at Beaufort.

Ordered, That Mr. John Calvert do supply the Charles-Town Artillery Company with fire and candles, while doing duty, in like manner as the other militia are supplied.

Capt John Jenkins, of the St. Helena Island volunteer company delivered in a return of the men enrolled in the said company.

Capt. Edward Blake attended, and laid before the Council the invoices of several articles of foreign manufactures, which he had imported for the public service.

Michael Bates, overseer upon Mr. John Ash's plantation near Haddrell's Point, informed the Council, of a robbery which had last night been committed on the plantation of which he had

the charge, by a man-of-war's boat, with a number of armed men, blacks as well as whites—among the former, Robinson who has the care of the post-house on Sullivan's Island, and among the latter, one Swan, a mulatto; both whom he declared he perfectly knew.

Messrs. Samuel and Benj. Legare laid a complaint before the Council, of the seizure of a considerable sum of money, belonging to them, out of the sloop Thomas and Stafford, Solomon Gibbs, master, regularly cleared from St. Kitt's for this port. And requesting, if they could not otherwise be relieved, to be permitted to make reprisals.

Mr. Samuel Butler informed the Council, of a conversation which he had yesterday evening over-heard, between a mulatto fellow and some slaves belonging to the inhabitants of this town, inticing them to go on board the King's ships in the road; one of which is since missing, belonging to William Logan, esq.

Capt. Jacob Milligan, master of the sloop Hetty, belonging to Messrs. James & Nielson, and Crouch & Gray, of this town, who arrived here yesterday, regularly cleared from Jamaica with rum and sugar, yet seized by Capt. Tollemache of the King's armed ship Scorpion, attended the Council, and informed, after the circumstances of the seizure of his vessel, that there were a considerable number of slaves upon Sullivan's Island, and that he learnt huts were building for them in the woods.

Mr. Russel, of James Island, laid a complaint before the board of some ill treatment he had received from Major Elliott of the Artillery.

Read a letter from Benj. B. Boote, dated 7th December, 1775.

Read also a letter from the committee of Rowan County and Salisbury Town, North-Carolina, 9th Nov., 1775.

Ordered, That Mr. President be desired to apply to Mr. Trezevant, to supply such articles as have been desired by Mr. Boote.

Read a letter from Major Mayson, of the Rangers, of this date.

Upon an application for a draught on the treasury for £2,000, in part of £5,000 before drawn for, and the order lost.

Ordered, That the commissioners for making an intrenchment and erecting batteries across Charles-Town Neck, do immediately order accounts of all expences incurred for that service to be laid before this board.

Ordered, That the work intended to have been performed on the said lines be postponed; and that no further expence be incurred on that account.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 7th, 1775.

Sir—In consequence of the above resolution (the resolve of yesterday, preceding this letter,) and by order of the Council of Safety, I have directed Capt. Cochran, powder-receiver, to send a proper vessel for the said two thousand pounds of powder. He has ordered George Hutton on that service, to whom you will be pleased to deliver it with all possible dispatch.

I am gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

THE COMMITTEE at Beaufort.

Sir—The Council of Safety desire you will order a sober, judicious corporal and eight men, on public service, under the direction of Capt. Cochran, powder-receiver; on which service may be employed about eight days.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

In Council, Dec. 7th, 1775.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 7th, 1775. }

Sir—A complaint has been made to this board, by Mr. Russel, a carpenter, who alledges that you have beat him yesterday in a very severe and cruel manner, while he was at work on the battery near Fort Johnson, and without any fault or provocation on his part; in consequence of which, he hath left that work, and he refuses to return to it, without an assurance of safety. We will not take upon us to determine upon this matter, until we hear from you in answer to the charge, which you will give us soon as convenient. In the mean time we desire you will not further interfere in the work of that battery, nor molest the said Russel, or any other of the workmen or labourers.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major ELLIOTT. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That the Hon. Wm. H. Drayton and Capt. Savage be a committee to make immediate inquiry into the state of the naval armament of this colony, and to consider of the most effectual and speedy method of manning the same.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 7th, 1775. }

To Colonel Moultrie:

Sir—You are hereby ordered to detach two hundred men of the regiments under your command, with proper officers, this ensuing night, to land at or about Motte's Point, and from thence to proceed in such manner, as to ford from or about Haddrell's Point to Sullivan's Island, there to seize and apprehend a number of negroes, who are said to have deserted to the enemy, together

with every person who may be found on that island, and to repel any opposition which may be made against you in the execution of this service, which service being performed, the detachment with their prisoners are to return to Charles-Town, with all possible dispatch.

By order of the Council of Safety,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. [Ordered by six members.]

The post house to be burned, and every kind of live stock to be driven off or destroyed.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, Dec. 8th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Col. Parsons, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benjamin Elliott.

Upon application by Lieut. Col. Roberts a commission was made out, signed and dated 15th November, appointing Ephraim Mitchell, a First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery.

Thomas Grimball, esq., presented a memorial from the Fellowship Society, dated this day, offering the use of their land at Hampstead, until the present unhappy dispute between Great Britain and America shall cease, to erect a general hospital on.

The Council issued an order for the payment of £1,000 to Lt. Col. Roberts, for the recruiting service.

Ordered, That Cuffee, a negro, last night apprehended by Mr. Loveday, be committed to the work-house: and that he be not discharged from thence without a special order.

Mr. John Torrans attended, upon a proposal which he had made, to import certain articles for the use of the colony.

Ordered, That the consideration of said report be postponed.

Read a letter from Edward Blake, esq., of this date.

Mr. President acquainted the Council, that Matthew Floyd had last night been landed from the Cherokee, an armed ship; that he was immediately seized, and placed under the care of the militia guard; and that he had produced to him, a certificate of his detention on board said ship two days and two nights, signed by John Ferguson, commander of said ship, and dated on board, in Rebellion-Road, 7th December, 1775.

And the said certificate being read,

Ordered, That the said Floyd be brought before the Council immediately.

And being brought accordingly, he confirmed the report that had been made by Mr. Marchant—then proceeded to relate what he called the conversation that had passed between him and Lord William Campbell. Among other things, he declared that Lord William had directed him to "tell the people in the back country to do every thing they can for the best advantage; that he did not desire any effusion of blood; but whatever they should do would meet with his consent." Being asked, what upon the whole he understood his lordship, he answered: "To say the truth, he believed Lord William meant, that if they (his party) could obtain a good and beneficial peace, they should do so; if not, that they should make war." He added, upon being questioned, that he saw and conversed with Governor Martin of North-Carolina twice, who, upon being informed by him, that the insurgents in this colony were apprehensive that the inhabitants of Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties would come against them, told him, the said Floyd, there was no reason to fear them, for that they would soon find employment enough at home.

Ordered, That the said Matthew Floyd be re-delivered to the guard, and continue in their custody until further orders: that Major Williamson be wrote to, and made acquainted with every circumstance relative to said Floyd; and that the said Floyd be permitted to write by the same conveyance, submitting what he should write to the inspection of Mr. President.

Mr. William Price, contractor for vitualling the king's ships, represented the great inconveniences and expenses he should be subject to, by supplying them with provisions in the manner prescribed by the late general committee; and prayed, that he might be permitted to furnish such provisions weekly instead of daily.

But, after due consideration, it was

Resolved, That no permits be granted for supplying the king's ships of war with provisions, otherwise than from day to day, and in quantities sufficient for daily consumption. And that the contractor or contractors be desired to acquaint the captains of such ships, that if they continue to receive and detain slaves, the property of the inhabitants of this colony, even the supplies now permitted to be sent would be ordered to be discontinued.

Ordered, That the Secretary do notify the above resolve to the contractors.

Read a letter from the Hon. Major Elliott, dated 7th December, 1775.

Ordered, That the powder-receiver do deliver to the order of Thomas Heyward, jun., esq., three barrels of gunpowder, belonging to the Charles-Town Artillery Company, which had been deposited in the public magazine.

Ordered, That a commission be made out, appointing Benjamin Huger, esq., to be Captain of the Charles-Town Artillery Company, in room of Captain Roberts, promoted to the command of the Provincial Regiment of Artillery.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; John Rutledge, esq., Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Capt. Savage, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Read a letter from Col. Richard Richardson, dated Camp near McLaurin's, 2nd December, 1775, brought by Lieut. Cantey, of the Rangers.

Mr. President laid before the Council, the following letters, written by their direction:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 8th, 1775.

Sir—We have duly considered the contents of your letter, which was yesterday laid before us, and as we have received no complaint from Major Williamson, and are satisfied that each of you had the real service of the colony at heart in the late affair at Ninety-Six, we wish to avoid a minute inquiry, which in our opinion would produce no beneficial end.

The command of the militia was, by the Congress, vested in Major Williamson, from considerations of the distance of Col. Savage, and the little probability of his heading the regiment, as well as from an information that you were at that time extremely ill, unable to take the field. It was therefore necessary to order that gentleman to call forth the militia in his district, and to hold them in readiness to join the troops under Col. Richardson; your junction, and what afterwards happened at the fortified camp at Ninety-Six, were circumstances altogether adventitious and unexpected. Hence we are convinced, that Major Williamson,

when he took the command, acted in conformity to the order of Congress, and you will perceive that these orders were not intended to overlook your merit, nor to offer you an affront. We highly applaud you, for having, after you had joined Major Williamson, yielded in any points of mere punctilio, on account of the public good. We are so sensible of your services, that with pleasure we repeat to you the thanks of this board, and desire that you will also present our thanks to the officers and soldiers of the corps of rangers who were under your command.

You are now to repair immediately to Col. Richardson's camp. We are satisfied of your zeal and attachment in the cause of the colonies, and particularly we confide that you will persevere in your endeavors to promote harmony within your sphere, and to discountenance every kind and degree of dissention, the bane of public service. We wish you health and success.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major JAMES MAYSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 9th, 1775.

Sir—In our letter of the 4th, we informed you that notwithstanding Capt. Floyd had not brought the testimonials of a genuine messenger, from Major Robinson to Lord William Campbell, we had consented that he should wait on his lordship, and deliver verbally all that he could recollect of the dispatches pretended to have been charged upon him at Ninety-Six, and lost by the way—but upon certain express conditions.

In pursuance of our resolutions, which had received Capt. Floyd's fullest approbation, we caused him to be conveyed to Rebellion-Road, on board the Cherokee armed ship, accompanied by Mr. Marchant, a gentleman who had engaged to act as witness on our part. Mr. Marchant delivered a message to Lord William Campbell, fully and explicitly setting forth the terms and conditions upon which Capt. Floyd had been permitted to wait on his lordship. His lordship was nevertheless pleased to violate all rules of propriety; first, by closeting Floyd; next, by throwing slights and affronts upon our messenger; and lastly, by dismissing him abruptly, and keeping the other on shipboard.

After his lordship had detained Capt. Floyd two nights, he was sent privately to Charles-Town, where he was landed late in the evening. He immediately repaired to his lodging, and in all probability would have attempted to escape that very night, had not an officer happened to be in the same house. This gentleman arrested him, and he was brought before us to answer for the part which he had acted, in violation of the stipulated conditions upon which he had been permitted to see Lord William.

We must acknowledge that his answers had the appearance of candour, but he produced a paper which he said had been written and delivered to him by Lord William's express order, a true copy of which, certified by himself, you will find enclosed herein;

this he declared was the only paper in writing he had received from his lordship; and we were informed that by his own repeated request, he had been the preceding night thoroughly searched, and that no other paper had been found upon him.

As by this paper it clearly appears, that Lord William Campbell, after two days deliberation entertained "high suspicions" that Capt. Floyd had not come to him with any message from Major Robinson: we can do no less, all circumstances considered, than concur in opinion with his lordship; and accordingly we have judged it necessary to detain the said Floyd until we shall receive a full and proper explanation of this affair, through your means. You will therefore give the needful information to Major Robinson, and transmit us his answer. Major Robinson will perceive, and do us the justice to say, that we have acted with great consideration, and have not, in any respect, departed from the terms of the treaty of the 22nd of November.

All disappointment which himself and his party may experience on this account are chargeable upon his messenger, if he is one, and upon a greater man, from whose justice and sagacity that party may always hope for equal fruits.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Major Andrew Williamson.

Charles-Town, Dec. 9th, 1775.

Sir—I refer to you a letter which I had the honour of writing two or three days ago, by order of the Council of Safety, and sent by the hands of Solomon Peters.

I must not miss this opportunity by Major Mayson, to inform you that your letter of the 2nd inst., at McLaurin's Fork, was brought to me last night by Lieut. Cantey, and that the several prisoners, Capts. Mayfield, Wofford, Hunt, Stagner and Stack were safely lodged in charge of the guard at barracks. We have also in custody, a Capt. Floyd, who assumed to be a public messenger from Major Robinson to Lord William Campbell; but as he brought no credentials to us, and that Lord William had declared in writing his suspicions of the said Floyd, the Council of Safety have judged it necessary to detain him until an explanation can be obtained.

I shall lay your letter before the Council at their meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. Meantime accept my best wishes for your health and success, and believe me to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Col. Richardson. HENRY LAURENS.

Mr. William Parker applied for and obtained a permit in behalf of Mr. DeBrahm, for his (Mr. DeBrahm's) nephew, to pass to the Cherokee armed ship, which were produced and read in Council.

The Hon. William Henry Drayton reported that he with Capt. Savage had, according to order, inspected into the state of the

naval armament of this colony, and delivered in a report; also a list of able seamen still remaining in the colony regiments of foot.

Read a letter from George Paddon Bond, esq., dated Christ Church Parish, 5th December, 1775, inclosing his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Berkley Country Regiment to Colonel Singleton.

Col. Moultrie delivered in a report of the barrack and magazine guard, by which it appeared that the prisoners sent to town by Col. Richardson had been delivered into their charge, by the party of rangers who brought them down.

Read a letter from Capt. Francis Marion, dated Dorchester, 8th December, 1775.

Read also a return of the draughted militia doing duty at said post, of same date.

Whereupon the following letter was written to Col. Jos. Glover of the Colleton County Regiment:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 9th, 1775.

Sir—We desire you will issue an order immediately to a field officer from your regiment, to repair forthwith to Dorchester, and there to take upon him the command of the troops of rangers and militia at that post, for protection of the magazine of gunpowder, the artillery, and public records.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. GLOVER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following letter was also written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 9th, 1775.

Sir—We have ordered Col. Glover to appoint a field officer from his regiment of militia, to repair immediately to Dorchester, there to take upon him the command of the rangers and militia. When such field officers arrive there, Capt. Marion and the provincials of the two regiments of foot will return to Charles-Town; and you will give orders in proper time to this effect.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Received a letter from Mr. Russel, complaining of some ill treatment he had received.

Ordered, That Major Elliott and Mr. Russel be desired to attend the Council to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, with such witnesses as they respectfully shall think proper to produce.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie and Lieut. Col. Huger do on or

fore the 16th inst., respectfully lay before this Council complete states of amount, for all sums by them respectively received, from the public treasury, or the regimental paymasters, for the service of the regiments under their respective commands; and in what manner such sums of money have been expended, with vouchers.

Lieut. Col. Roberts delivered in a return of the Regiment of Artillery, of this date.

He at the same time acquainted the Council that when he was directed by the Council to order Lieut. James Mitchell to join Col. Richardson, that gentleman was ill; therefore the order could not then be complied with, and that he continued ill.

Ordered, Therefore, and as the service does not now require such an officer to be detached, that Col. Roberts be discharged from the execution of that order.

The Council issued orders for the payment of the sums, viz:

	£	s.	d.
To Col. Gervais, on account of the contractors for victualling the colony troops, for rations.....	4,619	4	3
To Lieut. Col. Huger, for the use of the First Regiment, to be accounted for by him,.....	4,000	0	0
To Charles King Chittey, for conducting and attending Hon. W. H. Drayton, on his progress into the back country,.....	100	0	0

On motion,

Resolved, That Matthew Floyd, now in the custody of the militia guard, and John Mayfield, Benj. Wofford, William Hunt, Danl. Stagner, and Jacob Stack, in custody of the barrack guard, be removed from the places where they respectively are confined and committed to close custody in the common jail of Charles-Town.

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue warrants and orders immediately.

And the following were issued:

SOUTH-CAROLINA,)
Charles-Town, Dec. 9th, 1775.)

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE COLONY AFORESAID.

To the Sheriff of Charles-Town District, or his Deputy, or to the Keeper of the common Jail in Charles-Town:

You are hereby commanded and required to receive into your custody in the common jail, and there safely keep until further orders, the body of Matthew Floyd, otherwise Captain Matthew Floyd herewith sent to you, suspected of being a spy, and of

other high crimes and misdemeanors against the liberties of the colony aforesaid. And for so doing this will be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, the day above written.

HENRY LAURENS, President. [L. S.]

Sir—You will herewith receive a warrant for committing to the common jail, the bodies of John Mayfield, Benj. Wofford, William Hunt, Daniel Stagner, and Jacob Stack, now in the custody of the main guard, or elsewhere at the barracks.

You will be pleased to give the necessary orders for carrying the said warrant into execution, so far as to deliver safely the bodies of the said Mayfield, Wofford, Hunt, Stagner and Stack into the hands and custody of the sheriff or keeper of the common jail.

I am, sir, your most humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS,

President of the Council of Safety.

Charles-Town, 9th December, 1775.

Col. MOULTRIE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,)
Charles-Town, Dec. 9th, 1775.)

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE COLONY AFORESAID.

To the Sheriff of Charles-Town District, or his Deputy, or to the Keeper of the common Jail in Charles-Town.

You are hereby commanded and required to receive into your custody in the common jail, and there safely keep, until further orders, the body of Matthew Floyd, otherwise Captain Matthew Floyd herewith sent to you, suspected of being a spy, and of other high crimes and misdemeanors against the liberties of the colony aforesaid. And for so doing this will be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, the day above written.

By order as aforesaid.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Sir—You will here enclosed receive a warrant for committing to the common jail, the body of Matthew Floyd, now in custody of the main guard of the regiment under your command.

You will be pleased to give the necessary orders for carrying the said warrant into execution, so far as the safe delivery of the said Matthew Floyd to the sheriff or keeper of the common jail.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY LAURENS.

President of the Council of Safety.

Charles-Town, 9th December, 1775.

Col PINCKNEY.

Ordered, That the Journals of the Council of Safety be read every morning.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Saturday evening, Dec. 9th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage.

Col. Moultrie having laid before the board a letter supposed of this date, from Major Pinckney, setting forth the disappointments he had met with going for Sullivan's Island—that he was now at Bolton's, and intended to effect his purpose this evening—but that as he would not be able to move before nine o'clock, further orders might be sent if needful.

Resolved, That Col. Moultrie be desired to order the detachment under Major Pinckney to return, without attempting Sullivan's Island.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Hon. William H. Drayton, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee, Captain Benjamin Elliott.

The journals of yesterday were read.

The following permit was given to Col. Gervais:

Permit John Cunningham to visit his brother, Patrick Cunningham in jail, in the presence of John Lewis Gervais, and Richard Raplay, esq., and not otherwise.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from the delegates of this colony at the Continental Congress, dated 11th November, 1775. Received per return of express Philip Will, who also brought the commissions for officering the three battalions to be raised for the service of this colony at the continental charge.

Read a letter from Peter Benton, dated New-York, 16th October, 1775.

Read also a letter from Elias Jaudon, dated 29th November, 1775.

Mr. President reported the very critical situation he observed the Comet armed brigantine to be in.

The Council having received information, that Messrs. Samuel and Benjamin Legare had last night, from the house of Lord William Campbell, seized and carried away a chariot and horses belonging to his lordship.

Ordered, That Messrs. Samuel and Benjamin Legare do attend this Council immediately.

Attended accordingly. They declared that they had made the seizure, in consequence of Lord William having unjustly detained a considerable sum of money, their property, taken by the officers of the king's ships in Rebellion Road, from on board the sloop Thomas and Stafford, Solomon Gibbs, master, bound to this port from St. Kitts, and signed by the said officers on the entrance of the said sloop into the road.

The impropriety of their conduct being represented to them, they were desired to withdraw.

The Council then came to the following resolution:

The Council having been informed, that a seizure was last night made upon a certain chariot and four horses, the property of Lord William Campbell, summoned the parties accused to appear before them, and having heard and considered the reasons offered in justification of the act, have

Resolved, That such seizure was unauthorized, illegal and irregular; and do therefore order that the said chariot and horses be immediately restored and replaced.

Ordered, That Mr. Winyard, one of the messengers of the Council, do see the above order carried into execution; and that a copy hereof be properly directed to the Right Hon. Lady Wm. Campbell, sealed up and delivered to her ladyship by Mr. Winyard.

Messrs. Legare being called in again, and acquainted with the foregoing resolve and order, they readily acquiesced with the order to restore the effects seized. They were then told, that for any such injury, as stated, having been received, application ought to have been made by memorial to this board, to the end that redress, if to be had, should be obtained by public authority.

Major Elliott attending, according to order of yesterday, and acquainted the board that the difference between him and Mr. Russel had been accommodated.

Ordered, That the powder-receiver do deliver two hundred

pounds weight of gun powder out of the public magazine, to the order of Col. Moultrie, for the use of Fort Johnson.

Ordered, That Mr. Fenwick Bull be desired to attend this board immediately.

Mr. Bull attended accordingly, and gave a particular account of the conversation which he said had passed between him, (as a notary) Lord Wm. Campbell, and the captains of the three sloops of war in the road, relative to Messrs. Legare's money, and the sloops Thomas and Stafford, and Hetty, and the cargo of the latter, lately seized there. Among other things, he declared, that Capt. Tollemache did not deny having some of our negroes on board, but said they came as freemen, and demanding protection; that he could have had near five hundred, who had offered; that we were all in actual rebellion, and he had orders to distress America by every means in his power; that had his advice been taken, Fort Johnson should have been attacked on the day of his arrival, if the attack had cost fifty men, and this town should have been laid in ashes; but that it would surely be destroyed; and that, upon his honor, he soon expected two frigates and a bomb to arrive here; that he avowed the seizure of Messrs. Legare's money, but said it had been delivered to Lord William Campbell, whose receipt he had for it, although Lord William had declared to him (F. Bull) that he had nothing to do with the money, or with other seizures, or in the affairs of the negroes.

An account of the expenses of the James Island Company being laid before the board, amounting to £255, which they accept in lieu of pay and rations, saving to the public £101 12*s.* 0*d.*,

Ordered, That the same be paid when called for.

On motion,

Resolved, That not exceeding thirteen shillings currency per day be allowed for the maintenance of the six prisoners committed to jail yesterday.

Ordered, That the sheriff of Charles-Town District do cause the northern windows in the north-west room of the jail to be securely barred on the outside, and that he be desired to furnish each prisoner with two blankets at the public charge.

Ordered, That the companies of militia in Christ-Church parish do, in rotation, beginning by Capt. Quelch's, take post at and about Haddrel's Point, and do duty each company one week, in order to prevent landing from the men of war, and every attempt

by the enemy to commit further robberies and depredations upon that neighborhood.

Ordered, That this order be served (for expedition) upon the adjutant of the Berkley County Regiment, and if the colonel is not in Charles-Town, to be immediately transmitted to the several captains of the said companies, and by the first opportunity to acquaint the colonel.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, December 11, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Hon. William H. Drayton, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Capt. Savage.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. President reported, that Mr. Winyard had yesterday, according to order, waited on Lady William Campbell, with a copy of the proceedings of the Council, relative to the seizure of Lord William's chariot and horses; that her ladyship said that seizure had been attended with such circumstances, that she could not, without her lord's orders, receive the said chariot and horses; that Mr. Winyard nevertheless carried them to the place of Lady William's residence, where he found every place for their reception barred, and that her ladyship persisted in the refusal to receive them; so that he was obliged to return them to whence they were brought.

Read a letter from Capt. Benjamin Smith, dated quarters at Dorchester, 10th December, 1775.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Council of Safety will appropriate their morning sittings for deliberation upon capital objects, tending to the defending, strengthening and securing the colony. And that their afternoon sittings shall be appropriated to the receiving and determining upon applications in matters of less consequence.

Read a letter from Stephen Bull, esq., dated Laurel Bay, 9th December, 1775.

Read a letter from the commissioners for repairing Fort Lyttleton, at Beaufort, dated 10th December, 1775.

The following letter was written to Capt. Benj. Smith:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
December 11th, 1775. }

Sir—We have considered your letter of yesterday's date, and answer to the several parts as follows:

Applications for ammunition should be made to the colonels of the several regiments. Col. Glover and Col. Singleton have been supplied with proper quantities, and will no doubt do their duty.

We have desired Col. Glover to order a field-officer to take the command at Dorchester, and Col. Moultrie to withdraw the provincials, upon the appearance of that field officer; in consequence of which there will be more room for lodging the militia.

You were a member of Congress, and no doubt remember, that it was determined to allow the militia privates ten shillings per day, as pay; to the officers the same pay as the provincial officers are allowed, and rations to the whole, at three shillings per day. It has ever been the custom of the officers of the militia to take measures for providing for themselves and men, even when no pay was allowed—the militia avail themselves of the militia law, which must therefore be your guide for the present.

We shall consider the necessity and utility of appointing a commissary-general. Such an officer may take off part of the trouble from the officers of the militia. But, in the mean time, we hope, that these will consider they are acting as freemen, for their own benefit, and not as mere hirelings; and that each will contribute his endeavours to make the service easy and beneficial. The same sentiments ought to be impressed upon, and influence the conduct of every private man.

If gentlemen who bear commissions were to exert themselves on this occasion, we should hope, that no such mutinous language "of marching away when each man pleases," would be heard—mutiny against themselves, destructive of the interest of America in general, and of this colony more especially.

The Congress determinded no precise time for relieving the draughts. We are sensible this is a matter of serious concern, and therefore shall take it under consideration in a few days, and issue orders on that head.

With respect to pay, it is only required, that the commanding officer should transmit returns properly certified, of the amount due to each company, and the money shall be immediately ordered from the treasury.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. BENJAMIN SMITH. HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S.—We hope the officer commanding the militia will find some person in or about Dorchester, who will gladly undertake supplying the troops with rations of provision at three shillings per day.

Read an affidavit of Henry Snell, taken before Fenwick Bull, 11th Dec., 1775, relative to Mathew Floyd.

Read a letter from Mr. John Torrans, of this date.

Read a letter from Capt. John Barnwell, of this date, inclosing his commission, which he desired might be received as his resignation.

An account of Mr. Charles Ramadge, amounting to £69 5*s.* certified by the church-wardens—which being for their expences at the election of members of Congress for Charles-Town, in August last, was rejected.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 11th, 1775.

Sir—I wrote to you by Major Mayson, to which I refer. I have nothing in command to you from the Council of Safety, except to inform you, that I have ordered payment to the party which brought down Capt. Mayfield and other persons, £137 4*s.* 1*d.* which includes £30 advanced them by you at leaving your camp; this sum therefore must be returned to you, and the account then will appear in one view. You will find a receipt inclosed.

By letters from London to the 8th of September, we are confirmed in our belief, that the administration are determined to persevere in hostile measures against America. Fourteen sail of transports lay in the Downs ready to sail for Boston, chiefly laden with provisions, animal and vegetable—an expensive method of feeding an army. Notwithstanding all this, 'tis confidently asserted, by a few, that Parliament will devise measures for treating with America, and a suspension of arms precede. We must not trust to such reports, calculated perhaps, to lure us from measures for defence. I wish you health, and a speedy and honourable end of your campaign, and remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Col. RICHARDSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Council issued an order on the treasury for payment of the sum of £137 4*s.* 1*d.*, mentioned in the foregoing letter, to Mr. Wilson.

Resolved, That a letter similar to that sent to the committee at Beaufort, be written to the committee at Georgetown, to prevent the loading of vessels contrary to the Resolutions of the Continental Congress.

And the following was accordingly written:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 11th, 1775.

Gentlemen—You are desired to use every means in your power effectually to prevent the loading of vessels in your port and within your district, or in any of the creeks, inlets, or private landings, with rice, indigo, or other produce of this colony, intended for any port out of the limits thereof, without special permission in writing from the Council of Safety, or the Congress. And particularly you are to see that no person, even with a permit, on

any pretence whatever, clear out for any port of Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the British West-Indies, the contrary being expressly ordered by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, who have refused to suffer even such vessels as they have permitted to load to clear out at any of the Custom Houses.

Your attention to this notice, will be of great moment to the common cause, therefore it is particularly enjoined and required.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S.—The Council of Safety have permitted Daniel Sewell to depart the colony, for his health, provided you are satisfied he is otherwise entitled according to law.

We desire you to inform us what vessels are in your port.

The Council of Safety having received a letter from Capt. John Barnwell, dated this day, inclosing his commission as a Captain in the first Regiment of foot, desiring to resign it, because the soldier life is not such as he expected, and that he is not equal to the task.

Resolved, That Captain Barnwell's resignation be accepted.

Ordered, A copy hereof be properly directed, and served upon Col. Isaac Huger, and he signify the same in orders in his regiment, and lay before this board a state of commissions to be filled up in the regiment, in consequence of this resignation.

Read a letter from Capt. Edward Blake, of this date.

Ordered, That the powder-receiver do deliver one quarter barrel of gunpowder to Capt. Simon Tafts, for the use of the ship Prosper.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 12th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Hon. Wm. H. Drayton, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Read the journal of yesterday.

Messrs. Samuel and Benjamin Legare presented a memorial, dated 11th December, 1775, and also an affidavit by Fenwick Bull, dated 10th December, 1775, referred to.

Read a letter from Col. Joseph Glover, dated Dorchester, 11th December, 1775.

An order was drawn for payment of the expences of the James Island company of militia, £255.

Read a letter from Col. Huger, of this date.

Ordered, That the said letter be taken under consideration to-morrow.

On motion,

Resolved, That Charles Mathew Cosslett, esq., have leave, on account of his ill state of health, to go into the country, upon his parole.

On motion,

Ordered, That the following circular letter, be sent to the commissioners of the high roads throughout the colony.

Gentlemen—The present circumstances of the colony, renders it highly necessary, that the roads and bridges throughout should be repaired, for the marching troops and conducting cannon as occasion may require. We therefore recommend it to your board, to take such measures, and to give such orders, without delay, as may tend to carry this service into execution within your district.

In the Council of Safety, Dec. 12, 1775.

By order.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the Commissionrrs of the High Roads in ——.

Adjourned to 6 o'clock, in the evening.

In the Council of Safety, }
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 12th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Parsons, Mr. A. Middleton, Hon. Wm. H. Drayton, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee, Mr. Tho'. Heyward, jun.

Read the journal of yesterday.

A motion was made, that the memorial this day presented by Messrs. Samuel and Benj. Legare, be referred to the general committee. A debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the said memorial be taken into immediate consideration.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council, that Messrs. Samuel and Benjamin Legare may justly seize and take into

their possession, and cause to be sold at public auction, after ten days notice, any effects of Lord William Campbell in Charles-Town, and out of the said sale to reimburse themselves to the amount of the one hundred and sixty half-johannes, set forth in their memorial to be unjustly detained, and also a sufficient sum to defray the expences attending the said sale and incidental charges, returning the overplus, if any there shall be, to the said Lord William Campbell, or to his representative in Charles-Town. And that the said Samuel and Benjamin Legare should, previous to the sale, give to Lord William Campbell due notice of this resolution, to the end that his lordship may, by a restitution of their property, prevent the said sale, if he shall think proper.

Messrs. Francis Marshal, John Augustus Price, and John Hatfield Perkins, applied for leave to depart from the colony. And a letter was written to the Committee at George-Town, that this Council have consented, if entitled according to law, and they have no objection.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Wednesday, Dec. 13th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Col. Pinckney, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant.

The journal of yesterday being read.

The following letter was written to Col. Moultrie:

In the Council of Safety,
Dec. 13th, 1775.

Sir—You are directed to relax the orders of the 30th November, so far as to give the officers reasonable leave of absence in the day-time from barracks or quarters.

You are also desired to apply to Col. Huger, to give leave of absence from Charles-Town to Capt. William Cattell, and to Capt. Saunders, who have applied to us for that purpose, and each ask for about three or four days absence.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

William Moultrie, esq., Colonel of the Second Regiment, and Commanding Officer for the time being of the Colony Troops.

Ordered, That Captain Tufts, commander of the colony ship Prosper, do forthwith remove the ship Betsy, lying near Mr. Gibbes' wharf, up Ashley river, near the Prosper, there to remain until further orders; that he be very attentive to prevent negroes going on board the said ship, and every irregular correspondence with the shore; and that he do report to this board as occasions may require.

Ordered, That Mr. President be desired to employ a proper person to examine the public accounts to be laid before this board.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,)
Thursday, Dec. 14th, 1775.)

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Hon. Wm. H. Drayton, Capt. Savage, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The journal of yesterday being read,

Mr. Rutledge laid the following draught of a letter to the Congress or Council of Safety in Georgia, before the board:

Charles-Town, Dec. 14th, 1775.

Gentlemen—The Council of Safety have heard, with astonishment and concern, that several vessels are loading at Savannah for Great Britain; some with rice, and others, one in particular, of Mr. Tailfer's, with indigo.

It is true, that the Continental Association did not prohibit the exportation of rice to Europe, or of other American produce, (except to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies) after the 10th of last September; so that shipping rice to Great Britain before the resolutions of Congress of the 1st ult., (copy of which is enclosed) were known, was allowable. It is to be wished, however, that Georgia had pursued the conduct of the northern colonies, all of whom, we are assured, in consequence of the late restricting acts, suspended exportation, as this colony also did after the 10th of September, (except for purchasing the means of defence) till the sense of the Continental Congress should be declared on that subject; but, with respect to shipping of indigo to Great Britain, after that period, they are without excuse.

For the honor of your colony, and the interest of America, we shall rejoice to know, that a report so disgraceful to the former, and injurious to the latter, is void of foundation. We cannot yet

be persuaded to think it otherwise, for we hope that the continental resolutions will be as inviolably observed in your colony, as in any other, and doubt not that the disaffected in Georgia are so few, and the friends of liberty so numerous and powerful, that all attempts of the former, to hurt the American cause, will ever prove abortive.

We have, however, thought it expedient to address you on the subject, being desirous of obtaining a true account of the matter, from the best authority. We therefore request that you will favour us with it, by return of the bearer, and hope it will enable us to remove any ill impressions which may have been made; but if, unfortunately, the fact should be as reported to us, we earnestly entreat that your Congress, Council of Safety, or General Committee will take the most effectual measures for preventing so flagrant a breach of the Continental Association and resolutions.

We have been applied to, for leave to clear out vessels, with the produce of this colony for Great Britain, as a cover of safety, when it was pretended that such vessels should nevertheless proceed directly to a foreign port, and for the express purpose too of procuring ammunition; but we have refused our assent, and have ordered the committees at the out-posts to be watchful against such attempts, which, though specious at first view, are full of danger to the common cause, and might give great encouragement to designing men to commit frauds. The Congress at Philadelphia refused such indulgence even to those to whom they had given special licence to export.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Provincial Congress, or Council of Safety, Georgia.

Ordered, That the said letter be immediately engrossed, and sent by express.

Read a letter from George Galphin, esq., one of the Indian commissioners for the southern department, dated Silver Bluff, 9th December, 1775, and also the following papers, which were inclosed, viz:

1. Copy of resolves of said commissioners, at a meeting at Salisbury, 13th November, 1775.

2. Copy of a talk to the Cherokees, same date.

3. Copy of a talk to the Creeks, same date.

4. Copy of a letter to the Continental Congress, same date.

Upon a complaint that the constables of Charles-Town had ceased to do their duty in attending the church-wardens on Sundays, as usual, whereby the public safety was endangered,

Ordered, That the said constables be summoned to attend this board, to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Upon information, that Capt. Alex. Wylly, master of a coasting scooner which had been seized about five weeks ago, had come up to town last night,

Ordered, That the said Wylly be summoned to attend this board immediately.

He attended accordingly; and declared that he had been detained on board the Tamar, sloop of war, ever since the seizure of his vessel by order of Lord William Campbell, to whom he had been represented as a good coasting pilot; that he had repeatedly solicited his dismission, but could never succeed till he received an answer (which he produced) from Lord William Campbell, to a letter he had written to his lordship on the 5th inst., which being shown to Capt. Thornbrough, that gentleman readily restored him to his liberty. Capt. Wylly also declared that he saw a number of slaves belonging to the inhabitants of this town on board some of the ships of war, and on shore upon Sullivan's Island, several of which he knew; and that a few days ago, when a report prevailed, that they were to be attacked upon Sullivan's Island, they were taken off the shore in boats sent from the ships, and that he saw about twenty of them carried on board the scooner seized from him, which scooner, as well as two negroes he left behind, was his sole property.

Capt. Wylly then signed the Association, declaring his frequent absence had prevented his doing so before.

Mr. Jonathan Scott informed the board that Mr. John Ashe's plantation had been a second time robbed, last night, of sundry live stock, by armed men landed from the men of war's boats at moonrise.

Whereupon the following letter was written:

Sir—We desire you will halt your company at such a distance from the water-side, as not to be discovered by the people on board any vessel. Circulate a report in the most serious and peremptory terms, that your company is to be ordered to Dorchester, and forthwith cross the water yourself, attend this board, and receive further direction. At your arrival, apply to the President, who will summon the members immediately.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. John Alston. HENRY LAURENS, President.

14th December, 1775.

On motion,

Resolved, That the colony treasurers be directed to apply to Capt. Gillon, and desire him to exchange the continental cur-

rency in his hands for an equal sum of the current money of this colony.

The Hon. William Henry Drayton made an offer of his service in the naval department of this colony.

Ordered, That the said offer be taken under consideration to-morrow.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be desired immediately to procure and employ five proper boats, to cruize across the channels from James Island to the marsh of Shute's Folly, and within Hog Island, ordered, manned, and commanded in such manner as shall be most effectual to cut off all irregular correspondence with the men of war and other ships in Rebellion-Road.

Read a letter from Mr. John Torrans, 14th December, 1775.

Read a letter from Messrs. Dunn & Boote, of this date.

The Council issued an order thereupon, for payment of one month's board of said Dunn & Boote, from 16th November to this day inclusive, at forty shillings per day—one hundred and twelve pounds.

Read a letter of this date from Mr. Thomas Corbett, one of the committee for making gunpowder.

Ordered, That the said letter be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

Read a letter from Captain Peyer Imhoff, of the Rangers, dated Dorchester, 14th December, 1775, inclosing a return.

Information being given to the Council, that the household furniture, and other effects of Mr. Andrew Lord, who, with his family had departed this colony without leave, for Georgia, were embarking in a sloop for the same place, Alexander Mills, master,

Ordered, That the said Mills be forbid to carry off any such furniture or effects; and that the committee of observation be desired to see all the effects belonging to Mr. Andrew Lord re-landed from the said sloop.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge,

Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Bee, Hon. W. H. Drayton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant.

Resolved, That Capt. Robert Cochran, as ordinance store-keeper, be allowed a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds a year, for that service, to commence from the time of his having been appointed powder-receiver, having transacted the business of ordinance store-keeper from that period.

The constables attending, according to the order of yesterday,

They were informed of the complaint that had been laid them yesterday, and charged to be properly attentive to their duties in future.

Ordered. That Capt. Peyer Inhoff be supplied with about one hundred yards of the cloth imported for the public, to clothe his company of rangers, and that he be desired to procure Doct. Chanler's accounts for attending sick rangers, properly certified, to be laid before the board.

Ordered, That a commission be made out, for a Second Lieutenant in the regiment of rangers, in the room of Lieut. Monaghan, resigned; date this day, and that the same be delivered to Capt. Peyer Inhoff, he having promised not to have it filled up without the approbation of his field officers.

And such a commission was made out, signed, dated and delivered accordingly.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury for the payment of the following sums, viz:

To Michael Muckenfuss, for a horse,	£60	00	0
Anthony Toomer, for another horse,	70	00	0
John Sansum, constable's fees, on the trial of slaves, by order of Congress in June last,	60	7	6
Andrew Walker, for wagon hire,	82	10	0
Wm. Johnston, the like service,	82	10	0
Lewis Gaberhorn, the like service,	52	10	0
George Johnston, the like service,	82	10	0
Simon Child, the like service,	52	10	0
John Lapp, the like service,	15	00	0
John Hughey, the like service,	82	10	0
Cato Ash, for work at Fort Johnson,	470	00	0
John Thompson,	28	15	0
David Wood,	26	00	0

To Benj. Lord, for a survey,	£ 7	7	0
Benj. Lord, second account for like service,	137	7	6
Robert Cochran, disbursements,	52	00	0
Joseph Darrel, for Lyttleton's bastion,	139	10	0
Joseph Darrel, second account for like service,	353	15	0
Joseph Darrel, third account for like service,	178	10	0
John and Benjamin Wilkins, carpenter's work at Broughton's battery,	153	5	0
George Gab. Powell, for brig Comet,	31	00	0
William Trusler,	255	11	5
Fras. Butler, (in part,)	268	5	6
Fras. Tayler, order of Mr. Drayton, for a horse,	100	00	0
Mr. Ellis, for bringing letters from Mr. Galphin, to be placed to the Indian account,	10	00	0
Mr. Loveday, for guarding Hog Island creek, and apprehending negroes,	7	7	0

The Hon. Wm. H. Drayton's offer of yesterday being taken into consideration,

Resolved, That his offer be accepted, upon condition that Capt. Tufts will relinquish his command of the ship Prosper. Ordered.

Read a paper of this date, presented by Mr. Thomas Lord.

Mr. Lord being called in, he was acquainted, that the board saw no cause for receding from their order of yesterday, relative to Mr. Andrew Lord's furniture and other effects.

In consequence of the order of yesterday, to take Mr. Corbett's letter* under consideration, Mr. Bartie, the powder-maker attended.

But the consideration of his representation was postponed until a further inquiry could be made relative thereto.

Read a letter from Lieut. John Withers, of the Indian company of Foot Rangers or Rovers, dated Camp opposite to Long Island, 15th December, 1775. Also,

A letter that was enclosed from Joseph Kershaw, esq., addressed to Capt. Coachman, dated Camden, 23rd November, 1775.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

* This letter is printed in the second volume.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage, Hon. Wm. H. Drayton, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Doct Oliphant, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun.

Read the journal of yesterday.

Mr. President reported, that having yesterday, as desired, conversed with Capt. Tufts respecting the command of the ship Prosper, that gentleman expressed so great a zeal for the public service, as to declare, that he should not look upon any exchange or alteration in his situation, that might be conducive to the public good, as a slight or disgrace; and he would readily and cheerfully quit the command of the Prosper, and resume that of the defence, or serve in any capacity wherein he could be useful to the colony.

On motion,

Resolved, That the captains in the colony navy bear command independent of each other, and without regard to dates of commissions, until further order.

Resolved. That the Hon. William Henry Drayton be appointed captain and commander of the colony armed ship Prosper.

And a commission was made out accordingly.

Mr. President acquainted the board, that the provincial guard upon Col. Gadsden's wharf, had last night intercepted a canow, clandestinely attempting to go through Hog Island creek to the Cherokee armed ship, having on board two of the domestics of Lord William Campbell, three negroes, the property of inhabitants of this town, with sundry quantities of provisions and other articles; and that certain letters had been found upon them, which were produced and read.

Mr. John Sigell, steward to Lord William Campbell, attended in the name of Lady William, to inquire the cause of the above seizure, which he was made acquainted with.

Col. Moultrie attending, to report the foregoing seizure, also reported the seizing of another canow, destined as the former, and delivered in another intercepted letter.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be desired to restore to Lady Wm. Campbell all the wearing apparel of her ladyship or children that were found in the first-mentioned canow, and to dispose of the other articles for the use of the troops, in such manner as he shall think proper.

On motion,

Resolved, That measures be forthwith taken to apprehend and disperse the runaway slaves upon Sullivan's Island, under the protection of the men of war, and who have lately, in armed parties, committed several robberies and depredations on the people of the colony.

Lieuts. Withers and Coachman of the Indian company attending.

Ordered, That the concerting a proper plan of operations for the said company be committed to Mr. President, Mr. Arthur Middleton, and Doct. Oliphant, and that they do confer with Col. Moultrie, and the said Lieuts. Withers and Coachman, upon the manner of carrying the same into execution.

On motion,

Resolved, That John Moggridge (one of the waiters in the service of the customs) being suspected of practices highly injurious to this colony, be forthwith seized and apprehended, and committed to the common jail in Charles-Town.

The following warrant was accordingly issued:

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Charles-Town, Dec. 9th, 1775.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE COLONY AFORESAID.

To the Sheriff of Charles-Town District, or his Deputy, or to the Keeper of the common Jail in Charles-Town:

You are hereby commanded and required to receive into your custody in the common jail, and there safely keep until further orders, the body of John Moggridge, herewith sent to you, suspected of high crimes and misdemeanors against the liberties of the colony aforesaid. And for so doing this will be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, the day above written.

HENRY LAURENS, President. [L. S.]

Ordered, That a letter be written to Capt. Thornbrough, acquainting him that all further supplies of provisions to the king's ships will be prohibited, unless the fugitive slaves of the inhabitants which receive protection from them, are forthwith delivered up.

It appearing by an intercepted letter, that a trunk of books belonging to James Trail, who lately withdrew himself on board the Cherokee armed ship, is shipped on board of a sloop bound for Georgia,

Ordered, That the committee of observation be desired to make inquiry after said trunk, and if found, to cause the same to be re-landed.

Adjourned to 6 o'clock, in the evening.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Wm. H. Drayton, Col. Pinckney, Doct Oliphant, Mr. A. Middleton, Capt. Savage, Col. Parsons.

Ordered, That Capt. Robert Cochran do deliver to Lieutenant James Coachman, twelve and a half pounds of best double FF. gunpowder, for the use of the Indian company.

The Hon. Wm. H. Drayton applied for commissions appointing Capt. Stephen Seymour to be Second Lieutenant, and Capt. Jacob Milligan to be Third Lieutenant of the colony armed ship Prosper.

And commissions were made out and signed accordingly.

The Council issued an order upon the treasury for payment of £30 to George Gitzinger, for carrying dispatches to Beaufort.

Read a letter from James Barker, dated Wilmington, North Carolina, 9th December, 1775.

Read a letter from from Corn. Harnett, esq., dated Wilmington, 9th December, 1775.

Read a letter from Col. Joseph Glover, dated Ponpon, 15th December, 1775.

Ordered, That a commission be made out appointing Capt. George Ford, to be Major of the Colleton County Regiment of Militia, commanded by Col. Glover, in the room of Major Laroach, who choose to resign his commission, when ordered to take upon him the command of the troops posted at Dorchester.

Ordered, That a commission be also made out appointing Mr. Anderson St. John, ensign of the Ponpon company of militia in the said Regiment.

And commissions were made out and signed accordingly.

Ordered, That the domesticks of Lord William Campbell, which were on board the canew stopt last night, be immediately brought before the Council.

Being brought accordingly, and it appearing, upon their examination, that some of his Lordship's effects had been put on board the sloop ——, Alexander Mills, master, bound for Georgia,

Resolved, That the said sloop be immediately stopt; that no goods whatever be taken out; and that all letters in possession of the master be demanded.

Ordered, That the committee of observation be desired to carry the above resolution into execution.

Ordered, That a guard be immediately placed about the house of Lord William Campbell, to prevent the removal of any of his Lordship's effects, until further orders, in order that such persons as may be injured by his Lordship's seizure and detention of their property, and encouraging, harbouring and protecting their runaway slaves, may be indemnified.

Mr. Rilliet applied for leave to depart the colony, which was granted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Sunday, Dec. 17th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Pinckney, Capt. Savage, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Col. Parsons.

Read the journal of yesterday.

On motion,

Resolved, That henceforward the draughted detachment of militia posted at Dorchester, shall be relieved at the end of fourteen days, from their actual arrival and entering upon duty there; and that no detachment do leave the ground until properly relieved.

The following orders and letters were written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—You are directed to confer with the Hon. William Henry Drayton and Doct. Oliphant, upon taking post and erecting a fascine battery for four canon, eighteen pounders, at Haddrel's Point, with all convenient dispatch; and for this service you will order a detachment from the provincials, consisting of two hundred privates, commanded by a major; one surgeon is necessary.

You are likewise to order Capt. Beckman, of the Artillery Regiment, upon this service, and that he do provide all necessary stores for the canon, with all possible dispatch.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—You are directed to observe and comply with the orders of the Hon. Wm. H. Drayton and David Oliphant, esq., in preparing carts, waggons, horses and oxen in readiness in Christ-Church Parish, and to impress those articles, if you cannot immediately hire them. And all persons are required to pay due obedience hereunto.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To MICHAEL KALTEISON, ESQ., Waggon-Master.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—You are ordered to put yourself under Col. Moultrie's command, with the brass field-pieces, and a sufficient number of your Artillery Company to attend your guns.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Colonel BENJAMIN HUGER.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—You are ordered to furnish Capt. Beckman with all such stores as he may call for, and if they are not in the magazine, you will provide them, and charge to the public.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—We have received your letter of the 15th, and learn from thence the disobedience of Major Laroach, of which we shall take proper notice. In the mean time, we transmit under this cover, a commission for appointing Capt. George Ford to be major in your regiment, and also a commission appointing Mr. Andeon St. John to be an ensign in the Ponpon company, which you will duly notify in your regiment.

To avoid the evils arising from improper appointments of officers to the command of volunteer companies on the one hand, and to give due encouragement to the establishment of such companies, strongly recommended by the Continental Congress on the other, have always been the study of the Council of Safety, nevertheless we cannot be surprised at a failure of hitting the just mean in some instances: miscarriages of this kind may happen even in old and well-established constitutions; new institutions in government, and when the powers of government are also new, are much more liable to error; nothing, however, shall be wanting on our part to promote the public good, by making the militia useful and respectable; if every colonel of militia throughout the colony would co-operate with us in that necessary duty as zealously as you have done, the service would be per-

formed with less trouble, and better effort than we have hitherto experienced.

We have determined on the measure of ordering reliefs of the draughted detachments of militia doing duty at Dorchester once a fortnight, and you will receive a special letter on that occasion. We have not granted commissions to the persons you name, viz: Thomson, Cook and Koger; neglect of duty or disobedience in them, or either of them, no doubt ought to be punished according to the militia law, and this board will support your officers in their legal proceedings on this occasion.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Jos. Glover. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—In order to ease the militia on duty at Dorchester, and in hopes that the duty will be as well performed, we have

Resolved, That henceforward the draughted detachments at that post shall be relieved at the end of fourteen days, from the time of their actual arrival and entering upon duty at the place.

You will therefore give the necessary orders in your regiment for carrying our resolution effectually into execution; no detachment to leave the ground until properly relieved.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Cols. Benjamin Singleton, Jos. Glover, Stephen Bull; a letter written to each.

Charles-Town, Dec. 17th, 1775.

Sir—We herewith transmit letters to Cols. Singleton, Glover and Bull, directing the regular relief of the draughted detachments of militia at Dorchester, at the end of a fortnight's actual service. Col. Glover's letter will go by the bearer hereof. You will dispatch the other two by the most speedy and safe conveyance. To-morrow we shall send money for discharging the expence of pay and rations of provision to such men as choose to receive it.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Lieut. Col. Saml. Elliott, or the Commanding Officer of the Militia on duty at Dorchester.

Mr. President reported, that the five hundred pounds of gunpowder, and one thousand pounds of lead ordered to Camden, for the use of the forces under Col. Richardson, (if the same should be wanted) had yesterday been dispatched, properly packed in rum hogsheads, by Mr. Aaron Loocock; and that Mr. Loocock had given directions to his correspondent at Camden, to write properly upon the subject to Col. Richardson.

The Secretary, from the committee of observation, reported that he had last night stopt the sloop Betsy from proceeding on her voyage to Georgia, caused its sails to be unbent and put into one of Mr. Gibbes' stores; that there are on board four packages shipped by Lord William Campbell's steward; that a guard was therefore placed on board to prevent anything being landed; and that the captain had readily delivered all the letters, and from their address, seemed to be of no consequence.

Ordered. That the goods on board Capt. Willis' sloop, belonging to Lord William Campbell, be removed to his lordship's house, and that an exact inventory be taken of the whole, under the inspection of Fenwick Bull, esq., notary public, Mr. John Siegell, his lordship's steward, and Capt. Robert Cochran, ordinance-storekeeper, on the part of the Council; and that all the wearing apparel belonging to Lady William Campbell and her children, together with those in the custody of Col. Moultrie, be sent down and tendered to her ladyship on board the armed ship Cherokee.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Monday, Dec. 18th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Henry Laurens, President; Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Capt. Savage, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee.

The following letter was written to Capt. Thornborough, of the Tamar sloop of war.

In the Council of Safety,
Dec. 18th, 1775.

Sir—We would have wished, if it had been possible, to have continued the permission which lately subsisted for supplying his majesty's ships with provision for a longer term, even until a happy reconciliation with our parent country had taken place; but the measures adopted in Rebellion-Road, which we do not impute to you, sir, of harbouring and protecting negroes, who fly from their masters to Sullivan's Island, and on board the vessels in the road, oblige us to determine to cut off all communication, until justice is done to the inhabitants, by a restitution of those negroes. There is the less reason, too, for supplying provisions at this time, when we have daily complaints from the

inhabitants on the sea-cost, of robberies and depredations committed on them by white and black armed men, from on board some of the ships under your command.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. EDWARD THORNBOROUGH.

Read a letter from Col. Moultrie, 17th December, 1775.

Ordered, That a general court-martial be held on any day or days before the 26th inst., at such place and by such officers, as Col. W. Moultrie, commanding officer of the colony regiments of foot for the time being, shall appoint and nominate. The general court-martial to sit from day to day, for trying, hearing and determining all such crimes and offences against the rules and articles for the government of the military forces of South-Carolina, as shall be brought before them; and to continue sitting until they shall have finally determined upon each and every case. Col. Moultrie to appoint a proper person to act as judge advocate. The proceedings and sentence, or sentences of the general court-martial to be carefully sealed up, and transmitted to the Provincial Congress, or to the Council of Safety.

Ordered, That one hundred pounds of musket powder, and a quantity of musket ball in proportion, be delivered to the quarter-master of the first regiment, for public service, under the direction of the Hon. William Henry Drayton and Doct. Oliphant.

Letter to the Committee at Beaufort:

Gentlemen—Alexander Rose, esq., for himself and Mr. Torrans, is permitted to load a cargo of rice on board the scooner Islington, on public account, at Beaufort, in your district.

In the Council of Safety, Dec. 18th, 1775.

By order. HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the Committee at Beaufort, Port Royal.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the payment of the following sums:

To Thomas Farr, esq., to pay the officers and members doing duty at Dorchester, up to the 20th inst.	£ 3,500 00 0
Thomas Evance, for pay to second regiment,	3,000 00 0
John S. Dart, for pay to the first regiment	3,200 00 0
James Stuart, overseer of work at Dorchester,	25 00 0
John Inships, for the like service,	25 00 0

Amount brought forward,.....	9,750 00 0
To the Committee at George-Town, for powder and lead purchased by them,.....	616 17 6
Robert Cochran, one quarter's salary as ordinance storekeeper, from August 25th to November 25th,.....	125 00 0
*The President, to be sent to Col. Bull, to pay the militia doing duty under his command...	3,500 00 0
Col. Roberts, for clothing the Regiment of Artillery, viz: 1 serjeant workman, 12 serjeants, 12 corporals, at £35 per man; 288 gunners and matrosses, 3 drums, 3 fifes, 1 armourer, and 1 assistant armourer, at £25 per man,.....	8,275 00 0
	£22,266 17 6

The Secretary, from the committee of observation, reported, that he had yesterday caused the four packages belonging to Lord William Campbell, that had been shipped in Capt. Mills' sloop, to be landed and placed in Mr. Gibbes' store, to be removed to Lord William's house, when the parties appointed to inspect the same can attend. And that he had also caused Mr. James Trail's trunk of books to be placed in the same store.

Ordered, That Mr. Trail's trunk of books be brought to the state house, under the care of Mr. Calvert.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Tuesday, Dec. 19th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President: Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Col. Parsons, Hon. William Henry Drayton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Doct. Olliphant, Capt. Savage.

* This order was afterwards thus endorsed:

Gentlemen—Please to pay the within sum, £3,500, to Alexander Rose, esq., taking his special receipt, to deliver it to Col. Bull, and you are desired to send as much small money as you can collect or spare.

HENRY LAURENS.

Read a letter from Col. Richardson, dated Camp, Great Swamp, Duncan's Creek, 12th December, 1775.

The following letter was written:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 18th, 1775.

Sir—We have before us your several letters of the 9th and 15th inst.

When you will point out a good opportunity, a proper quantity of lead and gun flints shall be sent to you for public use, according to your desire.

It is not a little surprising that your parochial committee, who derive their authority from the supreme representatives of this colony, and who are vested with full powers for punishing disaffected and contumacious persons, should seek for orders from a subordinate body, the Council of Safety. Surely the committee cannot mean nor desire that individuals of the Council should take upon themselves all the odium and risk, and "*severe prosecutions*" which you seem so much to fear, in case "America should be overcome, and lose her constitutional rights."

The Council of Safety, in pursuit of measures for the public good, have not hitherto betrayed any such fears. No dread of severe prosecutions have barred them from performing their duty to the public. They have faithfully persevered at the peril of their lives and fortunes, and have closely attended upon business seven days in the week, without fee or gratuity; but they find in their proper department more than they can discharge to their own satisfaction. It would be too much to require them to transact affairs which are particularly committed to parochial committees, and for the conducting of which plain rules are laid down by the Congress. If the Committee at Beaufort know of twenty, ten, or any number of men in that town who are "dangerous;" who "will oppose public measures whenever they dare do it;" who "ought not to be allowed to stay there;" and yet will not exercise their authority for depriving such persons of power to injure the great cause of America, they are in a high degree culpable. This is not a time for men who have put their hands to the plough, to look back and shrink from their duty, from fears of what *may* happen to them hereafter by "severe prosecutions;" nor ought men to shift burdens from their own upon the shoulders of those who have already a very unequal proportion of the public burden laid upon them; men so timid and over-cautious are perhaps more injurious to the public welfare, than a few disaffected; the latter are known, and may by proper means be deprived of power to hurt. But we may, unfortunately, confide in the former, and believe ourselves secure, while they, like drowsy sentinels, suffer the enemy to pass and insult us. If men in office will not now be vigilant and faithful, fearless of all consequences, which may follow the discharge of their duty, the people must give way, and sink under the hand of oppression. Are not the Committee at Beaufort now repairing Fort Lyttleton?

putting it in a state sufficient to repel or even destroy the king's ships? Will they not attempt to do so, if put to the trial? And shall the same men be afraid of "severe persecutions" for repelling, or destroying the powers of a shaw or a sheriff? It cannot be; we hope better things from those gentlemen. If they have heretofore been in any degree negligent, too languid, or too complaisant, we trust that, for their own honor, and for the honour and interest of America, they will now be roused, assert their own rights under the laws of Congress, and confine in their proper limits, or even drive from among them, every "dangerous" and incorrigible foe; every daring and insolent violator of continental or provincial laws and associations.

By the hands of Mr. Alexander Rose, we have directed the commissioners of treasury to transmit to you £3,500, for paying such of the militia of your regiment as shall have been in actual service, and choose to take pay; and we have particularly desired them to send you small money.

You mention contingent expenses, which we do not understand. You will please to remember, that the Congress allowed the officers of militia the same daily pay as is allowed to officers of equal degree in the provincial troops; to the common militia men ten shillings per day as pay, together with nine shillings per day for rations to the whole. These are all the charges which we are authorized to pay or allow. When you have paid the companies, you will transmit to us regular and distinct accounts, and we trust you will take the resolutions of Congress for your guide.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That the colony powder-receiver do deliver twelve barrels of cannon powder out of the public magazine, to the order of Hon. W. H. Drayton and Doct. Oliphant, or either of them, for the use of the battery to be erected upon Haddrel's Point.

In the Council of Safety,
Dec. 19th, 1775.

To the Hon. Wm. Henry Drayton and David Oliphant, Esq.:

Whereas, by our resolve of the 2d inst., you were authorized to erect a battery at Haddrel's Point, and to make the necessary disposition for the conveyance of troops and stores for that service, and by our letter to Col. Moultrie of the 17th instant, he was ordered to prepare a body of troops for, and to confer with you relative to the same. You are now hereby ordered forthwith to conduct all the necessary troops and stores for the said service, and to erect the said battery on Haddrel's Point, to repel all opposition you may meet with. And the commanding officer of the detachment, who is hereby required to do it, will give you all due aid and assistance.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the payment of the following sums:

To Jacob Waldron, on account of hire of pilot boat, . .	£200	00	0
Bryan Foskey, on account of hire of pilot boat, . .	200	00	0
Edward Blake, balance due him for sundries for the marine service, ...	1,769	06	3
Hon. Wm. Henry Drayton, to pay bounties to seamen for ship Prosper, ...	350	00	0
Joseph Maybank, pay and rations for his company of militia, on duty at Haddrel's Point, eight days from the 7th Oct., 1775, ...	200	00	0
Joseph Callaham, for a horse bought at Dorchester	70	00	0
Col Henry Laurens, for boards for the public works	135	18	7
Jos. Loveday, for filling up merlons, ...	17	00	0
Archibald Brown & Comp., for lead, ball, flints and nails, purchased by them for the public, £89 7*s.* 6*d.* of the amount for Cherokee Indians, ...	821	05	4

Read a letter from Edward and John Blake, 16th December, 1775, requesting leave to attach the effects of William Beith, a debtor to them, who had absconded from Charles-Town to one of the king's ships of war.

Read two letters from the Committee at George-Town, dated 14th December, 1775.

Col. Parsons applied for leave of absence some day next week; granted.

Ordered, That the colony armed vessels, Prosper and Defence, be forthwith removed to proper places in Charles-Town harbour.

Mr. Arthur Middleton, from the committee of intelligence, laid before the board the following letters and papers, which had been transmitted to that committee.

A letter from Adam Boyd, dated Wilmington, 5th December, 1775, inclosing:

Extract of proceedings of the Committee of Safety, at Wilmington, relative to debtors, 27th November, 1775.

A letter from the Committee of Safety, at Edenton, 21st November, 1775, inclosing:

A letter from the Committee of Safety in Virginia, 6th November, 1775, inclosing:

An affidavit of William Cowley, taken 12th October, 1775.

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, dated 15th December, 1775, inclosing:

A letter from Jas. Barker, dated Wilmington. 10th Dec., 1775.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, December 20th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Col. Parsons, Capt. Savage.

Mr. President laid the following copies of letters, which he had been desired to write, before the board.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA,
Dec. 18th, 1775.

Sir—We have received your dispatch of the 9th inst., and are glad to learn that you are returned safely to Silver Bluff.

It is not at present in our power, consistently with orders and the welfare of the colony, to issue the quantity of gunpowder, which you think will be wanted for Indian service. Consider our present circumstances, threatened with an attack by four frigates and a bomb-ketch—ordered by the Continental Congress to defend Charles-Town, to the "*last extremity*"—our magazines containing no more than a bare sufficiency of powder to make a tolerable stand—demands upon us from all quarters of the colony for supplies of the militia—and you will agree with us, that it would be extremely imprudent to part with two thousand pounds for Indians, at this critical juncture. We have many vessels abroad, in search of powder; some of them no doubt will succeed; when our stock will bear it, we shall not be penurious. In the meantime we must of necessity trust to rum and good words for soothing, until we can satisfy the further demands of our red friends. When you learn the issue of the Cherokee visit to Mr. Stuart, you will be so good as to communicate it. Your draughts on us for currency in lieu of continental money will be very agreeable to us, and will meet due honour.

Pearis has proved himself to be an infamous traitor by joining the insurgents, under Cunningham, and indeed he is chargeable with exciting the insurrection by forging abominable lies, and swearing to them in the most formal and solemn manner. His glory will not shine many days longer. We have accounts that the party are distracted and broken to pieces. Mr. Pearis and other leaders must be taken, killed, or fly the country. We hope the troubles from that quarter are near their end; and the favourable accounts which we have received from Quebec tend to dishearten all our inland enemies; those beyond sea may also be thereby awakened to reflect more seriously upon the event which their destructive measures are likely to produce.

By order of the Council of Safety.

GEO. GALPHIN, ESQ. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 19th, 1775.

Gentlemen—Your several dispatches of the 14th came to hand last night, and were considered at our meeting this morning.

There is no resolution of the Continental Congress against vessels going away in ballast, and no doubt but that such may be permitted to clear out at the custom house. The resolution respecting the clearing vessels in Georgia, North-Carolina, &c., commonly termed privileged colonies, extends only to *vessels with cargoes*. Ellis' case seems therefore to be settled. You were nevertheless extremely right in prohibiting the exportation of stores beyond a sufficient and necessary quantity for the intended voyage: nor is there any resolution forbidding the exportation of cash to purchase salt, the importation of which is allowed, and as the shipping produce is prohibited, there is no other way of procuring necessaries, (arms and ammunition excepted) but by cash or bills. A colony trade, with the licence of committees of inspection, is allowed for the purpose of supplying some of the colonies with the produce of others. We presume the papers which you speak of, brought by the Gloucester vessel, give a good character of the master, and assurances that he had given security to deliver his cargo at a proper port. If you have a good opportunity and time, we desire you will transmit those papers to us for inspection and approbation. We cannot in our present circumstances be too watchful against attempts to elude and violate the resolutions of Congress, which ought to be held sacred.

We desire likewise to be informed, if Mr. Scott's scooner was, or is now actually loaded. It is true he has applied to us for permission to load on the public account, but he did not apprize us of his having first attempted to commit a fraud.

Your letter to the committee of intelligence, of the same date as above, came also before us. We are ignorant of the writer's character; and his application to you, on the back of one for the same purpose to us, gives no encouragement to advance him a sum of money, which we would readily do to a man in whom we could confide, for the services which he seems to have entered into as a volunteer. His first pretensions were to procure seamen in your port, and to conduct them to Charles-Town, for which, the business being actually performed, he was to be properly paid. We know not what were his motives for going further off without acquainting us.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at George-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 19th, 1775.

Sir—Your letter of the 12th, which came before us this morning, affords us great satisfaction. We congratulate you upon your success, and flatter ourselves with hopes, that you will persevere in the execution of your orders, until you are fully

assured that the dangerous opposition which lately threatened the happiness of this colony, is effectually quelled, and so finish the campaign with equal benefit to your country and honour to yourself. We desire you will also present our gratulations and good wishes to the field officers and officers under your command, and more particularly our thanks to Col. Polk and Lieut. Col. Martin, for the assistance which they have given to you, and their further offers of service to come, if needful, to Charles-Town. Possibly we may be driven to a necessity for calling on them: at present, we are able to stand our ground, and the intelligence just received from Canada, inclines us to hope the enemy will find their hands full of employment far from our door, except that they may send a few ships to attempt the destruction of this town, against which we are going forward, step by step, to guard effectually, at least to make their purchase neither easy nor cheap.

We have lodged at Camden five hundred pounds of gunpowder and one thousand pounds of lead, subject to your order; and whenever you demand it, cash shall be sent to you. No doubt the troops from North-Carolina will expect pay. We will do what shall be necessary and proper under that article, when accounts are stated.

The garrison of St John's, consisting of about five hundred regulars, besides Canadians, surrendered to Gen. Montgomery prisoners of war, and are sent to Connecticut. Col. Arnold had engaged and defeated Gen. Carlton, who had fled with the remains of his troops to Montreal: and accounts are, that the whole country is in possession of the United Colonies before this day.

Lord Dunmore had set up the king's standard in Virginia, near the county of Currituck in North-Carolina; received and armed all negroes who would come in to him; had skirmished with some of the Virginia troops, without any considerable effect on either side. Lord William Campbell had gone great lengths in harbouring and protecting negroes on Sullivan's Island, from whence those villains made nightly sallies, and committed robberies and depredations on the sea-coast of Christ-Church. This alarming evil received such a check yesterday morning, as will serve to humble our negroes in general, and perhaps to mortify his Lordship not a little.

The company of foot rangers, or fifty-four of them, under the command of Lieut. Withers, made a descent on that island, burnt the house in which the banditti were often lodged, brought off four negroes, killed three or four, and also took white prisoners, four men, three women, and three children, destroyed many things which had been useful to those wretches in the houses, men of war's water casks, a great loss to them, exchanged a few shot with some of the men of war's men, and came off unhurt.

We learn from Georgia, where some daring attempts had been made to violate the Continental Association, by loading ships with rice and indigo, that the spirit of our friends being roused, had put a stop to such proceedings, by obliging the concerned to

unload one ship, and deterring our enemies from taking such pernicious steps in future.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Since writing as above, Mr. Byers, your messenger, has demanded thirty pounds to pay his expenses. I had no orders from the Council, nor from you, for paying him; but as he appears to be an honest man, I have drawn for the money, and ordered a special receipt to be taken, that he may be accountable if required.

Col. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Clegg, from the Indian company of Rovers reported, that they had yesterday morning made a descent upon Sullivan's Island; that they had burnt the pest-house there, exchanged a few shots with some of the men of war's men, without hurt, destroying a quantity of water casks, brought off four white men, four women, three children, and four negroes, among them, John Swann, a mulatto, and Peter, the property of George Powell, shipwright; and that they had killed three or four negroes.

Ordered, That John Banks and William Chambers, who were taken going clandestinely to the men of war in Rebellion-Road, on the 15th, be now discharged, being properly cautioned not to offend again in like manner.

Read a letter from William Coats, dated 14th December, 1775.

A petition of Sarah Mitchell was presented and read, praying for the discharge of two negroes belonging to her, which had been taken going to the Cherokee armed ship, with Banks and Chambers aforesaid, and committed to the work-house.

The prayer of the said petition being taken into consideration,

A question was put, whether the said negroes be discharged, Mrs. Mitchell paying the fees.

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the warden of the work-house do discharge the two negroes in his custody, belonging to Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, upon her paying the fees.

Ordered, That John Swann, the free mulatto, and Peter, a slave belonging to George Powell, taken upon Sullivan's Island, and last night committed to the work-house, be brought before the Council this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in order to be examined.

The Council issued an order on the treasury, for the payment of fifty-two pounds currency to James Parsons, esq., for four baskets sold to the public.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, in the evening.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Col. Parsons, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage.

John Swann and Peter, were according to order, brought before the Council and examined, and after examination, remanded to the custody of the warden of the work-house.

Ordered, That John Coram, Esq., do, as soon as may be, call another magistrate to associate with him, and summon five freeholders, to proceed upon the trial of John Swann, a free mulatto taken off Sullivan's Island in the morning of the 19th instant; and that Michael Bates, overseer to Mr. John Ash, Mr. William Coats, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Farrow, and Mrs. Walker, be summoned for examination in relation to some robberies lately committed upon Haddrel's Point, wherein the said Swann is said so have been a party.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 20th, 1775.

Gentlemen—Intelligence which we have just received from Col. Richardson, induces us to believe, that he will be able to accomplish the business upon which he was ordered by the Congress, without further aid; and as Col. Powel has intimated, that the detachment from his regiment was either not marched, or if marched, might soon be overtaken by orders, we desire you will take the proper steps for re-calling or stopping the said detachment, and direct the officer in command to dismiss the men until further orders; after which he will transmit a proper account of the time of actual service performed by that detachment.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

On colony service, recommended to the Committee of George-Town, to be forwarded if needful, by express, the expence will be paid by the Council of Safety.

The Committee of the Parish of St. David.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 20th, 1775.

Sir—If the detachment from your regiment which was ordered to join Colonel Richardson, is not marched, you are hereby directed to order the officer in command to stop and dismiss the men until further orders, and if they are, to recall them for the same purpose, provided they shall not have been so long on the march as to induce you to believe they have actually joined the main body.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. ROTHMAHLER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mrs. Walker, wife of George Walker, late gunner of Fort Johnson; Mrs. Farrow, wife of William Farrow, pilot; Mrs. Robinson, wife of Robinson, who had the care of the pest-house on Sullivan's Island, and William Carrington, a lad, son to the carpenter of the Tamar sloop of war, four of the persons taken by Capt. Allston's company of Rovers upon Sullivan's Island, were brought before the Council and examined.

After having been severally examined, they were discharged.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday, Dec. 21st, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Mr. Bee.

The journals of yesterday and the day before were read.

Mr. Rutledge moved, that it should be taken into consideration to send a proper person to New-England, to engage seamen there, to man the naval armament of this colony.

Ordered, That the said motion be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

Ordered, That a vessel now lying at George-Town, belonging to Gloucester, in New-England, be stopped from proceeding on her return, until further orders; and that an express be sent thither for that purpose.

The following letter was accordingly written:

Charles-Town, Dec. 21st, 1775.

Gentlemen—We wrote you the 19th by Vivien, who went from hence yesterday afternoon: since which, a plan of vast importance to the colony has been suggested to this board, which we shall take under our consideration to-morrow. In the meantime, we think it necessary to detain the Gloucester New-England vessel in your port. We therefore desire you will prevent her sailing, until further direction. The bearer of this will present you with a good opportunity for sending that vessel's papers.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee at George-Town.

Ordered, That Capt. Stone be desired to drive off all the live stock from Morris Island to James Island; to seize John Mor-

gridge, if he should be found there, and any negroes not belonging to Mr. Morris; and that Mr. John Morris be desired to remove immediately to Charles-Town, with his own slaves.

The Council issued an order for the payment of thirty pounds to Joseph Byers, an express from Col. Richardson.

The following letter was accordingly written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 21st. 1775. }

Sir—You are desired to employ proper persons immediately, and order all the live stock of every kind to be driven or brought from Morris' Island to James Island. An inventory to be made of numbers, quality, and whose property, to be transmitted to this board.

Mr. Morris, if on the island, to be ordered immediately to Charles-Town; and if John Morgridge is there, and can be taken, you are to send him under a guard to Charles-Town, or deliver him to the commanding officer at Fort Johnson, to be sent by the first opportunity. Take also any negroes not Mr. Morris's property, and order such as are to come away with him.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. BENJAMIN STONE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Capt. Shubrick be desired to cause all the live stock to be driven off (his) Bull's Island.

Mr. Sigell, the Governor's steward, having complained, that the sentinels placed at the house did not think themselves authorized to suffer any person to go in or out, without orders, the following order was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 21st, 1775. }

Sir—The Council of Safety desire you will suffer the Governor's steward to go out of the house, or to send any of the servants to go out for the purpose of procuring provisions, and necessary articles for their use in the house.

That you will also suffer John Banks and William Chambers, late servants of the Governor, to take out such articles of cloaths and tools as actually belong to themselves, to be ascertained by Mr. Sigell, the steward, and under the inspection of a proper person, to be appointed by you for that purpose.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following articles to be also delivered to Mary Lancaster, a servant maid:

A small deal box with rum; a ———— with a little wine and sugar; a small bundle of linen, not worked up; to be properly inspected before delivery.

To Capt. JOHN SCOTT.

Ordered, That the time for holding a general court-martial, by Col. Moultrie, be extended to the 30th inst.

The Council issued orders on the treasury, for the payment of the sums following:

To Theodore Trezevant, for furnishing cloaths to Benj. B. Booth.....£ 42 5 0

To Capt. Benj. Stone, pay and rations to the James Island company of militia, they having given up to the public £110.....214 0 0

Ordered, That Capt. Robert Cochran do deliver two pounds of gunpowder to Master Coachman, of the Indian company of Rovers.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Friday, Dec. 22nd, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Capt. Savage, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee.

The journal of yesterday being read,

Mr. President laid before the board copies of two letters he had written last night, which were approved of, and are as follows:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 21, 1775.

Sir—A ship appears in the offing; it is thought, by the best judges, she is the expected packet. Expedition on our own part will enable you to reconnoitre, and if practicable, take possession of her, and conduct her into a place of safety; from whence intelligence may be given to the Council of Safety, and their orders waited for. Lose no time. I am sure you will act with fortitude and discretion. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Capt. VESEY. HENRY LAURENS.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 21, 1775.

Sir—I desire you will send the enclosed letter without one moment's delay, by a good opportunity, to Capt. Vesey. And whatever expence attends the conveyance, will be paid by the Council of Safety. I entreat you to lose no time, and send this letter by a good hand. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Capt. BENJ. STONE. HENRY LAURENS.

Read a letter from Mr. Alexander Gillon, dated Beaufort, 19th December, 1775.

Read a letter from Mr. Richard Wayne, dated 18th December, 1775, resigning his commission as a Lieutenant in the Ponpon company of militia, on account of his removal into Prince William's parish.

Read a letter from Mr. B. B. Boote, 21st December, 1775.

Ordered, That Mr. Trezevant be desired to supply the articles Mr. Boote applies for.

Read a letter from John Raven Bedon, to Mr. Thomas Corbett, dated Cape Francois, 23rd November, 1775, inclosing invoice of sundry muskets and parcels of gunpowder purchased and sent by him.

Read a letter from Major Stephen Miller, dated St. Thomas, 19th December, 1775.

Whereupon, the following commissions were made out and signed, dated this day, viz:

For Edward Thomas, appointing him Second Lieutenant, and Thomas Karwon, appointing him Ensign, of Capt. Marion's company of militia, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, and in Col. Singleton's regiment.

And the following letter was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Dec. 22nd, 1775.

Sir—We here inclose commissions appointing Edward Thomas and Thomas Karwon, Second Lieutenant and Ensign in Captain Benj. Marion's company of militia. Mr. John Huger informed us of the names, otherwise we could not have sent you commissions. We have not authority to issue blanks. The application, too, should have come from your colonel, but the necessity of the case, has induced us to act with such informality, as we desire you will apologize for, to Col. Singleton.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Maj. MILLER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from the Committee at Purrysburg, dated 16th December, 1775.

Ordered, That the said letter be referred to the General Committee; and that the General Committee be summoned to meet for that purpose.

The following commissions were made out, signed, and dated this day, on application by Col. Pinckney.

For John Baldwin, esq., to be Captain; Messrs. Richard Lushington and James Bentham, to be Lieutenants, and Mr.

Patrick Roche, to be Ensign of a company in the Charles-Town regiment of militia.

The Council issued an order on the treasury for the payment of £116 15*s.* to Capt. Hyrne, for labour performed by his company upon the new battery erected on James Island.

Mr. Paul Townsend having applied for money for pay to the regiment,

Ordered, That Mr. Townsend be desired first to deliver in his accounts in due form.

Ordered, That Capt. Cochran do apply for, and receive from Mr. John Gordon's, and Mr. Miles Brewton's, such coals as are at those houses, to be purchased on the public account.

The following letter was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 22nd, 1775. }

Sir—We desire you will order the detachment from the Charles-Town Artillery, now under your command at Haddrel's Point, to return to Charles-Town, as soon as that detachment can be spared without prejudice to the service.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Saturday, Dec. 23rd, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Hon. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage.

Read the journal of yesterday.

Mr. President laid before the Council an inventory returned to him by Fenwick Bull, esq., begun to be taken the 19th, and finished the 22nd, of the effects of Lord William Campbell, in his house in Charles-Town, and of four trunks, and one bag of wearing apparel belonging to Lady William and her children, which he had sealed and directed to her Ladyship.

Read a letter from John Sigell, his Lordship's steward, dated this day, requesting permission to send Lady William, in addition to the trunk and bag aforesaid, some necessaries mentioned

in a list inclosed, and to go down in order to settle his concerns with Lord William.

Ordered, That Mr. Sigell's request be granted; he accompanying the messenger when he shall go to deliver Lady William her goods.

Ordered, That Capt. Robert Cochran do deliver to the order of the Hon. Captain Drayton, four barrels of common powder, and such cannon shot of different kinds as he shall require, for the use of the colony ship Prosper.

Read a letter from Captain John Purves, of the regiment of Rangers, dated 22nd December, 1775.

Ordered, That Capt. Purves, of the Rangers upon duty at Dorchester, have leave of absence, not exceeding three weeks.

Ordered, That permission be given to Mr. Theodore Trezevant, to take measure of Robert Cunningham, in Charles-Town jail, to make him some cloaths.

Read an affidavit of Moses Davis, taken before Patrick Calhoun, esq., 6th December, 1775.

Read a letter from Stephen Bull, esq., dated Laurel Bay, 21st December, 1775.

Ordered, That Lachlan McIntosh, esq., and the Committee at Alatamaha, be wrote to, relative to the mortar, cannon and other military stores lying at Frederica.

Michael Murphy produced a furlow from Capt. James Ladson, provided the Council of Safety consented.

The Council have no objection for three weeks.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury for the following payments:

To Col. Gervais, for the contractor for rations furnished the two regiments of foot,	£4,560	13	6
Col. Gervais, so much paid by him to Joel Theaker, express from Ninety-Six,	28	00	0
Col. Gervais, for rations furnished by Maj. Williamson at Fort Charlotte,	171	00	0
Col. Gervais, for pay to Capt. Hamilton's militia, on duty at Fort Charlotte, from 5th to 12th of September,	60	00	0
Hugh Crawford, gunsmith's work,	119	00	0
Lewis Timmon, constable's fees,	15	00	0
John Neufville, for sundries purchased in Georgia, for the public, and charges,	329	13	6

To Capt. John Purves, the pay-bill of his company of Rangers, from 20th November to 20th December, at Dorchester..... 850 00 0

Capt. Peyer Imhoff, the pay-bill of his company at Dorchester, same time..... 656 10 0

On the last two orders, the treasurers were desired to take especial care that those pay-bills be not included in other accounts—they having been issued upon an extraordinary occasion.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Dec. 23rd, 1775. }

Sir—The Council of Safety request that you will examine a boat now in the possession of Mr. John Waring, and report as soon as may be, its value and fitness, in your judgment, for the public service: if the boat is not at present in town, Mr. Waring, if you will let him know of our intention to purchase, will inform you when she is. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,
HENRY LAURENS,
President of the Council of Safety.

Capt. EDWARD BLAKE.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Sunday, Dec. 24th, 1775. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Tho'. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

Mr. President reported, that the commander at Fort Johnson had, Friday evening, sent up Doct. Mackie and a Mr. Williams, taken up, cast away, on the fort reef, and suspected of having intended to go on board one of the men-of-war in Rebellion Road. That upon some favorable representations by some of the officers who knew Mr. Williams, they were not sent down as prisoners. But that Col. Huger had nevertheless thought proper to order them to be taken into custody. That Mackie was accordingly taken and delivered to the militia guard, but Williams could not be found.

Ordered, That Doct. Mackie be brought before the Council.

Being brought accordingly, he declared that he went, last Thursday night, 6 o'clock, by desire of Mr. Williams, to accompany him to Mr. Begbie's at Hobcau. That he had no business

there, nor much acquaintance with Williams. That in going they were driven upon the fort reef, when the boat filled, and they remained about six hours. That Williams carried with him a trunk, a mattress, and three guns, and said he intended to leave them at Begbie's, then return to town, and go to spend two or three months at George-Town. That he had no intention to go on board the man-of-war himself, nor did he know that Williams had. And that he had not seen Williams since he landed.

Being further questioned, Doct. Mackie acknowledged that he himself had removed a chest of cloaths, and a desk with drawers, to one McNeilage's near Mr. Begbie's.

He was then ordered to withdraw.

Ordered, That Doct. Mackie be returned to the charge of the militia guard—and that the chest and desk, he said he had at McNeilage's, be sent for.

Ordered, That Mr. President may issue an order for payment of the Paymaster of the Artillery Regiment his bill, if, upon examination, he shall find them right.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety,
Monday, Dec. 25th, 1775.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant.

Read a letter from the Committee of Prince William's Parish, dated 22nd Dec., 1775.

To which the following answer was written:

In the Council of Safety,
Dec. 25th, 1775.

Gentlemen—We have duly considered the contents of your letter of the 22nd instant, and applaud your attention to public concerns in the instance of Mr. Platt's sloops. If that gentleman has cleared out his vessels at the custom-house in Savannah, he ought to surrender his clearances, and other documents, into your hands, and enter into bond to you, with one known sufficient surety, in the penalty of £1,000 sterling for each vessel, to be cancelled upon return of a certificate of the due landing of the cargoes at New York, or at some other of the United Colonies.

From the character of Mr. Platt, we have no doubt of the uprightness of his intentions. But if he has cleared out at the custom-house in Savannah, he has certainly erred, and in so far acted contrary to the resolutions of the Continental Congress of the 1st of November, copy of which you will find inclosed. The congress at Philadelphia have expressly forbidden applications to the custom-houses, even for vessels which they have employed to import the means of defence.

We do not know what obligations are taken from shippers to and from the privileged ports, New York and Georgia. But we know the ordinary bonds at the naval office, commonly called Plantation Bonds, would enable avaricious men, and all the enemies of America, and in pretence of going to either of those ports, to act directly contrary to our association, by supplying all the West Indies, and even Great Britain, with the produce of New York, Georgia, and all the neighbouring colonies. From a due consideration of these circumstances, you will perceive the necessity for using the greatest precaution; and Mr. Platt, as a friend to American liberty, will cheerfully comply with the terms required.

If the bonds for the delivery of the cargoes in question were given to the Congress, Council of Safety, or any authorized committee at Savannah, we see no objection against Mr. Platt's loading his vessels, and proceeding according to the tenor of such bond—of the authenticity of which you are to be first satisfied.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at Prince William.

Read a letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Elliott, at Dorchester, no date, inclosing an address to the garrison there, 24th Dec., 1775.

In consequence whereof the three following were written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
25th Dec., 1775, }

Sir—Lieut. Col. Elliott, at Dorchester, has signified a desire to be relieved from the command at that post, which we are inclined to grant, not only on account of his private affairs, but also of his health, which we are informed is in no good state. Besides the present impracticability of nominating a Field Officer, from the Berkley County Regiment, to our satisfaction, we are very desirous, from several considerations, that you should succeed Col. Elliott. We have had frequent applications for providing proper quarters for the troops at Dorchester, as well as for ammunition. The former article, we had reason to hope, would have been long since performed by the committee for carrying on the lines; who have full powers, and, for the latter, we have referred to you, and the colonels of the regiments doing duty there by detachments. We are of opinion, that, if you were on the spot,

you would, by urging the commissioners, and by your own application and direction, soon cause such barracks, guard-room, and place for confinement of prisoners, to be fitted up, or built, as would remove all ground for complaint. A few centry-boxes are also wanting. We can do no more than to order such necessary works; to nominate commissioners for carrying the order into execution; and to resolve that the expence shall be duly paid, upon producing accounts properly certified. If gentlemen who are nominated will not act, the public service of course must suffer. A provision should be made by the colonels of each regiment, out of the powder issued to them, of an ammunition chest, to contain cartridges fitted to the several bores of guns in the regiment, as nearly as may be; these to be issued to the men upon duty as occasions may require, and to be faithfully returned when going off duty—or by a certain quantity of loose powder in their horns, which ought also to be returned. If lead is wanted, upon proper notification, we will order the necessary quantity. Every other kind of distribution, of the public store of gunpowder, would be liable to great waste of an article upon which our grand struggle now hinges; every prudent commander will, therefore, see the necessity for being parsimonious in the highest degree, until it shall, if ever unhappily it shall, be called for by our enemies. There was an order of Congress, the 7th ult., that the commander at Dorchester should supply the troops there with a proper quantity of gunpowder and ball in their cartouch-boxes. From the recent application we conclude, that either this order has not been complied with, or that it has been abused by a misapplication of the powder and ball; otherwise, as there has been no expenditure in public service, the quantity first issued would still remain.

We are of opinion, that your presence at Dorchester for a fortnight, would bring the several forementioned articles into proper arrangement; and, therefore, it will afford us much satisfaction to know that you have resolved to take the command. But if, from unavoidable impediments, you shall find it impossible, we desire your major to relieve Col. Elliott.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Glover. HENRY LAURENS, President.

In the Council of Safety, }
25th Dec., 1775. }

Sir—We have duly considered the several contents of your letter, received by the hands of Capt. Henry Hyrne; together with an address from yourself and other officers on duty at Dorchester. We are extremely concerned to learn, that there is still ground for complaints, of grievances which we hoped would have been long since redressed, by the attention and discretion of the commander, so far as relates to the provision of barracks, guard-house, and other buildings for accommodating the troops doing duty there. The commissioners for carrying on the lines

at that post, among whom are all the committee, have also been requested and authorized to complete such necessary works. We shall now write to them more particularly, and we hope that by the aid of Col. Glover, whom we have desired to relieve you, and to whom we have written very fully on this occasion, all cause of complaint will be removed. Indeed we can do no more, than to resolve on the work, appoint proper persons to carry it into execution, and resolve to pay for the expences, upon properly certified accounts. After such resolutions, the public service must depend upon the zeal and activity of gentlemen to whom it is committed.

We are sensible that the appointment of a commissary would be attended with salutary effects, in the service on which you are engaged; but our authority is bounded by that of the Provincial Congress, who have made no provision for a commissary—provided a certain sum per diem for rations of provision, and resolved that the militia shall be governed by the militia law. However, we shall further consider this matter, and, if we are not too strictly tied up, will appoint a proper person to act as commissary. Touching ammunition, we have written very fully to Col. Glover, who, we are persuaded, will put that article upon such a footing, as will give satisfaction to the people, and prevent improper application of the public stores of powder and lead.

It affords us great satisfaction to know, that perfect harmony has subsisted between the rangers and militia, and that a resolution to do duty, and decorum, has governed the whole. Such behaviour merits, on behalf of the people, our thanks; we desire, sir, that you will accept them, and in form present them also to the officers and soldiers under your command.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Lieut. Col. Elliott. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, 25th Dec., 1775.

Gentlemen—Referring to former applications and directions by the Congress, and by this board; we again request that you will take such measures, and give such orders, as may be effectual for repairing and fitting up the stores in Dorchester, hired by the public, for accommodating the troops doing duty there—for repairing the present guard-room—building one, if necessary, with a proper room for confinement of prisoners—and, in general, for performing such repairs and buildings as shall appear to you to be necessary for this service. Col. Glover, who, we hope, will relieve Lieut. Col. Elliott, or the commanding officer for the time being, will give all the assistance in his power, towards forwarding such works; the expence of which to be certified by you, and payments will be duly ordered by this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Commissioners for fortifying Dorchester, and the Committee for the same place included.

Ordered, That a negro girl, now in the work-house, belonging to Mrs. Farrow, be discharged, upon the fine being paid.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
25th Dec., 1775.

Sir—You are permitted to discharge your company of volunteers, now upon duty at Haddrell's Point—first having issued orders that officers and men do hold themselves in readiness, and repair immediately, upon the first notice, by alarm or otherwise, well armed and accoutred, to the same place.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. VANDERHORST. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from the Committee at Beaufort. Date, 20th Dec., 1775.

The following order was issued, upon an application by the Hon. Capt. Drayton.

Sir—Supply the Hon. Wm. Henry Drayton, esq., such empty cartridges and cartridge-papers as he shall require, for the use of the ship Prosper. HENRY LAURENS.

25th Dec., 1775. President of the Council of Safety.

To Capt. ROBT. COCHRAN, Public Ordnance Store Keeper.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, 27th Dec., 1775.

The Council met.

Present, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Capt. Savage, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant.

Mr. President laid before the Council the following copies of letters and order which he had written by their direction:

CHARLES-TOWN, 23d Dec., 1775.

Sir—We wrote to you the 18th instant by Mr. Alex. Rose, and by his hands remitted you £3,500—by which aid you will be enabled effectually to keep your promise to the militia. But, we must observe, that this is an unusual practice, and ought not to be brought into precedent. You are too well acquainted with public business to need information, that if militia are to be courted to their duty, by promises of ready money before services performed, and money were to be sent into the country before stated accounts are returned to us, we should certainly run into great confusion of accounts, and, in some cases, be liable to great losses and impositions. At present we can add nothing on the subject of gunpowder; the iron shot, lead, and flints shall be

[illegible]t to Beaufort by Mr. Tebout; and we hope to receive more gunpowder than Fort Lyttleton will want, before the quantity, which you mention, is consumed. We are all well pleased to learn that the fort is in such forwardness of repair. The Scorpion, we believe, is gone to North-Carolina; be that as it may, we cannot be too watchful against her and others who will annoy us when they can. We had the subject of saving the cannon, mortar, and military stores at Frederica in contemplation when your letter came before us; but it ought to be kept a profound secret. We desire you will confer with Capt. Joiner, and know if he will undertake an expedition to Frederica for that purpose. We think we will be able to accomplish the business by an embarkation from our port in a few days; and that we can promise him considerable assistance upon the spot. An answer to this immediately will be acceptable; and the more so, if it comes by Capt. Joiner's hands, with his resolution to execute the plan. The cannon at Cockspur lie more particularly under the eye of the Council of Safety for Georgia; and we hope they will soon pay some attention to them.

We have too long heard, with great concern, of the illicit, we may say, destructive trade, carried on between the southern parts of our colony and Georgia. Surely your Committee will now exert themselves to check it effectually; and, we are persuaded, that nothing in your power will be wanting to prompt them to a vigorous and spirited execution of their duty—on which the honour of this colony, and perhaps the welfare and happiness of all the colonies may depend. Break one link of the chain, and others will soon be marred. Why should not North Carolina and Georgia export naval stores, essential to the power of the British navy, if South-Carolina and Georgia ship off their rice and indico? Let every honest man, at all hazards, join to crush the growing evil, and to punish the violators of our association.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Colonel Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, 23d Dec., 1775.

Sir—We have fully considered the contents of your letter of the 19th instant, which came by the hands of Mr. Cripps, and it is our opinion, that you ought to persevere in your endeavours to carry your contract with the Secret Committee at Philadelphia into execution; consequently we have encouraged Mr. Cripps to take every means for obtaining vessels for that purpose, and not to despond; and we are glad to learn that he has a better prospect of success than you expected.

If you cannot accomplish all that the Committee had in view, and within the precise limit of time, we recommend to you to do all that can be done, even to the 15th of January. We do not assume a power of relaxing the terms of your engagement. We mean only to say, that, all circumstances considered, we believe

that the Committee at Philadelphia will rather commend you for striving to serve the public cause, by complying with those terms as closely as the state of affairs will admit of—on the other hand, we would not be understood as if we meant to encourage you to such a departure from your agreement as might frustrate the schemes of the Congress.

If you cannot, with an assurance of safety and success, send the whole intended quantity of gunpowder to this Province, you will send us as large a part as you can; and you may add 2,000 stands of good muskets with bayonets, 1,000 good gunlocks, and 4 brass field pieces, six pounders; on the cost of which we will allow you the rate of profit stipulated in the contract between you and the Secret Committee at Philadelphia.

We desire you will remit to us as much of the continental currency as you may have occasion to dispose of here for your intended purchases, in lieu of which we will return you our currency out of the treasury. This will best please our planters; and that will best serve our purposes of recruiting and other services in North-Carolina.

We have lately written such a letter to the Committee at Beaufort, as we hope will induce them to put a stop, as far as may be in their power, to those illicit and pernicious purchases and shipments which you allude to.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. GILLON, at Beaufort. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, 23d Dec., 1775.

Gentlemen—We have received information, that Mr. Philip Tidyman is privately loading a scooner, or other vessel, with rice, in Santee river, or in some of the inlets northward of Charles-Town. We request you to be attentive to give us the earliest intelligence, and to exercise your own authority, as it is very ample, to put a stop to such proceedings.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee at George-Town.

Gentlemen—Pay to Paul Townsend, esq., after having the four accounts within referred to duly examined, if found right, £2,050 16s. 6*d*., in full for pay and rations to officers and men of the colony Regiment of Artillery to this day, Dec. 25th, 1775, inclusive.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Messrs. NEUFVILLE, BACOT, and GIBBES, Commissioners for Colony Treasury.

Read a letter from Richard Richardson, jun., dated Eutaw, 25th Dec., 1775.

To which Mr. President had sent the following answer:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 26th, 1775.

Sir—I am glad to find, by your letter of yesterday, that you are so near us in safety.

You may come forward as quick as you conveniently can—you will probably be in Charles-Town to-morrow evening—when you come to the Quarter-House, dispatch a messenger to inform me, and the Council of Safety will have determined, and will give you notice before you come within the town, where the prisoners are to be lodged. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

HENRY LAURENS,
President Council of Safety.

Capt. RICHARDSON.

Read a letter from Colonel Richard Richardson, dated Camp Raybourn's Creek, Hollingsworth's Mill, 22nd Dec., 1775. Branch of Reedy river.

On motion,

Resolved, That Doct. Oliphant be desired to confer with the commissioners for fortifying Dorchester, and with them to concert a proper plan for fortifying around the church there; and to report the same as soon as possible to this board.

Ordered, That commissions be made out for the following officers in the colony Regiments of Foot:

James Ladson, esq., to be Captain in the 1st Regiment. 14th Nov.

Geo. Turner, a 1st Lieut. in 1st Regiment. 15th Nov.

Jacob Shubrick, a 1st Lieut. 2nd Regiment. 16th Nov.

John Vanderhorst, Captain in 1st Regiment. 11th Dec.

Henry Hughes, a 1st Lieut. 1st Regiment. 11th Dec.

Wm. Partridge, a 2nd Lieut. in 1st Regiment. 25th Dec.

Charles Lining, a 2nd Lieut. in 1st Regiment. 26th Dec.

George Gray, a 2nd Lieut. in 1st Regiment. 27th Dec.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be applied to, to give leave of absence for three or four days to Capt. James Ladson.

Read a letter from Mr. John Torrans, dated 26th Dec., 1775.

A messenger from Capt. Richard Richardson attended to acquaint the board, that he was arrived at the Quarter-House with ten prisoners from Col. Richardson's camp, and for instructions how to dispose of said prisoners.

Ordered, That the messenger return and desire Capt. Richardson's immediate attendance, with the intercepted papers given him in charge.

Mr. President reported, that upon a further inquiry in respect to Doct. Mackie, it was to be presumed he intended to go on board one of the men-of-war, but that there was no positive proof thereof.

Ordered, That the determination in regard to Doct. Mackie be referred to the General Committee.

Capt. Richardson attended, according to order, and delivered to Mr. President a packet from Col. Richardson, containing

A letter from Col. Richardson, dated 17th Dec., 1775, inclosing a list of the following prisoners, viz., Colonel Thomas Fletchall, Capt. Richard Pearis, Capt. Jacob Fry, Capt. George Subergh, Philip Wells, James Davis, David George, Capt. McDavid alias McDade, Joseph Alexander, and John McWilliams; and also a number of letters found in the possession of Col. Fletchall

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue his warrant for committing the said prisoners to the common jail.

And the following warrant was issued accordingly:

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 27th, 1775.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, FOR THE COLONY AFORESAID.

To the Sheriff of Charles-Town District, or his Deputy, or to the Keeper of the Common Jail in Charles-Town:

You are hereby commanded and required to receive into your custody, in the common Jail, and there safely keep, until further orders, the bodies of Col. Thomas Fletchall, Capt. Richard Pearis, Capt. Jacob Fry, Capt. George Subergh, Philip Wells, James Davis, David George, Capt. McDavid alias McDade, Joseph Alexander, and John McWilliams, charged with high crimes and misdemeanours against the liberties of this colony. And for so doing this will be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

By order as aforesaid.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following papers, taken from Col. Fletchall, were then read:

Letter from Peter Timothy to Col. Fletchall, 14th June, 1774.

Letter for Col. Richardson to Col. Fletchall, 10th May, 1775.

Letter from Col. Fletchall to Col. Richardson, 20th May, ——.

Letter from Col. Fletchall to Col. Richardson, 5th June, ——.

Circular letters from the committee of intelligence to Col. Fletchall:—No. 1, 27th April; No. 2, 30th June; No. 3, 10th July; No. 4, 11th July, 1775.

Letter from Col. Richardson to Col. Fletchall, 12th July.

A paper signed Tho'. Fletchall, 13th July.

Letter from Col. Laurens to Col. Fletchall, 14th July.

Letter from Col. Fletchall to Col. Laurens, 24th July.

Letter from Lord Wm. Campbell to Col. Fletchall, 1st Aug.

Letter from Col. Fletchall to Col. Laurens, 9th Aug.

A printed order of the Council of Safety, 5th Sept.

Letter from Hon. W. H. Drayton to Col. Fletchall, 16th Sept.

The Treaty of Ninety-Six, 16th Sept.

Letter from Hon. W. H. Drayton to Richard Cunningham, 21st Sept.

Letter from Evan McLaurin to Col. Fletchall, 7th Oct.

Letter from Hon. W. H. Drayton to Col. Fletchall, 10th Oct.

Order from a committee to Col. Fletchall, 21st Oct.

Information of A. B.—signed Thos. Fletchall, 28th Oct.

Letter from Hon. W. H. Drayton to Col. Fletchall, 8th Nov.

Deposition of Wm. Beas before John Johnson, 10th Dec.

Letter from Thos. Brown to Col. Fletchall, without date.

Letter from Col. Fletchall to Lord Wm. Campbell, without date.

Ordered, That Mr. John Rutledge and Capt. Benj. Elliott be a committee to confer and agree with Charles King Chittey, for carrying on the manufactory of salt-petre.

Ordered, That Mr. President may agree with some proper person, to put into good order the fire-arms just imported for the public.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday, Dec. 28th, 1775.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Capt. Savage.

The journal of yesterday was read.

The following letter, written yesterday, was laid before the board and approved of:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 27th, 1775.

Sir—We wrote to you the 19th instant by Mr. Byers, to which we refer, and have since received your important dispatch of the 22nd, by the hand of Mr. Newton, the contents of which require that we should repeat our declaration of being greatly satisfied with your conduct and your success in a campaign, which will be a topic in American history, always reflecting honour upon your name.

We must desire you also to repeat our thanks to all the gentlemen from North-Carolina, including Col. Rutherford and

Col. Graham. This country will remember the services of those good neighbours. Our thanks also to all the officers and men of the colony regiments of rangers and militia, and of companies of volunteers, and then you may proceed to discharge the whole in the manner which you have proposed, or under such further orders as circumstances may require. And you will, as soon as may be, order accounts of the expence incurred by this expedition to be laid before us, which shall be audited and properly discharged without delay.

We must not lose sight of Patrick Cunningham and Major Robinson. We hope you will, by offering proper rewards for apprehending those troublesome enemies, be able to compensate for the deficiency of heels in your last detachment. Whatever sum you may agree to pay for securing, we will confirm by payment upon delivery of them to us in Charles-Town.

Although you have not built a fort, we doubt not that you have fixed your attention to the most proper spot of ground for building one. The time may come when such a work may be absolutely necessary. The powder and lead lodged at Camden, together with all that may be saved of the quantity issued for the present service, and also all the arms which have been surrendered to you, and which you have taken from prisoners and fugitives, ought to be reserved, and the arms sent to Dorchester or Charles-Town, for the order and determination of the Provincial Congress, which is to meet on the 1st of February, where we hope you will be able to attend, and where you will receive the highest reward to a faithful servant of the public — the unfeigned thanks of his country.

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, by the hand of Capt. Richard Richardson, who has safely delivered the ten prisoners committed to his charge, and the packet of papers which were taken upon Col. Fletchall. Capt. Richardson has applied for money for paying some of the men under his command, which we shall order to be paid, when he shall have stated an account of what may be necessary, a copy of which he will lay before you for your government in stating a general amount.

As you have not mentioned any agreement to have been made with Newton, we have, upon his requisition, ordered him payment of twenty pounds, for defraying his expences, and leave to you to make such further payment for his service as you shall judge necessary.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Payments ordered,

To Capt. Richardson,	£1,300
Capt Couturier,	430
	£1,730— which they will account for to you.

Col. RICHARDSON.

An application was made by letter from Lady William Campbell, for permission to receive some further supplies of sea-stores —a list whereof was given in by Ralph Izard, esq.

Mr. President reported, that he had ordered twenty-eight blankets belonging to the public, to be delivered by Capt. Blake, for the use of the prisoners committed to jail, by order of Council.

The Council issued the following orders on the treasury:

Gentlemen—Pay to Capt. Richard Richardson, thirteen hundred pounds, to be applied in payment to officers and men in the detachment with prisoners from Col. Richardson's camp, under his command, to be accounted for by him to Col. Richardson.

28th December, 1775.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Messrs. Neufville, Bacot and Gibbes, Commissioners of the Colony Treasury.

Gentlemen—Pay to Capt. John Couturier, four hundred and thirty pounds, to be applied by him in payments to officers and men of his volunteer troop of horse in the service under Col. Richardson's command, to be accounted for by him to Col. Richardson.

28th December, 1775.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Messrs. Neufville, Bacot and Gibbes, Commissioners of the Colony Treasury.

Gentlemen—Pay to Lieut. John Withers, three hundred and fifty pounds, for rations of provision for the detachment of foot Rangers, under the command of Capt. John Allston, in the parish of Christ-Church, and on Sullivan's Island.

In the Council of Safety, 28th December, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Messrs. Neufville, Bacot and Gibbes, Commissioners of the Colony Treasury.

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, dated 26th December, 1775.

Read a letter from Mr. Wm. Heyward, to Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., dated 27th December, 1775, acquainting him, that he arrived from England in Rebellion-Road last Tuesday, in the Sandwich packet-boat, Capt. Nottingham; and that he is detained a prisoner at large, on board said ship.

The Council issued an order for the payment of forty pounds, nine shillings, to Capt. Robert Cochran, for sundries purchased by him for public service.

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Tennent be permitted to visit Col. Fletchall, in Charles-Town jail.

Ordered, That Mrs. Walker be permitted to go on board the Tamar sloop of war, with her son.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie do immediately apply to the contractor for supplying the colony regiments of foot, to lay in ten days provision of all species, for the officers and men in garrison at Fort Johnson.

Capt. Couturier having acquainted the board, that he had information of Euan McLaurin's being harboured at Wassamassaw, and offering his service to go in quest of him,

Whereupon the following order was given to Captain Couturier:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 28th, 1775.

Sir—As we have received information that Euan McLaurin, one of the principal disturbers of the public tranquillity, is harboured at or about Wassamassaw, you are hereby directed to proceed with fifteen men of your troop of horse, and one other officer, if you shall judge it necessary, and use your best endeavours to apprehend and take the said McLaurin, and having apprehended and taken, to conduct him safely to Charles-Town, where you shall receive further orders. If you shall find it necessary to offer a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who will discover where the said McLaurin is concealed, so that you shall be enabled actually to seize and take him, you are hereby authorized so to do: and your draught upon this board for any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds shall be duly paid.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. JOHN COUTURIER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Arthur Middleton be a committee for drawing up proper instructions, for procuring seamen from the northern colonies for our naval armament.

Ordered, That Mr. John Wells be permitted to go on board the Sandwich packet, and also on board the Tamar, if necessary.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Friday, Dec. 29th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Savage, Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Arthur Middleton.

The journal of yesterday was read.

The following letter written yesterday was laid before the board:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 28th, 1775.

Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of the 20th inst., which came to hand on Christmas day, we say, that in our opinion, you have acted with propriety, in stopping from exportation or sale the effects of Capt. John Stuart. You have full power to enforce, within your district, obedience to every ordinance and resolution of the Continental and Provincial Congress, without losing time by waiting for authority from this board, which you are already vested with, and which we therefore cannot give. Perhaps from such considerations the late Council of Safety might not have given an answer to your former application concerning Mr. Shaw, which we do not so well remember—but your rebuke has in no instance been merited by neglect on our part.

We shall always be ready to give you our best advice and aid for promoting public service. Upon the present occasion, we recommend that Mr. Stuart's indico and other effects may be detained for the order of Congress at the intended session in February, and that you do make a proper report of your proceedings in this case.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at Beaufort.

Mr. Donovan, jail-keeper, reported that Capt. Suberg, one of the persons in his custody sent down by Col. Richardson, was extremely ill.

Ordered, That a physician may be permitted to attend said Suberg; also a nurse, if necessary; and that all proper care be taken of him.

The following letter was written to the Committee at George-Town:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 29th, 1775.

Gentlemen—We thank you for the intelligence contained in your letter of the 26th, which reached us yesterday, about noon.

If such a fact as you have been informed of was actually seen from the shore of Waccamaw, there can be scarcely a doubt about their destination. We may expect to hear and see more of them when the weather becomes settled; in the mean time, we shall persevere in making preparations for defence.

The Sandwich packet, Capt. Nottingham, arrived in Rebellion-Road, on Tuesday last. Lord William Campbell has forbid all communication with her, and Mr William Heyward, a passenger, is detained a prisoner on board. Intelligence which his Lordship so sedulously withholds, whether good or bad, is probably above the ordinary course. We have waited with impatience

for an answer to our letter of the 21st inst., but have not yet received one.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at George-Town.

Read a letter from Hon. Mr. Lowndes, 26th December, 1775, inclosing two notes from Mr. Phil. Smith, relative to the conduct of some Georgians.

Read a letter from the Council of Safety, in Georgia, dated Savannah, 19th December, 1775, brought by Stephen Drayton and Wm. Ewen, esqs.

Read a letter from Col. Bull, 23rd December, 1775.

Mr. William Tweed made application for the discharge of his negro Adventure, who had been taken up at sea by one of the armed pilot boats.

An order was issued accordingly.

Read a letter from Lieut. Col. Elliott, dated garrison at Dorchester, 1775, inclosing an examination of Joseph Jones, 20th December, and a letter to Capt. Snipes, from John Leamcocks, dated 19th December, 1775.

John Butcher delivered in an account for stabling of Matthew Floyd's horse.

Ordered, That Mr. Butcher do apply to Floyd himself.

An account of expences of the detachment that brought the prisoners from Col. Richardson's camp, in Charles-Town, was delivered in.

A commission was filled up and signed, appointing Mr. George Nixon, Adjutant of the Colony Regiment of Artillery, recommended by Lieut. Col. Roberts.

Read a letter from Lieut. Thos. Budd, of this date.

Stephen Drayton and William Ewen, esqs., from Georgia, attended the board, as a delegation from the Council of Safety there, to represent the present state of affairs in that colony.

Having produced their credentials, they made a representation accordingly.

Read a letter, addressed to Mr. President, from the Rev. J. J. Zubly, dated ————.

The Council issued an order for the payment of one thousand eight hundred pounds, to be applied in payments to the officers and men of Capt. Mathew Singleton's, Capt. John James', sen. and Capt. John James', jun., companies of militia in the detachment from Col. Richardson's camp, under the command of Capt. Rich-

ardson, which detachment conducted prisoners from the camp to Charles-Town.

Capt. Stone reported, that he had executed the order of the Council to remove all the live-stock from Morris Island, and returned an inventory.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety, }
Saturday, Dec. 30th, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Capt. Savage, Col. Pinckney, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Capt Benj. Elliott.

Ordered, That the amount of expences incurred by the detachment which brought down prisoners from Col. Richardson's camp, during their stay in Charles-Town, amounting to £282 11s. 6*d.*, be paid, and placed to account of Col. Richardson's expedition.

And an order was issued accordingly.

The following letter was read and approved of:

Charles-Town, Dec. 29th, 1775.

Sir—The seeming apostacy of Georgia, and the ingenuity of some of our associates, in finding out a law for a cloak to their transgressions, are subjects of real grief to us. 'Tis true, there is a resolution of the general committee, that an intercourse with Georgia should be opened, but that resolution was founded upon an assurance that Georgia had united with her sister colonies. Whenever, therefore, she had departed from that union, first by chicane and finesse, and at length openly and flagrantly acting in direct opposition to the resolves of the representative body of those colonies, by an exportation, flattering and beneficial to our enemies, disgraceful to us, and offensive in the highest degree to our friends, every true lover of liberty and his country should have determined to forego his own interest, to take no advantage of a resolution, which, however, glaring the causes for repealing may appear to individuals, cannot be repealed, before the formality of proof has been complied with; in the mean time much evil may be done, and, according to your accounts, much has been done by men whose avarice has triumphed over patriotism.

We have in very strong terms expostulated with Georgia in answer to our letter. Their Council of Safety have sent two delegates to explain and account for their conduct. These gentlemen are now with us, but hitherto they have offered no satisfactory reasons. We shall probably insist upon a compliance with certain terms, which, if they refuse, a repeal of the

resolution above mentioned will follow, but for the present it is necessary that we should, as far as may be, regulate the proceedings of our own people, and those in your quarter more especially: for this purpose, as we approve of the intimation in your letter of the 23d of posting a few men upon Hilton-Head Island, we desire you will immediately order a proper detachment, under discreet officers, to take post there, and to bring to, and search all scooners, boats, and canows, suffering none to pass to Georgia with the produce of this colony, without a permit from some authorized committee, agreeable to the plain meaning of a resolution of the Continental Congress, the 1st November, a copy of which we shall here inclose, and send another copy to the committee for St. Helena. Your committee, and the committees northward of Beaufort, will grant no permits to any but persons who will give satisfactory security that their produce or commodities are not to be, and shall not be, exported contrary to the continental laws. This step, which is absolutely necessary, and which we think altogether consistent with those laws, we hope will check the evil complained of, and we are now coming to an ecclaircissement with our suspected sister. We shall in a few days, if she persists in attempts to ruin us, be obliged to speak in plain terms of resentment. There is no middle way, if she will not be a friend, an honest, faithful friend, she must be held to be an enemy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. Bull, per Muckinfus.

Mr. Drayton and Mr. Ewen, the delegates from Georgia, delivered in writing, subscribed with their names, the case of exportation from Georgia, dated this day.

Read a letter from Lieut. Col. Elliott, dated garrison at Dorchester, 28th Dec., 1775.

Charles-Town, Dec. 30th, 1775.

Sir—As we are well satisfied with the conduct of Capt. Allston's Company of Foot Rangers, in the detachment under your command, we desire you will accept our thanks, and also present them to the officer or officers and men in the said detachment. When you will lay before us a proper account of pay due on this occasion, we will immediately order the amount to be discharged.

You are now permitted to dismiss your company from their present camp, to return to their respective habitations and their private affairs. We make no doubt of their readiness to take the field again, when the service of the colony shall render it necessary to call upon them.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Lieut. Withers. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Dec. 30th, 1775.

Sir—We refer you to what we wrote yesterday, and sent off

early this morning by the hands of Muckinfus, a special messenger. We have since resolved, that it is necessary, in order to restrain as much as in our power, the illicit trade carrying on the river Savannah, that the brigt. Beaufort, late Crawford, now Reid master, belonging to this colony, shall, if possible, be taken into possession by the Committee for St. Helena, and brought immediately to Beaufort. We are persuaded, that you have the real interest of America so much at heart, that you will do every thing in your power to accomplish so necessary a service. We, therefore, request you will apply immediately to the committee and endeavour, with all possible dispatch and secrecy, to form and carry a plan for this purpose into execution. We apprehend that twenty volunteers will be sufficient, under a discreet active commander. We do not name Capt. Joiner, because we have hopes of his engaging in the enterprize to Frederica, which we lately mentioned to you. We shall confirm any agreement which the committee may enter into for pay or reward to the officers and men who may engage in this service, and also indemnify them, under the authority of Congress, against all suits and prosecutions which may be hereafter attempted or brought on account of the seizure and removal of the said vessel. If this business is effected, orders should be given to take an exact inventory of such goods as may be found in the vessel, and great care should be taken to prevent damage and embezzlement.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Colonel Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. to the letter of Colonel Bull of this date :

We have received a message, by express, from the Committee at George-Town, that on Christmas afternoon a fleet of eighteen vessels was seen sailing southerly — five of them very large. The weather has been very boisterous and thick ever since; when it clears up, our apprehensions will be confirmed or removed— in the mean time we are persevering in our preparations for defence.

Colonel Bull.

Charles-Town, Dec. 30th, 1775.

Sir—We have judged it necessary to detain your messenger Newton, upon an information which we have received by express from the Committee at George-Town, of a fleet of ships having been seen sailing southerly on Christmas evening, said to be eighteen sail, five of which are very large—the weather has ever since been boisterous and thick, in which no ship could with safety approach the land—the first clear day will probably confirm or remove our apprehensions. In the mean time we shall direct Col. Thomson to march his Regiment of Rangers immediately to Monck's Corner, and if you can prevail upon a body of volunteer foot, from 500 to 1,000 men, under proper officers,

also to march to the same place, we desire you to do so. The commanding officer, upon his approach, will give notice to this board, and we will transmit the necessary orders for his further proceedings, and we shall give orders after their encampment that payments be regularly made to the troops, and rations of provision duly served to the companies. We confine our application wholly to volunteers, because we would not harrass the militia who have already been engaged in a severe service, nor call upon them out of turn but by their own consent.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. RICHARDSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from Capt. Edward Blake, of this date, relating to Mr. Waring's boat—and stores wanting for the Comet.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake be desired to purchase some other fit boat for the public service; and that the stores be not put on board the Comet until the Council of Safety are satisfied she has a proper number of men.

The Council issued an order for the payment of £1,000 to Capt. Simon Tufts, in part of an account of sundry expences for, and wages due, to the officers and men of the colony scooner Defence, to the 22nd instant.

Ordered, That Mr. Easton's wench, taken by the Foot-Rangers upon Sullivan's Island, be discharged, he paying the fees.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Sunday, Dec. 31st, 1775. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Chas. Pinckney, Capt. Savage, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. A. Middleton.

The President laid before the Council the following letters, written by him:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 29th, 1775.

Gentlemen—Although I have it not in order, I take the liberty of recommending the written resolve to your attention, and that you will as much as in you lies, hinder the exportation of the produce of this colony to Georgia by any and every person, who will not give you satisfactory security that such produce shall not be exported contrary to the resolve of the Continental Congress. To this effect, I have this evening written to Col. Bull

by order, who will shew you the particulars, to which I beg leave to refer, and remain with great respect, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President
Of the Council of Safety.

The Committee for St. Helena.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 30th, 1775.

Sir—If Col. Richardson from some unexpected occurrence shall not find it necessary to detain you in his army for the service of the colony, you are directed to march that part of your regiment of Rangers now with you, with all expedition to Monck's Corner, and upon your approach to that place, to give notice to this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. THOMSON.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 30th, 1775.

Sir—We have considered the contents of your several letters, of the 27th and 28th.

The Congress at their session in the last month, resolved, that defaulters in the militia should be tried by the militia law only. This points out clearly the steps necessary to be taken with those defaulters, whose names are subjoined to your first letter, and with every other. And we recommend the carrying of that law strictly into execution, and without delay; it will now rest with the officers to make examples of daring offenders.

Joseph Jones is in confinement, his case will be considered as soon as affairs of more importance will admit.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Lt. Col. ELLIOTT, at Dorchester.

Mr. Rutledge from the committee to prepare proper instructions for procuring seamen, from the Northern Colonies for the service of this colony, reported the following draught, which being read was agreed to:

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 31st, 1775.

To Capt. Robert Cochran:

Sir—Herewith you will receive three hundred and fifty pounds currency, a draught in your favour on the Continental Treasurers at Philadelphia, for a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and a letter of advice to them respecting it. We desire that you will immediately repair to George-Town, and proceed in a vessel now there, bound for Salem in the Massachusetts bay, if you find her fit for the purpose. Having received the money on our draught, as occassions may require, proceed with the utmost dispatch to inlist, for the service and defence of this colony, on the water, or as matrosses in the forts, which are or may be erected here, any number of able-bodied seamen you can procure in any of the New-England Colonies, not exceeding five hundred

in the whole. We would prefer those who have been employed in privateers or the fishery, the former of whom may be most dextrous in the use of cannon. The terms are as follows:

Bounty money, not exceeding ten pounds currency, which is more than equal to six dollars.

Pay, not exceeding twenty-one pounds currency, nearly equal to thirteen dollars per calender month, to commence on the day of embarkation, and provisions.

It would not be prudent to pay the bounty money on the men's inlisting, lest they should afterwards refuse to come and the money be lost. But you may advance on account of bounty and pay any reasonable sums which the men may have occasion for to such as you think may be trusted; and indeed we could wish to have nothing to do with any others. You will send the men with proper credentials as fast as one hundred can be procured. They may perhaps expect to be under the immediate command of officers from their own country. Should this be the case, and not yielding the point would impede the service, if you can get proper men for officers, engage them also, in the following proportion, that is a captain and two lieutenants to every hundred men, their pay as follows: Captain three pounds currency, nearly two dollars per day; first Lieutenants not exceeding fifty pounds currency, nearly equal to thirty-one dollars per calender month, each; second Lieutenants forty pounds currency, nearly equal to twenty-five dollars per calender month, each. They must be inlisted to serve until the first day of May, 1777, liable to be sooner disbanded by the Congress, or Council of Safety of this province, on receiving one month's additional pay. They must be subject to similar rules and orders, and will be intitled to the same share of prizes, as the officers and men employed by the Continent in the sea or land service. The charge of bringing them hither, will be paid by us. You will lay in provisions for their voyage and transport them on the best terms. Remember that vessels bringing these men will be allowed to load produce here, on bringing proper certificates, and giving bond and security here, to carry it (according to resolution of Continental Congress) to some of the other colonies. Provision will be made by the colony for the support of such of the men as may be maimed or disabled, and for the families of any who may be killed in our service. You will therefore prefer single men, or those who have small families. If amongst the men whom you procure, some are ship carpenters, they might be very useful.

Though we have been as particular as we think necessary, yet having great confidence in your zeal, judgment and integrity, if you shall find a variation from any of these instructions absolutely necessary, we mean not to confine you to a strict observance of them, but give you leave to deviate in such instances as your own prudence shall suggest. And upon any extraordinary occasion, if the delegates from this colony are at Philadelphia, consult them, and follow their advice. Keep an account of

your expences, to lay before us on your return, when ample satisfaction shall be made to you for your trouble. Let us hear from you as often as safe opportunities offer.

As we find the vessel for Salem is sailed from George-Town, you are to proceed in the Hawke pilot boat to the capes of Delaware, or any port in Virginia or the Jersies, where you can most safely land; and you may detain the boat a few days, if you find the Continental Congress are sitting, in order to bring any letters from them; otherwise, dispatch her immediately, and transmit to us all the intelligence of American affairs you can collect.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following letter to the Continental treasurers was also read and agreed to:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, December 31st, 1775.

Gentlemen—The Congress, by a resolution of 12th July last, impowered the Commissioners of Indian affairs in the southern department, to receive from the Continental treasury ten thousand dollars for defraying the expences of treaties and presents to Indians. The commissioners met at Salisbury on the 13th ult., and amongst other proceedings (copies of all which they transmitted to the Congress) with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, impowered three of their members to purchase goods for presents to the Indians, and to draw on us for ten thousand dollars, and required us to advance them, and draw on you for the like sum. We have accordingly agreed to do so, acquainted them therewith, and shall pay their draughts when presented, which we expect will be soon. As we have occasion to send a gentleman, Capt. Robert Cochran, to the Massachusetts bay, on some particular business of this colony, in the execution of which, he will require money, we have thought proper to draw on you, in his favour, for the above sum, to be paid as he may have occasion. We request, and doubt not, that you will honour the draught, which will be delivered herewith. We should have procured an order from the commissioners, which would have been a more formal and proper way of doing the business; but the service on which this gentleman goes requires dispatch—money for him will be absolutely necessary; the only commissioner in this colony lives at a very great distance, another is in Georgia, a third in the Cherokee country, another in North-Carolina, and the fifth in Virginia, so that waiting for a draught from them, or a majority of them would have occasioned much delay. We have therefore only to repeat, that we hope Mr. Cochran will meet with no disappointment, as it would frustrate our scheme, and be very detrimental to this colony in particular, and perhaps to America in general. We presume the Congress is adjourned, or should have wrote to them on the subject. If they are, and have any doubt about the propriety of paying this money, be pleased to mention

them to the delegates of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Chas. Thomson, who we think will remove them.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To GEORGE CLYMER and MICHAEL HILLEGAS, esqs., Continental Treasurers at Philadelphia.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Charles-Town, December 31st, 1775.

Gentlemen—The bearer, Capt. Robert Cochran, being sent by us to procure seamen in your colony for the defence of this, we take the liberty of requesting, that you will afford him every assistance in your power, which he may want in this business.

From your zeal in the common cause of America, we doubt not that he will meet with your support and countenance. Be assured, that we shall think ourselves happy in rendering any service to our brethren in the Massachusetts bay, and testify, upon every occasion the esteem and respect which we have for your honourable board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The President and Members of the Provincial Council, Massachusetts bay.

Like letters were written to Gov. Cooke of Rhode Island, Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, and the Provincial Congress or Council of Safety of New-Hampshire.

The application of Lady William Campbell of the 28th, for permission to be supplied with certain sea stores mentioned in a list given in, being taken into consideration,

Resolved, That her Ladyship may be supplied with such articles, under proper inspection.

Read a letter from Mr. James Leckie, of this date. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That it is improper at this time to give a permit for Mr. Leckie's brigt Amphitrite to pass Fort Johnson, in danger of being detained by the men of war.

Mr. Rutledge was desired to draw a proper answer, to be delivered to the delegates from the Council of Safety in Georgia.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Jan. 1st, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benjamin Elliott, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

The Council issued orders on the treasury, for payment of the following sums:

To John Sandford Dart, esq., paymaster to the first regiment of foot, for the use of said regiment,	£3,519 17 6
Capt. Joseph Darrel, for pay and rations for men doing duty at Lyttleton's bastion,	410 00 0
John Collins, militia pay and rations due him for fourteen days service at Dorchester,	9 2 0
John Calvert, balance of account for sundries,	275 5 0

Lieut. Col. Roberts made a return of the Regiment of Artillery under his command, of this date.

Ordered, That fifty-one stand of the public arms lately imported, be delivered to Lieut. Col. Roberts' order for the use of the Regiment of Artillery, by Mr. Calvert, who is to take a receipt for the same.

Read a letter from James Leckie, of this date.

Whereupon, Mr. Leckie was called in, and persisting in an improper application, he was reprimanded and dismissed.

Resolved, That Capt. Edward Blake be authorized to purchase one hundred and fifty barrels of salted pork, and as many of salted beef, on the public account, for the use of the naval armament of this colony.

Mr. Rutledge reported the following answer to the delegates from Georgia, which being read, was agreed to by the Council:

Gentlemen—We have maturely considered what you offered to this board from the Council of Safety in Georgia, and are sorry to find, that the information which occasioned our letter to them, is so well founded.

You know, that by the Continental Association, no produce of the United Colonies, could be exported, from any of them, to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, after the 10th of last September, except rice to Europe—yet it appears that a vessel loaded with indico, sailed for England from your province, about a month ago; it is said, indeed, her clearance was dated before the 10th of September, but it is admitted, that very little, if any of her cargo was then shipped. It also appears, that a vessel at Savannah is now nearly loaded with indico for England, her clearance also, it is said, bears date before the 10th of September, but, it is confessed, that she did not arrive in your colony till last month. Surely, gentlemen, these acts cannot possibly

receive any kind of countenance; such subterfuges to evade the association, are at least as criminal as declared and open violations of it. It further appears, that vessels with cargoes, laden long since the 10th of September, have sailed from Georgia to Bermuda: this is also contrary to the association. It is pretended, indeed, that they were permitted to load, on account of the great scarcity of provisions, from which, it was feared, the people on that island might starve, if not supplied, but we apprehend it is not in the power of any of the colonies to relax the association, from motives of compassion, for the distress of a particular island. Bermuda applied to the Congress for relief, where only she could properly obtain it, and where she certainly would, if not inconsistent with the plan which they had adopted: but if the colonies should severally relax the association, in favour of that, or any other island, such practice might open a door for supplying many others, or perhaps all in the West Indies.

As rice is the only article which the association allowed to be exported to Great Britain, after 10th September, it clearly follows that deer skins could not be exported, and we are assured that application was made by your delegates to the Continental Congress, for permission to export deer skins, which was refused.

Now, as to the article of rice, that certainly might have been shipped for Great Britain after the 10th of September. We cannot, however, forbear observing, that New-York and the lower counties on Delaware might have shipped their produce to any places except Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies, and that North-Carolina and this province might have exported rice to Great Britain, after that time, consistent with the association and the restraining act, yet they all forbore, and every colony (yours excepted) suspended exportation, till the sense of the Congress should be declared on that head. We are well assured they made no doubt that Georgia had done so. Upon this supposition, for which, from the resolution of your convention, respecting the restraining act, they had good grounds, the Congress returned thanks to your colony, as well as to the other privilegdged colonies, for not taking advantage of the exemptions in that act. However, that you had a right, by the association, to export rice to Great Britain after the 10th of September is not denied. And we conceive that, until you had notice of the non-exportation resolution which you say was not till 15th December, you could not, in equity or justice, be bound by it, and therefore, that any cargoes, or parts of cargoes of rice, which were actually laden for Europe at that time, may be exported, but no more. Clearing out empty vessels, or vessels partly loaded, when the resolution was known in Georgia, with intent to load, or complete their loading afterwards, is the same kind of evasion, as clearing out before 10th September, and loading indico afterwards.

We wish to preserve union between this and every other colo-

ny, particularly at a time when it is essentially necessary, for the support of American liberty, and are desirous that your conduct may appear to all the world, in as favourable a light as that of any other colony. We are concerned for what has happened; we have, however, no jealousy, no animosity; we mean not to arraign or condemn, but as friends and brethren, deeply interested in the event of one common cause, to remonstrate, and to offer our advice, and assistance if wanted. How to punish for past offences, and prevent future, seem to be the points for present consideration. By the Continental Association, persons who violate it, as those who shipped and exported indico to England after 10th of September certainly did, are to be advertised, as inimical to the liberties of America, and all dealings or intercourse with them are to be broken off. But, is this a sufficient terror or punishment to evil-doers? Are not the liberties of America, or at least the safety of the colony in which such offenders reside, endangered by the conduct of men, who are so daring, as to set their country and the continent at defiance, and, if so, do they not well deserve to be treated, as the Congress on the 6th of October last recommended to the several Provincial Conventions or Councils of Safety, viz: "To arrest or secure every "person in their respective colonies whose going at large may in "their opinion endanger the safety of the colony, or the liberties of "America." Every colony may moreover adopt punishments for its own inhabitants, violators of the association, suitable to the degrees of their offence. We are, gentlemen, unanimously of opinion, and recommend that all deer skins and indico shipped since the 20th of September, and all cargoes or parts of cargoes of rice shipped for Europe since the day when you received the continental resolution of November 1st, and still in any port or river in Georgia, should be re-landed, and not suffered to be exported thither. The sending away immediately, in ballast, vessels which are not admitted to load, would be a good step to prevent fraud, or further trouble with them. We cannot conclude, without mentioning, that as we think ourselves bound to do our utmost, in support of the friends of liberty, in any of the colonies, if you have occasion for assistance, to enforce an observance of the Continental Association and resolutions in your colony, we will most readily afford you all in our power, which we doubt not will effectually crush every attempt to infringe them. We hope our sentiments will meet with the concurrence of you, gentlemen, and of your colony, and request that you will communicate them fully, on your return, to your Council of Safety and General Committee, and to your Provincial Convention at its next meeting.

In the Council of Safety, 15th Jan., 1776.

By order. HENRY LAURENS, President.

STEPHEN DRAYTON, WILLIAM EWEN, esqs., Delegates from the Council of Safety in Georgia.

Read a letter from Archibald Bullock, esq., dated Savannah, 26th December, 1775.

Ordered, That Mr. President be desired to answer the several letters lately received from the Provincial Council at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, and that the case of Capt. Alexander Wylly be recommended to their attention.

Resolved, That rations of provision be allowed for the servants of the officers of the Regiment of Artillery, they not being soldiers.

The proceedings of a general court martial, held by virtue of a warrant from this board, of the 13th ult., being laid before the Council and read,

Resolved, That this board do approve of the sentence of the said court, in the acquittal of Matthew Lamb; and that the punishment of two hundred lashes, sentenced to be inflicted on Hugh Jones, be remitted.

Whereupon the following order was issued to Col. Moultrie:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 1st, 1776. }

Sir—We here inclose you the proceedings of the general court martial ordered by our warrant of the 18th ult., together with our resolution subjoined to each case, which you will give in orders, and that the general court martial be dissolved.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake be desired with all possible expedition, to fit out the Hawke pilot boat, so as to proceed under the command of Capt. Robert Cochran, in the service of the colony.

An application was made by Col. Powell, for two nine-pounders, and a quantity of gunpowder and warlike stores for the Comet brigantine.

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, 28th December, 1775, relative to an exportation of rice from Santee river.

Ordered, That the said letter, so far as it relates to the above exportation, be referred to the General Committee.

Read a letter from Lieut. Glen Drayton, dated yesterday, requesting leave of absence.

The Council consent, that Col. Moultrie do give leave of absence to Lieut. Drayton.

Stephen Drayton and William Ewen, esqs., the delegates from the Council of Safety in Georgia, attended, and received the answer of this board to their memorial or representation of the 30th ult., and also a copy of the following letter to the Council of Safety in Georgia:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Charles-Town, Jan. 2nd, 1776. }

Gentlemen—We had the honour of your dispatch of the 19th past, presented to us by Stephen Drayton and William Ewen, esqs., with whom, as delegates from your board, we have conferred freely and fully upon the very momentous subject of preserving friendship and harmony between the other United Colonies and Georgia.

We have delivered to those gentlemen, in answer to their memorial or representation, our sentiments in writing, which we have desired them to lay before you; and we strongly confide in your inclination to co-operate with us, and your zeal for promoting the important interests of America, as to assure ourselves, that all ground for jealousy will be speedily removed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Council of Savannah, Savannah.

Information being given to the board, that the ships of war now in our road, intend for Georgia, the following letters were written, and ordered to be sent by express:

Charles-Town, Jan. 2nd, 1776.

Sir—The inclosed paper had been sealed up and directed to you in form of a letter, which was opened for the perusal of the Council of Safety, who had some thoughts of writing in form to your board, but upon reflection, they determined to let it, with this addition, go to yourself, confiding in you and a few other

friends to do all that shall appear needful with dispatch, and without alarming opposition. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President
of the Council of Safety.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, }
Jan. 2nd, 1776. }

Sir—I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 25th December, by the hands of Mr. Sheftal, and immediately laid it before the Council of Safety. We had before heard too much of the deplorable state of affairs in your colony, particularly of the falling off of one whom I always believed to have been as sincere as he was zealous, and who I hope may still, by proper means, be brought back to his duty.

Our Council of Safety has written such a letter to yours by the hands of Mr. Drayton and Mr. Ewen, as I hope will animate all the friends of liberty on your side, to oppose face to face, those open, and to ferret out the secret enemies of whom you speak. Arduous struggles are before you, but not insuperable. Resolution and steadiness, without unnecessary violence, will carry you through, and I believe you may depend upon all the aid that we, in our weakness, can afford. We indeed have nothing to boast of, beyond the hearty endeavours of a few to save from slavery many very lukewarm, and many who even fight against us, some daringly, and many more under the covert of good wishes and affected neutrality.

But, sir, my principal business at present, for otherwise I should not have troubled you before Mr. Drayton's return, is to inform you that the Tamar, Cherokee, Sandwich packet, and an armed scooner made sail this morning in Rebellion Road, and attempted to go over the bar, but the wind failing, they all came to an anchor again. From undoubted intelligence, we learn they are intended for your river, in order to obtain provisions (of bread particularly) which since the practice of harbouring and protecting our negroes on board the Cherokee, we have refused to supply them with. Perhaps, too, there may be a concerted plan between the two great men, for covering the loading of all the ships which now are, and which may come into your river, for overawing the friends of liberty, and for giving energy to the projects of our enemies; in a word, for every mischievous, and no good purpose towards the former. These will receive the warning—enquire what quantity of bread and flour, beef and pork, is in the town, and act a part that we hope will do them honour. I have the honour to be, with great regard, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARCHD. BULLOCH, esq. HENRY LAURENS.

The following warrant was issued for apprehending John Swan:

To John Calcott and John Vingard,
Messengers of the Council of Safety:

You are hereby ordered to take proper assistance, and immediately to apprehend and take into custody the body of John Swan, a reputed free negro or mestizo man, who was lately taken prisoner on Sullivan's Island, and commit him safely to the work-house. And the warden of the work-house is hereby authorized and commanded to receive the body of the said John Swan, and to keep in safe custody until the further order of this board. And for your and his proceeding herein, this shall be your warrant.

By order of the Council of Safety.

2nd January, 1776. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Mr. Coram be desired to attend this Council tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Jupiter, a slave belonging to Capt. Benjamin Stone, having received sentence of death, and been recommended to mercy by the persons who tried him, and an application being made to this board, the following respite was issued:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 2nd, 1776. }

Whereas it has been represented, that a negro man named Jupiter, the property of Capt. Benj. Stone, is now lying under sentence of death: And whereas the said negro man has been recommended to mercy to this board, we have thought fit, and do accordingly hereby order, that the execution of the sentence above-mentioned be respited, until the meeting of the Provincial Congress in February next, and until the Congress shall have made an order upon the case. And for this purpose, we order and direct that the prisoner be kept in safe custody, and that a state of the case and evidence be prepared by the magistrates and freeholders who conducted the trial, and be laid before the Congress immediately after their meeting. *Ordered*, That the said magistrates, freeholders, constables, and all other persons, do pay proper obedience hereunto.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Joseph Jones, who had been sent down from Dorchester, by Lieut. Col. Elliott, charged with uttering seditious expressions, was brought before the Council for examination.

But declaring himself determined to support the association, which he approved of and had signed, and that if he had said any thing amiss, he never meant it, and must have been inebriated,

Ordered, That the said Joseph Jones be discharged.

And he was discharged accordingly.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Tho'. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Mr. President laid before the Council the following letters which he had written by their direction:

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Jan. 2nd, 1776.

Gentlemen—Your several letters of the 20th and 25th Nov. and 9th Dec., and one of the 5th Dec., from the Committee of Safety for the District of Wilmington, are before this board.

We return our thanks for the several important advices communicated to us, and we are particularly indebted to your colony for the assistance given, by provincials and militia under several North Carolina commanders, to Col. Richardson in his expedition against the insurgents on our north-western frontier. These people are, we hope, effectually subdued; many of their leaders are in jail; others have fled the country; hundreds of the common class have surrendered their arms, and plighted their solemn promises to behave quietly for the future. The knot is broken and we shall be watchful to prevent a re-union.

We wish it was in our power to assist you with the article of gunpowder. But as we are ordered by the continental representatives to defend Charles-Town to the last extremity; and as we have undoubted intelligence that a formidable attack is very soon to be made upon this capital—we considered our store very scanty, even for the purpose of defence—and we trust our people will exert themselves to such effect, as to make, if we are to be overpowered, the want of ammunition the last extremity.

We have various voyages in motion for procuring that article; and if your wants continue, you may depend upon sharing in our success, if one half of our vessels return agreeable to our expectations.

The Scorpion man-of-war has been here, and sailed again about a fortnight ago, with two Bermuda sloops and a coasting scooner, together with, as we are informed, thirty or forty negroes which Capt. Tollemache was pleased to seize while he

was in Rebellion Road. From the time of such seizures, we resolved to supply the men-of-war with no more provision; nightly maraudings and robberies on our sea-coast immediately followed; but those being soon well guarded, and a descent made upon Sullivan's Island, where the house thereon was burnt, and some important prisoners taken, the Tamar and Cherokee, together with the Sandwich packet and an armed scooner, have been reduced to a very small stock; these vessels, therefore, are now to remove from out of this harbour in search of provision, and would have gone over the bar yesterday if the wind had not failed. We are told they are bound to the river Savannah—and we fear they have more mischievous schemes a foot than merely to obtain bread and beef—probably to protect ships loading there in violation of the General Association, and to over-awe the friends of liberty.

Mr. John Lot Philips, we apprehend, did not come to Charles-Town, as we never heard of him. Had he appeared, we should have cheerfully rendered the services which you desired.

We have been frequently spurred on to preparations for defence, by such reports as you had received of ships and fleets on our coast. Hitherto, however, we have remained quiet from the sea board. But no doubt the day will come; the longer it is postponed the better, we shall be provided against it. We have no great powers, and, therefore, make no boast—such as we have we trust will be fully and properly exerted.

The bearer of this, Capt. Alex. Wylly, is the owner of the scooner which Capt. Tollemache conducted from hence, as Mr. Wylly learns for North-Carolina, in order to obtain a condemnation in admiralty. He is satisfied in himself, that there is no foundation for condemning the vessel, and, therefore, intends to lay a claim, and hopes for success. He has procured recommendations from some of his friends here to merchants in your colony. We beg leave to recommend him to your countenance, and such protection as you can afford to an unfortunate man brought to poverty by one common enemy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Provincial Council of Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 3rd, 1776.

Gentlemen—Your favour of the 28th Dec. did not reach us till yesterday. We are sorry to learn that the New-England vessel had sailed before you received our letter; but are nevertheless well satisfied with your proceedings.

Your informations of the illicit practices by Ellis, Findlay and Tidyman, we hope will produce good effects. We have committed particular examinations to be taken by the General Committee. Last night Mr. Ellis was called before the Committee, and after much prevarication and many improbable excuses, he acknowledged the cargo of rice in question was shipped by Mr.

Todd (of this town) without his knowledge and consent; said that the master's going with the scooner into Santee was also contrary to his order. Mr. Todd said the cargo was the property of Mr. Ellis one half, himself one quarter, the master one quarter, and intended for Cape Nicola; and both acquitted Mr. Tidyman, from whom they had purchased the rice, from having any interest or concern in the exportation.

The General Committee have ordered a special messenger to summon and cause to appear before them on Wednesday, the 10th instant, Mr. Tidyman and Mr. Philips on the second information; and we request you to transmit, either to the General Committee or this board, such further evidence in these cases as may or shall have in the mean time come to your knowledge.

We shall write to the Committee for St. James, Santee, by this opportunity, and hope that committee will be more active hereafter than they appear to have been hitherto.

Mr Scott will probably obtain permission, this day, to load his vessel on public account, agreeable to order of the continental resolutions.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee at George-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 3rd, 1776.

Gentlemen—In order to prevent the increase of an illicit practice of loading vessels in this colony, contrary to the resolutions of the Continental Congress, we have found it necessary to write to the Committees of George-Town and Beaufort, to be watchful against all attempts to contravene the said resolutions. We have just received advice from the Committee at George-Town, of a scooner loaded in South Santee river, within your district, the master's name is Findlay, the owners Messrs. Ellis and Todd, and that Mr. Philip Tidyman was concerned in the cargo. We desire you will collect and transmit to us all the information you can in this affair, and that for the future you will be watchful to guard against such violations of the continental orders, and also that you will suffer no vessel to load in any river, creek, or other water within your district, without special permission from this board; and that, if necessary, you will use force against any person who may attempt to resist or contemn your orders, and give, upon every occasion, the earliest notice to this board, or to the Congress, if sitting.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for St. James, Santee.

Upon information that the armed scooner in Rebellion Road had put to sea this morning, full manned, the following letter was written:

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 3rd, 1776.

SIR—This morning early the armed scooner from Rebellion Road sailed, and as the wind is at S. W. it is probable she is gone up Santee river, in order to rescue and bring off Findlay's scooner, which was stopt by the Committee at George-Town. We give you this immediate notice thereof, and desire you will without delay, cause the said scooner to be run up the river into some place of greater security than where she now lies—to land the cargo if possible—or even to scuttle and sink the vessel, if you can by no other means save her from falling into the enemy's hands. We know not the names of the Committee for Santee but presume you are one of them. Be that as it may, we are persuaded you will do, and cause to be done, what may be needful in this case. If the armed scooner is intended for Santee, you may expect her to arrive by 10 o'clock to-morrow, or perhaps earlier, therefore not a moment should be lost.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS President.

ELIAS HORRY, SAMPSON NEGLE, esqs., or any of the Committee for St. James, Santee.

The following was also written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 3rd, 1776.

Gentlemen—We desire you will be particularly attentive to prevent any vessel whatever from loading any of the produce or commodities of this colony in any of the rivers, creeks, or other waters within your district, without special permission from this board, or the Congress when sitting.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Committee at Pompon. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following order was also issued:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 3rd, 1776.

Sir—Col. Moultrie will order a detachment from Fort Johnson to march across James' Island to Stono Inlet, in order to give assistance, if needful, to the two pilot boats in that river. We desire you will appoint a proper person to guide the detachment, and that you will give all the assistance in your power upon this occasion.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. BENS. STONE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. Calvert made a return of the warrant for apprehending and committing John Swann to the work-house—endorsed, executed.

Mr. Swann attended, according to the order of yesterday, but not being provided with the proceedings and evidence on the trial of John Swann

Ordered, That Mr. Coram do lay the same before the Council to-morrow.

Ordered, That so many of the provincial troops as are stationed upon Haddrel's Point be withdrawn, as to leave only two companies there, until further order.

Ordered, That all the cannon lying in and about Charles-Town, be, by the waggon-master, collected together, and deposited in the arsenal. And that such be selected from among them, when so collected, as shall appear to be unserviceable, and delivered to Thomas Smith, founder, to be cast into cannon balls.

Ordered, That a letter be written to Col Glover, to dismiss the militia doing duty at Dorchester, as their term of service shall expire; and that he take proper measures to prevent any further detachments from proceeding to that post.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums:

To Thomas Smith, founder, in full for wages to 31st Dec., inclusive,	£204	00	0
To Bonneau & Wilson, gun-locks, &c.,	12	10	0
Michael Kalteisen, oakum, &c.,	49	00	0
Michael Kaltiesen, for waggon hire, £645, viz.:			
To John Henry,	105	00	0
Wm. Johnson,	30	00	0
Robt. Howard,	90	00	0
Simon Child,	127	10	0
Geo. Johnson,	30	00	0
Andrew Walker,	45	00	0
John Lapp,	142	10	0
John Hughey,	45	00	0
Lawrie Gaberhorn,	30	00	0
To D. & J. Bourdeaux, muskets, flints, &c.,	143	2	5

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 3rd, 1776.

The Council met, by special summons.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Arthur Middleton.

Mr. Samways attended, and acquainted the board, that he had come to town express to inform them, that the armed pilot boats in the service of the colony, having conducted a snow and a brigt. into Stono this morning, the armed scooner (late Stone & Duvall's) had followed in and taken possession of both vessels.

Read a letter from Capt. John Wigfall, dated Cainhoy, 26th Dec., 1775.

Capt. Joseph Vesey, of the armed pilot boat Hawke, attended the Council and reported, that he, with Capt. Smith in the other boat, had this afternoon, about 11 o'clock, conducted a brigantine from the Mediterranean, belonging to Mr. Scott of this town, laden with salt and some brandy, and also a snow from Jamaica, homeward bound, having lost her bowsprit, into Stono. But that the armed scooner (late Stone & Duvall's) full of men, had followed them in, and about three o'clock this afternoon, taken possession of both vessels.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety,
Thursday, Jan. 4th. 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—John Rutledge, esq., in the chair; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Pinckney, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant.

John Rutledge, esq., was chosen by the Council, to be their president, during the absence of Col. Henry Laurens.

The journals of yesterday were read.

The following letter, written in consequence of the order of yesterday, was laid before the board:

In the Council of Safety,
Jan. 3rd. 1776.

Sir—We learn from your letter of the 2d instant, of your having taken the command of the troops at Dorchester, and that the necessary reparations to the store-houses for barracks were carrying on with dispatch and frugality. We shall not be disappointed in our expectations of the good effects which your presence at that post would produce. We hope that those works will all be completed before your fortnight's service expires, to remain ready for any future occasion.

As we have now the best grounds for believing that the insurrection under Cunningham is effectually crushed, we think it unnecessary to continue the expence of an extraordinary guard at

Dorchester; and, therefore, we desire that you will dispatch one man of each of the other regiments, not your own, doing duty under you, to the colonel or commanding officer of such regiments, notifying that it is the order of the Council of Safety, that the third draughts from their respective regiments should not march to Dorchester, but be held in readiness for any future service to march first—and that you will, at the end of the stated time for service of the draughts now upon duty, discharge the whole, and leave the command with the officer of the Regiment of Rangers. We shall give orders for paying off your officers and men in due time.

We hope you will deal with two volunteer companies who refused or neglected to obey your orders, and every other delinquent, according to law. You may depend upon being supported in your proceedings by this Council, and by the Provincial Congress.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Glover. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following letter was written:

In the Council of Safety, }
Jan. 4th, 1776. }

Sir—As the information respecting the appearance of vessels on our coast appears not to be well founded, we desire that you will discharge the volunteer companies which by our letter to you of the 30th ult., we desired you to order to Monck's Corner.

We wish to consult you, with respect to the late insurgents, the prisoners, &c., and the measures which it may still be necessary to pursue, and should, therefore, be glad to see you in Charles-Town as soon it may be convenient to yourself.

By order of the Council of Safety.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, President pro. temp.

Col. Richardson.

Read a proposal of Mr. Isaac Caton for importing ammunition.

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

Read a letter from Mr. Jas. Leckie, not dated.

Ordered, To lie on the table.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments:

To Thos. Evance, esq., paymaster, for the use of the Second Regiment	£3,811	1	3
John Horlbeck, for building a wind-furnace, to cast shot	226	4	0
David Gaeger, gunsmith's work	260	15	0
Capt. Robert Cochran, for his voyage	350	0	0
Mr. Newton, the express from Col. Richardson	40	0	0

Lieut. Col. Elliott delivered in a return of the garrison at Dorchester, while he commanded at that post.

Ordered, That Capt. Powell do immediately proceed, in the brigantine Comet, through Wappoo, into Stono river, and there fit her for service with all possible expedition, and wait for further orders; that her guns and stores be sent after her by Capt. Blake; and that Capt. Tufts and Capt. Drayton do afford Capt. Powell all possible assistance in removing the Comet thither.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be desired to order the soldiers now serving as marines on board the Hawke pilot boat; to be removed on board the brigantine Comet, and there remain for her defence.

Capt. Cochran, powder-receiver, gave in an account of the gunpowder delivered into the magazine, since the last return made by him.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do enquire and report to this board the particulars and value of the cargo on board the Jamaica ship, now lying at Hobcaw.

John Campbell applied for, and obtained leave to depart the colony, in the Sandwich packet.

In the Council of Safety,)
Friday, Jan. 5th, 1776.)

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Read the following letters:

From the Committee at George-Town, 3rd Jan., 1776.

From the Committee at St James, Santee, 30th Dec., 1775.

From the Committee at Beaufort, 1st Jan., 1776.

From the same Committee, 2nd Jan., 1776.

Col. Bull, at Beaufort, 3rd Jan., 1776.

Mr. John Coram, 4th Jan., 1776.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the payment of the following sums:

To Jacob Lindfors, clerk to the Committee at Dorchester, to be charged to the proper account,.....£ 50 0 0

To Capt. Robert Cochran, for his voyage to the northern colonies	£350	0	0
Capt. Geo. Gab. Powell, his account of sundries for the brigantine Comet, the account for which vessel is to be kept distinct,	364	2	6
Lieut Col. S. Elliott, his pay and rations while on duty at Dorchester, from 18th to 30th December, 1775,	66	19	0

A permit was applied for, and granted, for the Spanish snow San Miguel, to pass Fort Johnson, in order to proceed upon her voyage.

The following bill was drawn, and delivered to Capt. Cochran:

Gentlemen—Pay this bill to Capt. Robt. Cochran, or his order, as he may have occasion to draw upon us, for the service, and on account of this colony, as advised in our letter of the 31st December, 1775, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars of continental currency.

In the Council of Safety, 5th Jan., 1776.

By order. HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Geo. Clymer and Michl. Hillegas, esq., Continental Treasurers at Philadelphia.

The following letters were also written to the delegates from the colony at Philadelphia, and to Capt. Joseph Vesey:

Charles-Town, Jan. 5th, 1776.

Gentlemen—The Council of Safety have thought it expedient to send Capt. Cochran, to procure seamen in the New-England Colonies for the service and defence of this. He will shew you his instructions; and we request that you will give him every assistance in your power, the better to enable him to complete his business. We refer you to him, for information, in any matters respecting this colony, which you may want to know, and shall be glad to hear from you, by return of the pilot boat in which he goes, and to receive any intelligence worth communicating. Be pleased to direct your letters to the President of this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Delegates from South-Carolina.

In the Council of Safety,)
Jan. 5th, 1776.)

Sir—You are to proceed in the pilot boat Hawke, in which Capt. Robert Cochran is to go as a passenger, to the Capes of Delaware, and land Capt. Cochran there, or at any port in the Jerseys, which you most readily and safely make, and as Capt. Cochran shall direct. You will also wait until you are dis-

charged by Capt. Cochran, or by the delegates from this colony at Philadelphia, and then return with the utmost dispatch into one of the inlets to the southward of Charles-Town bar, and give us the earliest intelligence of your arrival.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. Jos. VESEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Saturday, Jan. 6th, 1776.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Col. Pinckney, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Capt. Savage, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Read a letter from Capt. Powell, 5th Jan., 1776.

Whereas, all the British ships of war that were in Rebellion Road, have this day quitted the harbour. Therefore

Resolved, That the order of this board of the 4th instant, to Capt. Powell, to proceed with the brigantine Comet through Wappoo Creek into Stono river, be withdrawn; and that Capt Powell do fortwith return with the said vessel into Charles-Town harbour.

Ordered, That Capt. Powell be served with a copy of the above resolution.

On motion,

Resolved, That a reward of twenty pounds currency per man will be paid by the public, together with reasonable charges, for taking up deserters from the colony Regiments of Foot, Rangers, and Artillery, and ten pounds more for such as have deserted and carried off their arms, upon delivery of such deserters, and deserters with their arms, to their proper officers.

Ordered, That the commanding officers of the regiments respectively, do, by publishing printed hand bills throughout the colony, offering the rewards above mentioned, and by other proper means endeavour to retake all deserters.

Ordered, That copies hereof be served upon the commanding officers of the respective corps.

Ordered, That Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., and Doct. Oliphant, be a committee to inquire and report to this board, what further

measures ought to be pursued for the better securing and defending the port and harbour of Charles-Town.

Read a letter from Mr. James Leckie, without date.

Ordered, To lie on the table.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments:

To Thos. Singleton, two accounts for expences of the company of Foot Rangers.....	£16	9	0
To William Denny, for saddlery.....	23	10	0

Doct. Oliphant delivered in a plan for fortifying around the church at Dorchester.

Mr. William Darby applied, by letter, for permission to depart the colony.

Permission was accordingly granted.

An information was given to the board of two scooners loading with flour, etc., for the West Indies by Wm. Gibbie and Wm. Wayne, pretended to be destined for Georgia, and intended to pass through Wappoo Creek.

Referred to the committee of observation.

Adjourned to Monday morning, ten o'clock.

In the Council of Safety,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 6th, 1776.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Savage, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Ordered, That letters be written and sent by express this night.

To Col. Bull, desiring him to confer with the Committee at Beaufort, and to send a boat under the conduct of a proper person to Cockspur, in order to give the earliest intelligence of the arrival at Tybee of the Tamar, or any of the ships under her command, which sailed this morning from Rebellion-Road. And

To Archibald Bulloch at Savannah, on the same business; and also, if practicable, to send Lord William Campbell to his proper place of residence in Charles-Town, and his Secretary, Intendant with his Lordship.

Also *Ordered*, That it be notified to Col. Bull, that the third draught of militia intended to march to Dorchester, are not to march.

And accordingly the following letters were written, and sent by Muckenfuss.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 6th, 1776.

Sir—We received by Muckenfuss, who is bearer of this, your letter of the 3rd inst., which time will not permit us at present to reply to, except to assure you, that we are well pleased with the contents, and are sensible of your continued endeavours to promote the interest of the colony.

This morning sailed out of Rebellion-Road to sea, the Tamar and Cherokee, the Sandwich packet, the armed scooner, and a brig prize, laden with salt, taken in Stono river, and a pilot boat belonging to Georgia. We are told the Tamar is gone to North-Carolina to heave down; that the Cherokee is to go in at Tybee, and to lie somewhere in Savannah river. The end of our present application is, to request the Committee at Beaufort will immediately send a proper boat to wait near Cockspur, and to give us the earliest intelligence of her arrival, and particularly whether the Tamar also arrives there. This is a matter of the utmost importance; we desire the business may be committed to a very careful, judicious man, and that he be charged to conduct it with secrecy and dispatch. You will draw upon this board, for the expence which may attend the present service.

As the vessel or vessels above mentioned may be several days on their voyage, admitting they are really destined for Tybee, as we have been informed, we have therefore written to Archibald Bulloch, esq., to give us notice of their arrival. We inclose our letter under this cover. Your messenger may, if the vessels do not appear when he reaches Cockspur, proceed to Savannah, and deliver it into Mr. Bulloch's own hand; after which he may return to Cockspur, and wait or proceed again to Beaufort, as you may order. But Mr. Bulloch should be apprized, if he intends to wait, and how long, in order to save the expence of double expresses. This is one reason for desiring a careful, sensible man to be sent as messenger, that he may confer with Mr. Bulloch, and be capable of following orders with precision.

You will recommend also to the committee to keep a look-out against an attempt by the Cherokee or the armed scooner to retake the indico brigantine, if she is in possession of the committee. We beg those gentlemen will excuse our delay of writing to them in answer to their late letters, of the 1st and 2d inst. It is impossible by this opportunity.

We have ordered the third draughts of militia, intended for Dorchester, to remain at home until further orders, of which you will take proper notice.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. BULL. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 6th, 1776.

Sir—We refer to a letter written to you the beginning of this month by the President, and sent by express.

This morning the Tamar sloop, Cherokee armed ship, and an armed scooner as a tender, together with the Sandwich packet, a brigantine prize, and a Georgia pilot-boat, sailed from Rebellion Road to sea; and this evening we are informed that the Cherokee is destined for Savannah river, the Tamar sloop for North-Carolina, in order to clean her bottom. We have desired the Committe at Beaufort to dispatch a proper boat to Cockspur, in order to gain the earliest intelligence of any one or all of those vessels; if none are arrived when the Beaufort messenger reaches Cockspur, he will proceed to Savannah, and deliver this into your own hands, and concert a plan with you for giving us the earliest intelligence, either by detaining him a few days or by such means as you shall judge best. If the Cherokee alone arrives there, it will please us more than if she is escorted and guarded by the Tamar.

Should Lord William and his secretary, Capt. Innes, walk the streets of Savannah, we doubt not but that our friends there will think they go to hold counsels which cannot be intended to produce benefit to either of the colonies, and that proper means will be taken to send those itinerants, with all dispatch, to their late habitation in St. Michael's, Church street, Charles-Town, where the Governor particularly is extremely wanted, and from whence he retired without good grounds, and very much against the inclination of the people over whom he presided, and who are exceedingly desirous of his return.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

We write to you particularly—you will best know whom to consult.

ARCH'D BULLOCH, esqr.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Jan. 8th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President: Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, dated 6th January, 1776.

Read also a letter from Col. Richardson, dated Congarees, 2d January, 1776.

The chairman of the committee of observation reported that the result of an inquiry, in consequence of an information laid before this board last Saturday, and referred to them, was, That one of the scooners informed against had passed through W[illegible]

poo last Tuesday, after having taken in some beef, butter, and other provisions here, and about fifty barrels of flour at Mr. Wm. Glen's landing at Wappoo, delivered by Mr. Glen's cooper there, to William Gickie, who went in the vessel. That this scooner is the same which, having gone to sea through Stono inlet, appeared on Friday morning among the ships-of-war in Rebellion Road; and which, after delivering her cargo to them, had been dismissed, and stopt at Fort Johnson. And that the other scooner now lies at Mr. Champney's wharf, is bound to Georgia, to carry some furniture and flour, together with the owner, Mr. Wm. Wayne, who is also owner of the former scooner.

Read a petition of Thos. Fletchall and fifteen other persons, confined in Charles-Town jail, dated 6th January, 1776.

Read a letter from Col. Glover, dated Dorchester, 5th January, 1776.

Upon an application by the Hon. Capt. W. H. Drayton,

Ordered, That eighteen cutlasses be delivered, for the use of the ship Prosper, out of the armory, by Mr. Calvert.

Read a letter from Mr. Thos. Leech, dated 6th January, 1776.

Ordered, That Mr. Thos. Leech have leave to depart this colony, complying with the terms prescribed by law.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury for the following payments:

To Capt. Paul Townsend, paymaster to the Regiment of Artillery, for the use of that regiment,....	£1176	14	6
For pay to the second detachment of Saltcatcher Volunteers, on duty at Dorchester,.....	137	6	
To Thos. Budd, for expences of a part of said detachment in Charles-Town,.....	44	8	3

Read a letter from Capt. Edward Blake, for permission to load a vessel for Bermuda, and another on the public account for the foreign islands.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake have permission to load both vessels accordingly.

Ordered, That Mr. William Glen be summoned to attend this Council immediately.

Mr. William Wayne made application for permission to send a scooner to Georgia, with some household goods and flour. Which was refused.

Ordered, That the flour laden on board said scooner be relanded.

Mr. Wayne being questioned relative to the schooner wherein

William Giekie had conveyed provisions to the men-of-war, he acknowledged that he owned the vessel, and that he had hired her to Mr. Giekie, at ten pounds a day, to go to Georgia: but declared that he was not only entirely ignorant of, but did not even suspect his intentions; and that he had received no part of the hire.

He also declared, that till this day he was ignorant of the necessity of applying for a permit to go Georgia, whither he intended going for the recovery of a debt due him.

Mr. Glen attended, according to order, and being questioned if he had sold flour and butter, and delivered it at his landing in Wappoo creek, on board a scooner of Mr. Wayne's, to William Giekie, he declared that he had sold him sixteen kegs of butter and forty-seven barrels of flour, and that the latter were delivered from his plantation, whither he had removed many articles for safety; but that he did not imagine Giekie was going to the men-of-war, but to Georgia, and accordingly delivered to him a letter for his son at Savannah.

Whereas, the Continental Congress did, on the 1st day of November last, resolve, "That no produce of the United Colonies should be exported, except from colony to colony, under the direction of the committees of inspection and observation, and except from one part of the same colony." The more effectually to prevent any violation of the said resolve,

Ordered. That no committee do suffer the loading of any vessel in any creek, river, bay or harbour in this colony, for any other colony, without a permit first obtained from this Council.

Ordered, That the secretary do forthwith cause the above order to be printed and published in hand bills.

Mr. Andrew Lord made application for a permit now to send those, his goods, to Georgia, which had formerly been ordered to be relanded from Capt. Mills's sloop, declaring that he did not intend to quit the colony, nor had wilfully offended against any resolve or order of Congress.

Ordered, That the consideration of the application be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Rutledge, from the committee to enquire and report what further measures are necessary to be pursued for the better securing and defending this port and harbour, reported, that the said committee having viewed the battery erecting to the westward of Fort Johnson, they found that work went on very slowly.

And that, having also viewed Sullivan's Island, they were of opinion that possession thereof ought to be taken, and a strong fort and battery erected thereon,—and recommended that Col. Roberts might be consulted on this occasion.

Ordered, That Col. Roberts be desired to attend this board to-morrow morning.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety, }
Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage, Mr. Tho'. Heyward, jun.

Col. Moultrie applied for and obtained leave of absence for a few days.

Col. Roberts attended, according to the order of yesterday; and after conferring with that gentleman upon the subject of the report made by Mr. Rutledge yesterday, the Council

Resolved, That possession be forthwith taken of Sullivan's Island, and a strong fort and battery erected thereon, for defending the channel and harbour of Charles-Town; and that a temporary battery be erected there, in order to defend the work, under the immediate direction of Col. Roberts.

Mr. Cornelius Dewees was then ordered to be called, and attending, the following contract was entered into with him:

Memorandum—Mr. Dewees is to deliver Palmetto logs, until further orders, not less than ten inches diameter in the middle, one-third to be eighteen feet long, the other tow-thirds twenty feet long, at such part of Sullivan's Island as he shall be directed; and to be allowed one shilling per foot for all such logs so delivered—in which delivery the utmost expedition must be used.

In the Council of Safety, Jan. 9, 1776.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Resolved, That the ordnance store-keeper do deliver to the order of Col. Roberts all such cannon and ordnance stores as he, from time to time, shall require for the works to be erected upon Sullivan's Island.

Resolved, That the colony powder-receiver do deliver to Col.

Roberts' order any quantity of gunpowder not exceeding eight hundred pounds weight in the whole.

Upon application by Col. Roberts, the following commissions were made out, signed, and dated this day: One appointing Mr. Rich'd Brook Roberts to be a Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery. The other appointing Mr. William Mitchell to be a Lieutenant Fire-worker.

Mr. President mentioned an application intended to be made by Capt. Roger P. Saunders, relative to a soldier enlisted by him.

Read a letter from Col. Stephen Bull, dated Sheldon, 7th Jan., 1776.

Read another letter from Col. Bull, 8th Jan., 1776.

Read a letter from the Committee at Beaufort, 6th Jan., 1776, inclosing an inventory of the cargo of the brigt. William, John Mercier, master, from Georgia for London, secured in Beaufort harbour, to prevent a violation of the Continental Association's resolutions. Also an account of expences for bringing said brigantine from Georgia, amounting to £275 2*s.* 6*d.*

Read a letter from Col. Thomson, dated 2d Jan., 1776.

Read another letter from Col. Thomson, 8th Jan., 1776.

Read another letter from Col. Thomson, same date.

Read a letter from Col. Elias Horry, Santee, 7th Jan., 1776.

Read a petition of Moses Baker and Levi Yeomans, two soldiers in one of the Provincial regiments.

Read a letter from Col. Rothmahler, dated 14th December, 1775, applying for commissions for six militia officers in his regiment.

Ordered, That commissions be made out accordingly for Captains Thomas Jenkins, Robert Hargrave, and Robert Sutton, and Lieutenants Joseph Jenkins, Samuel Hargrave, and Jonathan Jordan.

Mr. John Sigell having applied for leave to send three negroes, the property of Lady William Campbell, to Georgia,

Ordered, That Mr. Sigell have leave to send the said negroes by any convenient opportunity.

Read a letter from Col. Richardson, dated 2d Jan., 1776.

Read a proposal of Mr. Peter Le Poole, for the importation of certain necessary articles.

Ordered, That Mr. Andrew Lord have leave to transport his family furniture to Georgia.

The Council issued orders for the payment of the following sums:

To Thomas Doughty, his account for the public furnace.....£145 7 0

Thomas Doughty, for nails to the Commissioners at Dorchester,..... 71 5 0

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Capt. Savage.

Resolved, in the Council of Safety, the 10th January, 1776, that Levi Yeomans, a private in Capt. Saunders's company, in the First Regiment of Foot in colony service, for special reasons shall be discharged from the service, if he shall desire it, at the expiration of two years from the day of his enlistment.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

A copy of the above resolve was delivered to Capt. Saunders.

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be desired forthwith to detach one hundred men, with proper officers, from the colony regiments under his command, to take post upon Sullivan's Island, and there remain to cover the men who shall be employed on the works resolved to be erected upon the said Island.

Ordered, That Capt. Tufts, in the colony scooner Defence, do forthwith proceed to Fort Johnson, and there take on board and thence convey to Sullivan's Island, such detachment from the colony regiments as the commanding officer shall order to embark; and there remain for the protection of the said troops, until further orders.

Ordered, That the commanding officer of the Charles-Town Company of Artillery do hold a detachment of that company, consisting of an officer and twenty-four men, with two field pieces and the necessary stores, in constant readiness to embark and proceed for Sullivan's Island, upon such signal to be given from the colony scooner Defence as shall be agreed upon between the commanding officers of the said scooner and Fort Johnson.

Read a letter from the Provincial Congress at Wilmington, North-Carolina, 2d Jan., 1776.

Also, read a letter from our delegates to the Continental Congress, dated Philadelphia, 1st Dec., 1775.

The Council issued orders for the payment of the following sums:

To Capt. William Cattell, for the recruiting service, to be accounted for on his return,	£400	0	0
Wm. Curry, for sundries supplied the army, on an order of Col. Richardson,—the claimant giving an indemnity for the deficiency of indorsement,	691	6	11
For pay and rations to the Wando Company of Militia, commanded by Capt. Quelch, on duty at Haddrell's Point, if the account shall be found right,	324	1	0

Col. Thomson, of the Regiment of Rangers, came to town, and attended for instructions how to dispose of the prisoners sent down by Col. Richardson.

Ordered, That Col. Thomson do cause the said prisoners to be conducted to Mr. Strikland to-morrow morning, and that he then attend this Council again.

Resolved, That Mr. President be authorized to draw for the payment of expresses, if necessary, without first laying their demands before the board.

Read a letter from Arch'd Bulloch, esq., dated Savannah, 9th January, 1776.

Ordered, That Mr. John Scott have a permit to load his scooner ——— on the public account, but not to sail till a further permit.

The following letters, written by direction of the Council, were laid before the board:

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 9th, 1776.

Gentlemen—Your dispatches by Halsal, under date of 6th instant, reached us but this morning.

It is our advice and desire that the cargo of the brigt. William may be immediately landed and put into safe stores, under your inspection, and that the vessel may be secured under the command of Fort Lyttleton; and if Mr. Groves, who we apprehend is chief owner of the brigantine, and projector of the intended illicit trade, is in any degree troublesome, you will do well to send him to Charles-Town, under a proper guard, in order that he may be deprived of power to go about and do more mischief

against the public. For all those acts you shall be indemnified under the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and the resolutions of the Congress of this colony.

All reasonable allowances ought to be made to the master of the William, for his wages and expences, until he is finally discharged,—and as for the scooner, if they will come to Charles-Town, and apply to us with authenticated accounts of their demands, they shall be paid all that is justly due to them. We desire you will keep the letters which were taken in the vessel unopened, till we shall further consider this matter.

We shall pay into the hands of your messenger, according to your desire, the several sums of £275 2*s.* 6*d.*, for charges of removing the brigt. William from Cockspur to Beaufort; £15 for an express, with our orders prohibiting exportation; and £20 for an express on the present service. We find no fault with the pay which you have stipulated for the light infantry,—but the £30 for four seamen, for four days, may want explanation in your next letter.

If you will be at the trouble of engaging Capt. Ham and his boat, in the particular service which you have mentioned, and of making an agreement with him, upon reasonable terms, such agreement will be confirmed by this board, and the vessel will be put under your direction.

If the vessel loading rice at Cockspur belongs to Carolina, as the William does, we recommend that by all means you send for and secure her, in the same manner as you did the other; but if she is not owned here, it would be improper at this juncture, to interfere with her, because we are now waiting for an answer to a letter which we have lately sent to the Council of Safety at Savannah, by the hands of two gentlemen of their board, delegated to treat with us on the subject of exportation. That answer will probably be final on the point of union and confederacy. Besides, the article of rice to Europe will admit of some excuse,—a very lame one in our opinion; but there can be no color nor pretence made in favour of indico. We shall write by this opportunity to the Committee of St. Peter's, concerning exportation. We must not conclude without requesting you to return our thanks to the gentlemen who performed the service of securing the brigantine, and we are persuaded that your zeal and activity on that and other occasions will receive the approbation of Congress. In the meantime we beg you will accept our particular acknowledgments.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for St. Helena, at Beaufort.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 10th, 1776.

Sir—We have before us your several dispatches of the 3d, 7th and 8th instant; and with pleasure we say that your endeavour to promote public service appears in every instance.

The saving of the cannon and military stores which are now at Frederica, from falling into the hands of our enemies, we have much at heart, and will readily go into the expense necessary for guarding Capt. Joiner against such attempts as he apprehends may be made upon his person. We think, as the business may be all performed without the ceremony of an herald, he will be in no danger. We are at a loss for a proper boat, but hope that one may be procured in your district or Savannah. We are told, Col. Heyward's scooner, Minot, master, will very well answer the purpose. We make no doubt but that the colonel will hire her for the service, if Capt. Joiner will engage in the business, and will call upon Lochlan McIntosh, esq., at Cat-head, Altamahaw; that gentleman, we are assured, will give all the assistance in his power.

The uniform practice of the Council of Safety, and a fair construction of the resolution of Congress, has been, to fill up commissioners at their board for officers of militia, and upon some occasions they have for good reasons refused to sign to *blanks*; the same reasons could not be urged against your application; nevertheless, in order to show proper obedience to resolutions, as well as to observe the rule of impartiality, we must request you to transmit the names and intended rank of such officers as are necessary for filling vacancies in your regiment, commissions shall be immediately filled up and forwarded to you. In the mean time the same persons may do duty, and rank under your order, and depend upon receiving pay accordingly.

We have not yet thought of any other means for compelling militia men, whether rich or poor, to do their duty, than such as are pointed out by the militia law—which we are persuaded you will cause to be carried into execution with rigour or with political tenderness, as each case may require—considering all circumstances and avoiding partiality, except where the public good may render it necessary to suffer a suspension of execution until some further order of Congress can be obtained. In the mean time we recommend that full proofs, properly vouched, be procured of every person who has refused to obey the law, and has insisted upon his own terms of neutrality, in order to be laid before the Congress; and you are hereby authorized to offer a proper and considerable reward for apprehending and bringing to Charles-Town, the man or men who has or have enlisted men for Governor Tonyn, to be paid upon conviction. This is a matter of great moment, and we trust you will take such measures as will defeat the plan of our enemies.

Your station and situation in addition to your public spirit, draw upon you infinite labors and trouble: but we are persuaded that you will continue cheerfully to do every act in your power which may contribute to the saving of your country—whose grateful thanks, the highest reward to all its faithful servants, you will continue to receive.

By order of the Council of Safety,

Col. Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 10th, 1777.

Gentlemen—As the Continental Congress at Philadelphia have resolved, that vessels ought not to load with the produce of the colonies to trade even from one colony to another, but under the inspection of committees; and as we are now very well assured, that too much illicit trade has been carried on from this colony to Georgia, and that attempts are daily in hand to spread the evil still wider: we find it necessary to take every step in our power to put an end to its progress. For this end, we desire you will be very watchful in every part of your district, and suffer no vessel to take on board any of the produce of this colony under any pretence whatsoever, without your permission first obtained, and, that you are well satisfied such produce is intended to be transported only from one part of the colony to another, and that no vessel attempt to load or take produce on board for any other colony without a special licence. If at any time you discover persons attempting to contravene the fore-mentioned resolution and orders, cause their vessels, and effects on board to be seized and safely detained, until you shall have informed, and received further instruction from, the Council of Safety or Congress.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for St. Peters.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 10th, 1776.

Sir—We have received your several letters of the 2d and 8th instant, together with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Charlton, and the general court-martial on Capt. Samuel Wise, and approve of their respective determinations—which you will signify in proper orders. We desire when you arrive at some convenient ground, at or near the Quarter-House, that you will order a halt, leaving the prisoners under proper guard, and come forward, yourself, in order to attend the Board for further direction.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. WILL. THOMSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 10th, 1776.

Gentlemen—We have before us your favours of the 3d and 6th instant. We think you have rightly determined in the several cases of the sloop from Rhode Island, and that from Barbadoes. The duties on merchandize imported by the latter ought to be paid according to law, and the vessel to go away in ballast.

Capt. Darrell's brig may be loaded, if he pleases, upon public account. This offer was made to him, but did not meet with his approbation, and we learn that he is gone to George-Town.

Foreign coffee, sugar, and other foreign commodities may undoubtedly be imported and sold in this colony. Except wine from Madeira and the Western Islands, and slaves from any place. See Art. 1 and 2, Continental Association, 24th —, 1774.

We request you will cause the gunpowder imported in the brig to be properly examined as to its quality and contents, and very safely stored. We apprehend that from the imminent danger to which Charles-Town is exposed under displeasure of our enemies, and a positive order by the Continental Congress to defend it to the last extremity, as well as from a recent demand from North Carolina for two thousand pounds weight of gunpowder, accompanied by a strong recommendation from our representatives at Philadelphia, it will be expedient and necessary to withdraw the whole two thousand and six hundred pounds from George-Town, which we shall determine upon in a few days.

The safety of the whole colony is the subject of our continued study. The back country, we hope, is now restored to quietness, and freed from danger of invasions by Indians, or insurrections by false brethren. Charles-Town is in continual danger. 'Tis here a formidable attack is threatened, and may be expected to be soon made by ships of war. It is our especial duty to make all possible provision for defence, and to have the proper means at hand.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at George-Town.

The Council issued an order for the payment of £310 2*s* 6*d* to John Halsal, an express messenger from Beaufort, viz.:

£275 2 6	thereof amount of disbursements of the Committee at Beaufort, for transporting the brig. William from Cockspur thither.
20	Expence of an express on that occasion.
£295 2 6	to be charged to brig. William, John Merceir, master.
15	An expense for disbursing notice concerning exportation by committee for St. Helena, to General Fund.
£310 2 6	

Said Halsal promising to deliver £290 2*s* 6*d*. to the Committee at Beaufort.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage.

Col. Thomson and Major Ferguson of the rangers attended, with

a list of the prisoners sent down by Col. Richardson, and distinguished the most culpable offenders.

Ordered, That the following be immediately committed to the common jail in Charles-Town; and that Mr. President issue his warrant accordingly. Capt. Wm. Jones, Capt Robt. Pearis, Capt. Jacob Bowman, Capt. J. J. Lindley, Jeremiah Ward, Henry Green, Samuel Proctor, Thomas Wisdom, Abraham Nabors, Robert Proctor, Capt. Jas. Helburn, Henry Citeman, Jas. Burgess, George Nealy, David Reese, David Alison, Adam Purdue, Wm. Burrows, Holloway Power, Henry Counterfits, Henry Goff, Elisha Robinson, —— Burgess, John Goff, and Witnal Warren.

A warrant was accordingly issued.

Ordered, That the remainder of the prisoners sent down by Col. Richardson, be placed under the care of Col. Roberts in the stores upon Gadsden's Wharf, until further orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Calvert do deliver fifty more stand of arms, to Col. Roberts' order, for the use of the colony regiment of artillery.

Read a letter from Capt. Edward Blake of this date.

Ordered, That the commander of the colony ship Prosper, do order two good and proper men to go on board the pilot-boat under the command of Capt. Smith, for the purpose of bringing into Charles-Town harbour such ships as now appear off the bar.

Ordered, That Wm. Alex. Elsinore be permitted and required to go on board the pilot-boat under the command of Capt. Smith, and use his utmost endeavour to pilot in such vessels as are now on the coast, provided Capt. Smith shall judge it safe and proper to board them.

The following order was issued to Capt. Blake:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 11th, 1776. }

Sir—We have ordered payment of your amount, as you will find by an order thereon now returned to you.

By all means order a sufficient quantity of good flour to be baked into bread for public service, and lay in such quantity of provisions for the men expected from Bermuda, and in due time, as you shall judge will be necessary.

Orders for the scooner will be prepared and delivered to-morrow.

Capt. Smith, in the armed pilot-boat, is ordered to cruize as constantly as the weather will admit of, off Charles-Town bar, for the benefit of friendly vessels inward bound, and to use great

precautions against boarding or falling within the power of an enemy; and we desire you will give such orders to Capt. Smith

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Consideration of the article of rum postponed.

Capt. EDWARD BLAKE.

Capt. Tufts having informed the board, of a fit boat for the use of the scooner Defence, the following order was made:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Jan. 11th, 1776.)

Sir—Capt. Tufts informs us, that you have a boat which is much wanted for public service, and that you are willing to sell her. Please to deliver the said boat and furniture, and we will order payment of such sum as Capt. Tufts may agree for, or the value according to a fair appraisement, in case you and Capt. Tufts shall not agree in the first instance.

By order of the Council of Safety,

Mr. THOMAS ROSE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The following permit was given to Mr. John Scott, to load a scooner at Santee, on the public account:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Jan. 11th, 1776.)

The scooner Polly, belonging to Mr. John (son of Jonathan) Scott, is permitted to be loaded with a cargo of rice, by the said Wm. Scott or his agent, but with no other commodity or produce, but not to depart until the cargo is reported, and a further order by this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The committee of St. James Santee.

The committee for George-Town.

Ordered, That commissions be made out, appointing James Thompson, esq., to be captain; Wilson Cook to be first, and Joseph Koger, second lieutenant of a volunteer company of foot, called the Round O Volunteers, in the Colleton County regiment of militia.

The Council issued orders on the Treasury for payment of the following sums:

To Thomas Farr, esq., to discharge the pay and rations of militia at Dorchester, under Col. Glover....	£5000	0	0
To Edward Blake, balance of his account for use of the several armed vessels.....	2144	2	8
To Col. Roberts for 20 pieces of Duffil blankets bought in Georgia, for use of the artillery regiment under his command, £166 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling....	1164	7	10

To Michael Muckenfuss—viz: for two horses and a boy to assist an express from Col. Richardson, £10; to be entered to amount of Col. Richardson's expedition for an express to Beaufort, £30; to general amount for an express to Col. Bull, £25; brig. William, Capt. Mercier..... 65 0 0

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 11th, 1776. }

Sir—You are directed to order six good carpenters from the troops, who shall receive extra pay, with the detachment to Sullivan's Island; and that the commanding officers of the party give Doct. Oliphant all necessary aid and assistance in erecting a temporary battery there.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Monday, Jan. 12th, 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Capt. Savage, Mr. Bee.

The journal of yesterday being read,

The Council signed the commissions ordered to be made out yesterday, for the Round O Company of Volunteers; and they were dated this day.

Read a letter from Major Pinckney, dated Fort Johnson, 11th January, 1776.

Resolved, That Mr. Daniel Cannon do forthwith provide all the materials, workmen and labourers, that shall be necessary for erecting and completing the intended works upon Sullivan's Island, under the direction of Col. Roberts, with the utmost expedition: That, if the said works should unavoidably be discontinued, the public will indemnify Mr. Cannon, for all the materials that shall have been purchased at the time of such discontinuance; and that the public will make good any loss that may be sustained in boats, or by negroes killed, maimed, or lost in this service, by means of the enemy.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand pounds be advanced out of the colony treasury to Mr. Cannon, for the more expeditious

carrying on the works intended upon Sullivan's Island—to be accounted for by him.

An order for that sum was accordingly issued.

Upon an application by the Hon. Capt. Drayton, the following letter was written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—As several of the men which come into this colony on board your vessel have entered into the service of the United colonies of America, on board the ship Prosper, commanded by the Hon. Mr. Drayton, who have wages due to them; 'tis our order that you do immediately adjust and pay such wages: and also, that you will not attempt to controul or hinder such other men from entering into the same service, who are willing to do so of their own voluntary disposition—as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. Smith of the snow in Stono river.

The following orders were then issued:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—We desire you will order the commanding officer of the detachment on Sullivan's Island, as soon as the temporary battery is in readiness, to fire upon any ships of war, boats, or other vessels belonging to the enemy, attempting to approach, pass, or land upon that island; and in the mean time to use all the force in his power to prevent the enemy's landing or passing by.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. Moultrie, or the commanding officer of the colony troops.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—You are to receive on board the scooner Defence a detachment from the troops under Col. Moultrie's command, and to conduct and land them on Sullivan's Island. You are to remain at anchor near the island, and to do every thing in your power to cover and protect the works intended to be carried on there, and to hinder and obstruct the approach, landing or passing by, any ships, boats, or other vessels belonging to the enemy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. TUFTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a second letter from Major Pinckney, sent express from Fort Johnson, with a further account of the vessels in the offing, and of a barge having come into the Road this morning.

Mr. John Coram, jun., attended the Council, and confirmed the account given in the above letter.

Whereupon the following letters and orders were written, and issued.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—From the appearance of vessels off the bar, and intelligence just received from Fort Johnson, we judge it absolutely necessary to detain the draughts of militia under your command at Dorchester, until further orders. We have no doubt but that the ships are men-of-war; one of their boats has been on board a vessel in Rebellion Road, manned by a lieutenant and fourteen men, well armed. You will soon hear further from us. In the mean time we hope the militia will show a readiness to serve their country, when their service is really wanted. It is not meant to put unequal duty on them; but, a day or two must be taken for further determination.

Forward the inclosed with the utmost dispatch.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. GLOVER. HENRY LAURENS, President

Show the above to any Provincial officer with whom you meet, in order that he may repair immediately to his proper corps.

(Inclosed in the above.)

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—It is necessary that you forthwith repair to Charles-Town; and that you give similar orders to every officer under your command, who may be within your call or order. We have undoubted intelligence of men-of-war off the bar—a ten-oared barge, manned by a lieutenant and fourteen men, well armed, have been on board the Spanish ship in the Road.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That all officers belonging to the colony regiments do forthwith repair to Charles-Town, notwithstanding any preceding orders.

Ordered, That Col. Thomson do immediately attend this board; and that the prisoners from Col. Richardson do remain at, or return to, their stations at Strickland's.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—We have received an account of men-of-war being off the bar—a ten-oared barge, manned by a lieutenant and fourteen armed men, has been on board the Spaniard in Rebellion Road. You are ordered to march your company of militia immediately, to Haddrel's Point, to reinforce the troops at the battery there.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. ANDR. QUELCH. HENRY LAURENS, President.

A like letter was written to Capt. Jos. Maybank.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 12th, 1776. }

Sir—A ten-oared barge, manned by a lieutenant and fourteen armed men, has been on board the Spaniard in Rebellion Road. We learn she came from the ships in the offing; that three men-of-war, one of them a fermidable vessel, are on the coast. It is necessary that your company of volunteers should immediately repair to Haddrel's Point, and you are hereby required to reinforce the battery there without delay.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. VANDERHORST. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. Thomas Smith, of the armed pilot-boat, attended, and reported, that having reconnoitred the vessels in the offing, he judged one to be a frigate of 36 guns, another a smaller ship, or bark, which might be a transport, and the third was a large sloop, which he imagined might be a tender; that he was very near them, but the weather too foggy, to distinguish clearly what they were: and that he fell in with and engaged the barge of one of them, at eleven o'clock this forenoon, and had received several shot in his sails.

Read a third letter from Major Pinckney at Fort Johnson, sent by Sergeant Redman, to whom the Council was referred for more particular information.

Sergeant Redman being called in, and also a Mr. Ellis—and examined—they respectively declared, that having been ordered out by Major Pinckney, to reconnoitre the vessels in the Offing, in a fishing-boat, they fell in with the man-of-war's barge, which had been on board the Spaniard in the road, returning to her ship—that she lay along-side the fishing-boat near fifteen minutes, during which time some conversation passed between them (as fishermen) and the lieutenant, who asked several questions, concerning the fort—why it had fired at the barge?—threatening vengeance the first fair wind and tide—where were the Tamar and Cherokee? &c. and told them, that there was a 50-gun ship in the offing, and a frigate of 28 guns, to the former of which the barge belonged, together with a sloop to lighten the large ship, that she might come in over the bar—and that they had a black and six white pilots on board.

Col. Huger, Col. Motte, Col. Thomson and Col. Roberts, being ordered to attend, and attending accordingly, were conferred with.

Ordered, That Col. Thomson do cause a detachment of fifty or

sixty of such of his rangers as are good riflemen and will voluntarily go on the service, to proceed to Sullivan's Island, immediately, for the better securing the possession thereof.

Ordered, That Col. Thomson be immediately supplied with twenty-five pounds of gunpowder and one hundred pounds of lead, for the use of the said detachment.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 12th, 1776, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—We have before us your several dispatches, one of last night, and two by W. Belin and Sergeant Redman—your vigilance merits applause.

We desire you will as speedily as possible make a general return to this board, of your garison and camp—the number of effectives, officers and men, stores of every kind, including provisions; with such further intelligence, of the ships in the offing as you may have learned; together with any hints or information, which you may judge will be necessary or serviceable in the present conjuncture.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major PINCKNEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. Smith is sensible of his mistake and will act with propriety upon that occasion.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Capt. Polk, for pay of his company of volunteer rangers, from 3d Nov., to 12th Jan., if his acct. is found right.....£2059 15 8

To Capt. John Baddeley, Adjutant to the Charles-Town militia, for pay and rations due them—the treasurers to retain the vouchers.....1552 7 0

To John Vinyard, Assist. Messenger in full for wages to 1st Jan., 1776..... 138 10 6

Ordered, That the detachment of one hundred men, ordered the 10th instant for Sullivan's Island, be ready to embark on board scooner Defence, by dawn of day to-morrow morning—to march to Champney's wharf.

In the Council of Safety, 12th Jan., 1776.

By order. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. MOULTRIE, or the commanding officer of the colony troops.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Saturday, 13th Jan., 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Th. Heyward, junr. Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The journal of yesterday being read,

Ordered, That Capt. Blake use his utmost endeavours immediately to get afloat a large flat now lying aground at Col. Gadsden's wharf, laden with military stores and that Capt. Blake do procure labouring men for this purpose, and if needful apply to Col. Roberts who will order some of the men of his regiment to give assistance—for which Capt. Blake will reward the men as he shall think reasonable.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do also forward the said stores in the flat, or other boats, to Sullivan's Island immediately.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 13th, 1776. }

Sir—You are to hold your company in readiness to march at a minute's warning to the new battery westward of Fort Johnson; leave your company under the command of your Lieutenant to attend this board immediately. It is the opinion of this board that negroes may be found to assist your company at that battery to good purpose, and that the Council will indemnify the owners for any loss which may happen by death or other injury to such negroes by the enemy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. Order your company to march immediately for the battery, and wait till you return. They are to act, if necessary, before you return.

Capt. STONE.

Ordered, That the ordnance store-keeper do supply to Capt. Blake such articles as may be necessary for public service, out of the arsenal, from time to time, as he shall order, taking proper receipts.

The following letters were laid before the board, by Mr. President, and read:

From Wm. Maine, esq., Indian Land, 10th Jan., 1776.

From Major Williamson, Whitehall, 31st Dec., 1775.

From Edward Wilkinson, esq., Keowee, 3d Dec., 1775.

From Mr. Wilkinson to Major Williamson, Keowee, 17th Dec., 1775.

From Mr. Wilkinson, to the white people purchasing land of Indians, 30th Nov., 1775.

From John Bowie, esq., Long Cane, 1st Jan., 1776.

Application was made for leave, which was granted, to Mr. Thomas Rose, to depart the colony.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.)

Sir—As there are undoubtedly several ships of war, three at least, now at the bar, and one of them very formidable, we find it absolutely necessary to call in the aid of the militia from the country. We desire you will exert yourself and prevail upon volunteer companies of riflemen and others, from five hundred to a thousand, under proper officers, to march with the utmost expedition to Charles-Town. Send off detachments as soon as fifty men and officers can be collected. We hope the friends of liberty and lovers of their country will shew their zeal and attachment in this hour, when their services are really wanted. Time will not permit us to add, nor do we think it needful, that men who are in earnest require no more to induce them to the service of their country, than to be told she is in danger.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

We desire to have at least one thousand men; and as many with good rifle guns as may be; but order detachments, as above, and without delay.

Col. RICHARDSON.

Upon an application by Mr. Chisolme, the following permit was granted:

Permit Mr. Alexander Chisolme to ship one barrel of rice and one barrel of corn on board the scooner bound to Bermuda, for the special use of Mr. Paul Hamilton, in that island.

In the Council of Safety, 13th January, 1776.

To Capt. EDW'D BLAKE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from Col. Glover, dated Camp at Dorchester, 13th January, 1776.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums:

To Samuel Gruber, for going express to George-Town, 31st December, 1775,	£25	0	0
Col. Gervais, for rations furnished by the contractor to the colony troops,	5871	9	6
Edward Audley's order, for going express on public service,	30	0	0

Ordered, That one quarter of a hundred more of gunpowder be issued immediately to Col. Thomson.

Ordered, That fifty weight more of lead be immediately issued to Col. Thomson.

Resolved, That all the seamen belonging to the brigantine Comet, be forthwith, for present service, put on board the ship Prosper: and that the said brigantine be immediately removed up Ashley river, there to remain till further orders.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.)

Sir—The Council of Safety have read with pleasure your letter of this date, and desire you will return their thanks to all the officers and men under your command, for their ready determination to serve their country.

Three ships appear at anchor off Charles-Town bar, two of them supposed to be men-of-war, one very large, the other a bark—may be a transport or a prize, probably the latter: besides these, a sloop has been seen in their company, which may be a tender or possibly another prize—the Tamer and Cherokee, if they are in Savannah river, will soon join these. We are in the mean time taking every step in our power to keep them at arm's length. We desire you will prevail upon as many of the militia now under your command as you can, to march immediately to Charles-Town, under proper officers, well armed. We desire also, that you will further exert your influence and authority, to induce volunteers from other branches of your regiment, to follow these immediately, as many and as expeditiously as you can.

There are many empty houses, in which the country militia may lodge. Orders will be given for other provision to be made.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. GLOVER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The council issued an order, for the payment of sixty pounds, to Benj. Booth Boote, one month's allowance for his maintenance to this day inclusive.

Ordered, That one hundred pounds weight of gunpowder, and two hundred weight of proper musket bullets, be immediately issued to Col. Huger's order, for the use of the second regiment of colony troops.

Adjourned to half past 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Saturday evening, Jan. 30th, 1776.)

The council met, according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Read a letter from Major Pinckney of this date, at Fort Johnson—inclosing returns of the garison and stores.

Ordered, That the contractor for victualling the colony troops, do forthwith transport to Fort Johnson, sufficient provisions of all species, for four hundred men, for ten days; and over and above the said provisions, six barrels of rice, to be charged to the public.

Read a letter from Doct. Oliphant, at Sullivan's Island, dated 1 o'clock.

Commissions were made out, signed, and dated this day, appointing Stephen Miller esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Joseph Maybank to be Major of the Berkley county regiment of militia.

Ordered, That the ordnance store-keeper do deliver to Capt. Kalteisen, three carriages for twenty six pounders; and that Capt. Kalteisen do order the said carriages to be removed to Mr. Gibbes's wharf, in order to be delivered to Capt. Benjamin Stone, or his order, by dawn of day to-morrow.

Ordered, That seven hundred weight of cannon powder, be delivered to the order of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, for the service of Granville's Bastion, and the batteries on Colonel Beale's and Mr. Prioleau's wharves.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 13th, 1775.

Sir—You are to detach as many of your regiment of rangers with rifles and other good guns, in failure of rifles, as will voluntarily go, to Sullivan's Island, under the command of Major Mayson; who must apply to Capt. Edward Blake early to-morrow for proper means of transportation; which will be provided by him.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Lieut. Col. THOMSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 13th, 1776.

Sir—You are directed to proceed by dawn of day to-morrow morning to Sullivan's Island, and there take the command of the troops ordered to land there, and follow the orders issued by this board on the 12th instant, a copy of which hereunto is annexed, to which you are referred.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. HUGER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 13th, 1776.

Sir—I laid your favour of this date before the Council of Safety, who, after full deliberation, have confirmed the resolution to

take post, if possible, on Sullivan's Island. The rangers are heartily disposed to the service. Col. Huger will be with you early to-morrow, and the Council are persuaded that you will persevere as long as the service is practicable. I am, with great regard, sir, your most humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President
Of the Council of Safety.

DAVID OLIPHANT, esq.

Resolved, That orders be now issued for firing an alarm.

The following was accordingly issued:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 13th, 1776. }

Sir—We shall write to you to-morrow morning, by Capt. Scott, in answer to your letter, received this evening by his hand. In the meantime you are directed to fire an alarm to-morrow, precisely at eight o'clock, or as soon after as this may come to hand, in case of delay.

The alarm ordered in the militia law, and known throughout the colony, is: "By firing six guns, two at a time, at three minutes distance."

By order of the Council of Safety,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Major PINCKNEY, Commandant at Fort Johnson.

Ordered, That Capt. Benjamin Stone be supplied with ten public muskets, for the use of such men of his company as are unprovided, he becoming accountable for the same.

Resolved, That Capt. Stone be authorized and impowered to engage such a number of trusty, able-bodied slaves as he shall think necessary, in the public pay and service, to assist in the defence of the new battery, westward of Fort Johnson. That the said battery be completed in the most expeditious manner. And that the public will indemnify the owners of all such slaves, employed under Capt. Stone, as shall happen to be killed, maimed or lost, by means of the enemy.

Col. Thomson reported the names of twenty of the prisoners sent down by Col. Richardson, who had voluntarily signed a paper, (which he delivered in,) being a strong assurance of their future proper behaviour.

Whereupon, Col. Thomson was authorized by the Council to discharge them.

On motion,

Resolved, That Capt. Samuel Boykin be ordered down with the Catawba Indians, to be employed as occasion may require.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Sunday, Jan. 14th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant.

Mr. President laid before the board, the following letters written by their direction:

CHARLES-TOWN, January 14th, 1776,
½ past 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—The day before yesterday a ten-oared barge came into Rebellion-Road from sea, a lieutenant and fourteen armed men in her. The officer went on board the Spanish snow and asked many questions relative to the strength of the town. Afterwards went a boat from Fort Johnson, and conversed with the people on board, who passed upon him for fishermen—to these he expressed some regret for the absence of the Tamar and Cherokee; said the force without was three men-of-war, the largest of 50 guns—and lastly, the barge and our pilot-boat exchanged a few shot.

Yesterday the three sail came to an anchor close to the bar, and employed their boats in sounding. There had been a sloop with them, which we apprehend is detached to Georgia, to call in those vessels which lately left Rebellion-Road. We are well informed, by glasses, that the vessels at anchor are, a frigate of 36 guns, and two smaller ships-of-war—if the present weather continues, they will not come within to-day.

You will have heard the alarm, which is to be fired at eight o'clock this morning, long before this reaches you, and will no doubt array your regiment and hold detachments in readiness to obey a call which we shall not give without further necessity—but if a few hearty volunteers were immediately to advance and offer their service, it will not be unacceptable.

We have received good intelligence, that the mortar and some of the cannon which were at Frederica have been taken away by certain forces in that neighbourhood—the intended voyage to that place may therefore be suspended.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Colonel BULL. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776,
Saturday night.

Sir—Three ships are at anchor close in with the bar, supposed to be a frigate of 36, and two ships of 20 guns each; one of them sent her ten-oared barge into Rebellion-Road yesterday; a few shot were exchanged between her and our pilot-boat. We expect they will all come within the bar to-morrow about noon. In the morning at eight o'clock the alarm will be fired at Fort

Johnson which you will have heard before this reaches you. You are directed upon receipt hereof to use your influence and authority throughout your regiment to induce as many men to march well armed to Charles-Town as are willing to do so voluntarily—and we desire there may not be a moment's delay in this essential service—lovers of liberty and the glorious constitution which we are struggling to preserve have now an opportunity of testifying their zeal and the sincerity of their professions, which we are persuaded they will not treat with slight.

Enclosed you will receive commissions for Stephen Miller, esq., appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Joseph Maybank, esq., Major in your regiment.

Houses will be provided for lodging the militia, and proper measures taken to supply them with provision.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. SINGELTON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.

SIR—Before this reaches you, you will have heard the signal of a general alarm by firing of guns according to the direction in the militia law, at Fort Johnson—the cause is the appearance of three ships at anchor close to the bar; a ten-oared barge from one of them has been already as high as Rebellion-Road, and exchanged some shot with our pilot-boat—the same barge brought to a boat sent from Fort Johnson to reconnoitre, and taking the people in lieu to the simple fishermen suffered them to pass after telling them the largest ships mounted 50 guns—but we believe she is only a 36 gun frigate, and that the other two are 20 gun ships—the Tamar and Cherokee will probably soon join them—the first three, wind permitting, will be within the bar to-morrow—we are taking every measure in our power to keep them from coming to town.

We doubt not you will do every thing in your department *with the same precaution*, to induce volunteers from your regiment under proper officers to march to our assistance, and send them forward as soon as duty can be collected, others to follow without delay. Time will not permit us to expatiate on the necessity or expediency of dispatching such aid nor can we suspect that it is needful to say more on the subject to men who are disposed to give testimony of their professed love of liberty, and the glorious privileges of English men. Houses will be provided for lodging the militia, and orders given to make daily provisions for them while they are in service.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. BOHMANLER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.

SIR—Three ships of war appear at anchor near our bar, and will probably come within to-morrow—one said, by the lieutenant, who has been in a ten-oared barge as high as Rebellion

Road, and spoke to a boat from Fort Johnson, the crew of which passed upon him for simple fishermen, to be of 50 guns—but we believe only 36, the other two of 20.—They have detached a sloop, probably for the Tamar and Cherokee; the lieutenant was greatly mortified at finding they were not here.

The alarm will be fired through the colony to-morrow. Your presence and the presence of every provincial officer is required here. You will therefore repair to your regiment with all possible dispatch after giving pressing orders to the commanding officer of Col. Powell's regiment of militia to detach to our assistance with all possible expedition as many officers and men as will voluntarily come in small parties of 20 or 30, as they can be collected. This is the time for evincing our professions and declarations of love of liberty and the righteous cause of America. Words are not necessary to influence those who are sincere, to fly to the banner of their country—order all provincial official officers you may meet with, to attend their duty here immediately.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major McIntosh. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 13th, 1776.

Sir—We have not time to inform you minutely, of a fleet now at anchor off the bar, and which will probably be within to-morrow. You will learn particulars in George-Town, and will have heard the general alarm by the firing of guns.

We shall do every thing in our power for the defence of the town but the assistance of volunteers will be wanted from the country and with the utmost dispatch to march. We flatter ourselves with hopes, that the lovers of liberty and their country will fly to give proof of the sincerity of their professions and that some of the company under your command will be foremost.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt John Allston. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 14th, 1776.

Sir—You are hereby ordered to collect about fifty Catawba Indians under your command, in colony pay, and with the whole or even with twenty-five, if no more can be immediately get together, march with the utmost expedition towards Charles-Town. Halt at some convenient distance about 15 miles, and give intelligence of your arrival there.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. Sam. Boykin. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 13th, 1776.

Sir—Before you receive this you will have heard the alarm—Three men-of-war are at anchor near the bar, and will be within to-morrow. You are ordered and desired to repair to your proper duty in Lyttleton's Bastion, with all possible expedition.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. Joseph Darrel. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 14th, 1776. }
5 o'clock. A. M. }

Sir—We wrote to you last night, and ordered our letter to be immediately dispatched: but to guard against disappointments, we shall recite the subject matter in brief.

You are to fire an alarm at eight o'clock this morning, which according to law is to be "six guns—two at a time, at three minutes distance."

Now in reply to your favour by Capt. Scott.

We have ordered ten days provision of all species to be supplied immediately for your garrison, and in addition thereto on the present occasion have given as much rice as will issue to each man sixteen ounces or one pint per day. This will amply compensate for the four deficient ounces of pork and we trust will give satisfaction to the men.

Capt. Stone has cheerfully undertaken the management of the new battery, and intends to call in the aid of a number of able-bodied negroes: you will therefore be relieved from that charge, except in case of necessity; your advice and direction may be required. We are sensible of the weakness of your garrison, and if possible will throw in auxiliary hands this day: But be that as it may, we entertain the highest opinion and expectations of your endeavours to make the most of those you have.

We approve of your continuing to exercise your men in the use and practice of cannon. Capt. Stone and Mr. Harris have promised to proceed with great dispatch in the completion of the battery. They have orders and permission to call in all necessary assistance.

We thank you for the hints which you are pleased to communicate. If time would permit, the channels on both sides of the marsh should be effectually barred; but our hands at present are too fully employed for attempting the work. We had yesterday morning ordered all the men from on board the Comet to be put on board the Prosper, and intend that this ship shall be placed in such a station as will be most likely to procure the advantages which you had in view.

We shall send by Capt. Scott five barrels of gunpowder, and two hundred good flints. The powder, according to Col. Roberts' computation, will complete twenty rounds from fort and battery.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major PINCKNEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.

Gentlemen—As Col. Rothmahler may not be in George-Town when this arrives there, we think it necessary to inclose a letter directed for him and a flying seal, and to refer you to the contents. You will be pleased to close the letter and forward it to the colonel; and we request you to use your influence with volunteer officers and men to march instantly well armed, to our assistance.

If a proper number of men arrive to our aid in time, we make no doubt of keeping the appearance of the enemy's ships at a distance; at least, we hope we make their conquest, if we must submit, dear to them.

Care should be taken to guard against tricks, which, during our bustle, may be attempted, to carry off any vessels loaded contrary to resolutions—we particularly mean Findlay's.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee at George-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 13th, 1776.

Sir—We have barely time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, by this bearer; and to inform you, that a fleet of formidable ships of war are now at anchor close to our bar. We shall exert our utmost strength to repell any attack which they may make on us, and which they have already threatened us in very boasting terms—a ten-oared barge from one of them has been as high as Rebellion-Road, and the crew conversed with people on board a Spanish snow lying there.

We trust our friends in Georgia will not relax in their zeal, but rather be animated as open danger approaches. We do not fear having it in our power to give them assistance notwithstanding present appearances—if volunteers come cheerfully from the country to our aid, a conquest by these vessels will not be very cheaply obtained.

By order of the Council of Safety.

ARCH. BULLOCH, esq. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Col. Roberts be desired to attend this board immediately.

Col. Roberts attended accordingly—and received the following order:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 14th, 1776.

Sir—We desire you will give immediate orders for purchasing and providing lantherns, and such other articles as you shall think necessary, for the several batteries in Charles-Town under your command, as are not to be found in the public arsenal.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. ROBERTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. President reported, that he had delivered ten muskets to Capt. Benjamin Stone this morning, according to the order of last night.

The following letter was written and sent to Mr. Farr:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY. Jan. 14th, 1776.

Sir—The Council of Safety have resolved to appoint you Com-

missary-General of the troops, and Paymaster to the militia. Your attendance therefore is required immediately at this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

THOS. FARR, jun., esq. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Daniel Stagner and Jacob Stack, be delivered to the guard ordered by Col. Pinckney—and that they attend the Council of Safety.

Mr. Calvert delivered in a return of the gunpowder in the public magazine: by which it appeared that, after having delivered 1312½ lbs. this day, there remains 2657½ pounds in the said magazine.

Ordered, That one hundred weight of the damaged powder in the magazine, be delivered to Col. Roberts, for the purpose of scaling cannon.

Daniel Stagner and Jacob Stack, were brought from the common jail, according to order—and upon examination, appeared to have been led into the criminal part they had taken in the late commotions, by misrepresentations.

Col. Thomson of the Rangers, reported, that sixty-six rank and file, and eight officers, of his regiment, had embarked for Sullivan's Island, together with twenty-eight of the prisoners under his charge, who declared themselves willing to give all possible assistance in forwarding the works to be erected there.

Col. Thomson also reported the names of some other prisoners less criminal than the rest, having been misled, as objects of the council's mercy, and fit to be discharged.

Whereupon the following order was sent to Thomas Grimball, esq., Sheriff, or the keeper of the county jail, Charles-Town:

Deliver to the guard sent for that purpose, the bodies of William Hillburn, Samuel Proctor, William Burrows, the elder, Abraham Nabors, David Alison, and Holloway Power.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from Major Pinckney, dated Fort Johnson, Jan. 14th, 1776.

The following Order was sent "to John Lewis Gervais, esq. for the contractor in Charles-Town."

Sir—We desire you will issue immediately provisions of all species, for seven days, for two hundred and fifty men, to be sent to Sullivan's Island and add six barrels rice. Mr. Calvert, in the absence of your clerk, will serve on this occasion. If you cannot

immediately comply with the whole order, send as much provision as you can.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That two hundred weight more of cannon powder be delivered to the order of the Hon. Capt. Drayton, for the use of the ship Prosper.

William Hillburn, Samuel Proctor, David Alison, William Burrows, Abraham Nabors, and Holloway Power, were, according to order, brought before the council, and severally declared, that they had been unwarily drawn into their late criminal conduct, not understanding the nature of the present dispute between Great-Britain, and being urged by agents of Lord William Campbell: that now they clearly see their error, and were very sorry for what they had done. And that they would act a very different part for the future.

Being ordered to withdraw, the Council fully considered their cases and

Resolved, That the said Hillburn, Proctor, Alison, Burrows, Nabors, and Power, together with Stagner and Stack, should be discharged, after a proper address from the chair.

The prisoners were then called in again: and discharged, after Mr. President had very minutely and pathetically explained to them the nature of the present unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and America, and how much themselves and their posterity were interested in this great cause; and also in the strongest terms pointed out the enormity of their late conduct.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Jan. 15th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Col. Pinckney, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ferguson.

Information being given to the Council, that three strangers appeared in town, who were suspected might belong to some of the men-of-war upon the coast,

Ordered, That the secretary do summon them to attend the

board immediately, and if necessary to take a file of men with him from the guard.

Mr. Milligan and Mr. Sur, two of the said suspected persons were accordingly brought before the Council; and upon examination gave so satisfactory an account of themselves, and of Mr. Dee, the third person, that they were immediately discharged.

Capt. Isaac Hayne acquainted the board, that he had last night arrived in town, with 160 privates and 13 officers, volunteers from the detachment of militia, that had been last posted and done duty at Dorchester; and delivered a letter from Col. Glover, dated yesterday; which was read.

On motion,

Resolved, That Col. Pinckney be authorized and impowered to order such accommodation and provision for the said detachment as he shall think proper, until Mr. Farr shall attend and receive his orders from this board.

Read a letter from Thos. Farr, jun., esq., dated Jan. 14th, 1776.

Read a letter from Mr. Fenwick Bull, dated this day.

Resolved, That this Council do approve of the plan delivered in by Doct. Oliphant, for fortifying around Dorchester church; and the same be carried into execution with all possible expedition.

Ordered, That one thousand weight of the musket powder lying in the magazine at Dorchester, be forthwith removed from thence into the public magazine in Charles-Town.

Ordered, That Mr. Wayman do forthwith make a return, agreeable to the order of congress, of all the gunpowder that for its greater security was sometime since distributed amongst some of the inhabitants of Charles-Town; and also of the cutlasses and muskets that were at the same time removed out of the armory.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury for the following payments:

To John Sandford Dart, esq., Paymaster to the first regiment, for the use of the said regiment,..	£3543	5	0
To Thomas Evance, esq., Paymaster to the second regiment, for the use of that regiment,.....	4220	10	0
To John Dunn, esq., his monthly allowance for lodging and board,.....	60	0	0
To Thos. Bee, esq., for two blunderbusses and two muskets, bought for the public,.....	43	0	0
To Zach. Flurry, for centry-boxes at Dorchester,....	13	0	0

Ordered, That Col. Moultrie be desired to attend this board immediately.

Mr. Fair attended, in consequence of the letter that had been written to him—accepted the appointment of Commissary-General and Paymaster to the militia—and received directions from the board to proceed immediately to provide proper quarters and provisions for the detachment of militia from Dorchester.

Col. Moultrie attending according to order, was desired to lay before this Council, his plan for the defence of Charles Town—and also returns of the regiments under his command, and of the stores and ammunition.

Col. Thomson acquainted the board, that he had brought down all such of those persons sent to town by Col. Richardson, as had not been already discharged, or gone to work on Sullivan's Island.

The said prisoners being called in, Mr. President addressed them to the same effect as he had done those who were discharged yesterday.

And they expressing much concern at the delusion they had been under, and declaring that being convinced of their error, they were disposed to act in future as men in these times ought:

The Council ordered them to be discharged: and they were discharged accordingly.

The chairman of the Committee of Observation reported, that he had on the 13th instant, caused a cargo of flour and butter to be unladen, and secured in a store of Mr. Gibbs, from a vessel which he found had not permission, agreeable to the Continental resolve of the 1st of November, to carry the same to the neighbouring colony of Georgia, which he afterwards discovered to belong to John Fisher: and that Mr. Fisher appeared to him not only innocent of any intention to violate any resolution or order of Congress, but had offered to dispose of the said articles to the public, if wanted, at cost.

Ordered, That the butter be restored to Mr. Fisher, and that the commissary-general do purchase the flour for the public upon the terms offered.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Tuesday, Jan. 16th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The Council being informed that a bark had come to anchor off the bar:

The following letter was written, and sent to Capt. Tufts, of the Defence, in Rebellion-Road.

In the Council of Safety,
Jan. 16th, 1776.

Sir—The Council of Safety being informed that a bark supposed to be unarmed, and nothing else, appears in the offing, you are directed, provided you think the act practicable, to bring her in; but, take care of approaching superior force, or being decoyed to such. If you want assistance, a few soldiers may be taken from the island—the commanding officer will order them on board, upon sight of this dispatch. I am sir,

Your humble servant

Capt. Simon Tufts. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. President reported, that M. Weyman had made the return yesterday ordered.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for payment of the following sums.

To John Callaghan, his account for sheep skins, sheaths for bayonets, belts, &c.....£224 2 0

To Tho. Heyward, jun. Esq., ballance of money paid by him for artillery work,..... 43 0 0

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, in the evening.

In the Council of Safety,
Tuesday evening, Jan. 16th, 1776.

The Council met, according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President: Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage.

Mr. Richard Walter and Mr. John Glaze, two of the commissioners of fortifications for Dorchester, and officers of the detachment of militia from thence now on duty here, requested the advice of the Council, whether the negroes by them hired and employed upon the public works, ought not to be discharged until they should return.

Ordered, That the consideration of this request be postponed until to-morrow.

Read a letter from Major Pinckney at Fort Johnson of this date.

Mr. John Coram, jun., applied for a permit to Mr. Pharaoh to pilot the Spanish snow in the Road over the bar, and for himself to accompany the pilot.

Ordered, That a permit be granted accordingly—but it be recommended to the pilot to take especial care not to fall into the enemy's hands.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, Jan. 17th, 1776.

The Council met, according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. M. Lowndes, Col. Pinkney, Dr. Oliphant, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Savage, Mr. Ar. Middleton.

Mr. President laid before the council the following copy of a permit for piloting out the Spanish snow.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 17th, 1776.

Sir—Mr. Pharaoh is to pilot the Spanish snow, now lying in Rebellion Road over Charles-Town bar. You are also to attend that vessel, and to bring off the pilot, Mr. Coram, and such other persons as belong to this town, and who go on board the snow with an intent to return. You will insist, before the snow gets under sail, upon the delivery of certain cloths the property of a young seaman whose name is Stone, and who accompanies Mr. Coram, which are said to be in the hands of Mrs. Morelli. If Morelli himself or any inhabitant of this colony who has not been permitted to depart, or any negro, shall be found on board, you are to bring on shore such inhabitant or negro, and if the Spanish commander shall offer any violence or opposition, the pilot is to be taken from on board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

To Capt. SMITH. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from the Council of Safety of Georgia, dated Savannah, Jan. 12th, 1776.

Read also a letter from Archibald Bulloch, esq., dated January 11th, 1776.

Read a letter from Mr. Wm. Strother, Jan. 16th, 1776, for advice where to obtain letters of administration.

Read a letter from the committee at Congress, dated January 6th, 1776, inclosing an intercepted letter from David Sailor.

Whereupon the following letter was written to Col. Gervais.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 17th, 1776.

Sir—The Council of Safety desire the favour of you to make a translation of the inclosed letter as soon as you can conveniently perform it, and return the original and translation to the board. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Mr. GERVAIS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That the late Secret Committee do immediately state an amount of all rice and other commodities exported by them, or under their order or permission—by whom and upon what terms and considerations—what imports have been made, in consequence of exports, and in general of all their receipts and issues of money or goods: and that such stated account be laid before this board on Monday next.

Resolved, That the Commissioner's of Fortifications at Dorchester be authorized to act at their discretion, in discharging or retaining the negroes and overseers employed on the works there.

An order was issued for the payment of Capt. Benjamin Stone's account of the James Island company of militia under his command, amounting to £381, they having given up £105 to the public.

An order was also issued for the payment of £2051 10 0 to Capt. Charles Morgan, for 354 lbs. of gunpowder at 40s. per lb. 51 muskets at £26 each, and 1500 flints at £17 10—imported by him for the public.

Ordered, That Mr. Dewees do supply no more than four thousand palmetto logs, of the dimensions particularly specified in his agreement with this board on the 9th instant, for the works on Sullivan's Island.

Col. Moultrie laid before the board his book of copies of general orders delivered out, on the 15th instant.

Ordered, That Col. Pinckney, Mr. Rutledge, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mr. Heyward, be a committee to confer with the field-officers of the army and commanders in the navy, to prepare a plan, for defence of this town, harbour, and adjacent parts.

Read a petition of George Zuberg, a prisoner in Charles-Town jail, dated yesterday.

Ordered, That the powder receiver do immediately collect all the public gunpowder which is in the hands of private persons, and store it in the magazine; and that a return be made as speedily as possible to this board.

Ordered, That the colony treasurers do lay a state of the treasury before this board to-morrow.

An order was issued for the payment of £33 15 to John Inskep, on an order from the commissioners for fortifying Dorchester.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Thursday, Jan. 18th, 1776. }

The council met, according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from Col. Rothmahler, dated George-Town, Jan. 4th, 1776.

Ordered, That commissions be made out appointing Edward Plowden, esq., to be Captain, Arthur Cunningham, 1st, James Erwin, 2nd, and Robert Wetherspoon, 3rd Lieutenant's of a company of militia in Col. Rothmahler's regiment—and Will. Futhy to be 3rd Lieutenant of Capt. Postell's volunteers in some regiment.

Commissions were accordingly made out, signed, and dated this day.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 18th, 1776. }

Sir—Agreeable to the requisition contained in your letter of the 4th instant which come to hand but last night, we have issued commissions for Mr. Edward Plowden to be a Captain, Arthur Cunningham 1st Lieutenant, James Erwin a 2nd, and Robert Wetherspoon a 3rd Lieutenant in your regiment—and for Will. Futhy to be a third Lieutenant in Postell's volunteers.

You will receive the commissions under cover with this.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. ROTHMAHLER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

The above letter, together with one written to Capt. John Allston, were sent by the hands of Capt. Darrel.

A letter to Col. Glover was delivered to Mr. Thomas Bee, to be sent by his brother's boy.

Upon an information, that Mr. Morelli, and five slaves belong-

ing to some of the inhabitants are concealed on board the Spanish snow in the Road the following order was issued to Capt. Tutt, commander of the Colony scooner Defence.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 18th, 1776. }

Sir—Besides repeated applications for leave to search the Spanish snow for the negroes which gave rise to strong suspicions, we have now received such information as appears to us to be well grounded that Morelli and at least five negroes are actually on board.

We therefore desire and order you to go on board the snow and demand Morelli, and all the negroes which are concealed in her: we have no doubt but that there are some, and declare in plain terms to the commander of that vessel, that unless the said Morelli and all the negroes are immediately delivered up to you, and also all the effects of Mr. Rilliet, the snow shall be brought up to Charles-Town. You will immediately inform this board of the event of your application, and we will give such further orders as shall appear necessary.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. TUTTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Upon application by the Hon. Capt. Drayton.

Ordered, That all the seamen inlisted in Georgia, for the naval service of this colony, be shipped on board the colony ship Prosper.

Mr. President laid before the board the following copies of letters which he had written by their direction.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 17th, 1776.

Sir—We have received a letter from the Council of Safety for Georgia, dated at Savannah the 12th instant, complaining of the behavior of Lieutenant John Spencer, a recruiting officer detached from your regiment, equally improper and impolitic, aggravated by a charge of prevarication and breach of word. For your further information we refer you to the letter which will be here inclosed.

We desire you will immediately make an inquiry in this matter and report to this board, in order that we may return an answer to the council at Savannah. You may order a copy to be taken of that part of the letter which is relative to Mr. Spencer's conduct and then return the letter to us.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. ROBERTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 18th, 1776

Sir—Complaints have been frequently made to us, of great inconveniences arising to the regiment and detachments of rangers from your non-attendance in person or by a sufficient deputy

It has been alleged, that long continued sickness has rendered you incapable of performing your duty; if this be true, you ought to have appointed proper clerks, and to have acquainted us with the cause of your absence. We desire you will immediately take such measures as will tend to the public service, and prevent further complaints in your department.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Mr. Chesnut. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 18th. 1776.

Sir—We have of late frequently had, and have now, occasions for calling upon the secret committee for their accounts and memorandums of agreement with persons who have exported rice for the means of defence, and have been in every instance referred to you, as the member of that committee, in whose hands all their account journals and other papers rested. It is necessary therefore, for the public service, that you should immediately attend this board with such papers, or send the papers with a clear state of accounts if you are unable to give personal attendance.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Thos. Corbett, esq. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan 18th, 1776.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 6th reached us, but yesterday. On behalf of the public, we thank you for sending us Seiler's intercepted letter. We have put it into a proper hand, in order to procure a translation, and we shall make such use of it as shall appear to be for public service.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. We desire you will remind neighbouring committee's if you have opportunities, of the intended meeting of Congress on the 1st of February.

Messrs. Patrick, Arthur and Baird, Congarees.

Charles-Town, Jan. 18th, 1776.

Sir—We received your letter of the 14th instant, to which we shall at present give a brief reply, and such as we trust will effectually remove that dissatisfaction which you have expressed at our having commissionated Messrs. Thompson, Cook and Koger to command and lead a company of volunteers.

Capt. Thompson transmitted to us a schedule of fifty-one names of men who had, as is set forth in a preamble to their subscription, duly chosen him to be their Captain, and Messrs. Cook and Koger to be Lieutenants, which was precisely complying with the directions of the Congress to which was added declarations made by Mr. Thompson to some of the members of this board, and of his determination to do his duty with fidelity and uncommon vigilance. Under such circumstances it would have been dangerous for us to have refused commissions; and if the schedule of names be genuine, and the officers will faithfully perform

their duty, there will be no ground for us to regret, nor for you to be offended at what we have done. In order to bring this to a tried, for which we have good cause, we desire you will immediately order Capt. Thompson to muster his men, and to march forthwith to Charles-Town, and apply to us, or in the recess of the board to the president. The late appointment does by no means exempt those officers from paying their fines for delinquency in duty, as militia men, under your command antecedent to the date of their commissions.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Joseph Glover. HENRY LAURENS, President.

On motion,

Resolved, That four 12-pounders be removed from the lines on Charles-Town neck to the battery at Haddrell's Point; and that the 18-pounders now at that battery be removed to the battery on Sullivan's Island.

Resolved, That the surface of the wall on the land-side of Fort Johnson be made smooth, and a draw bridge erected there; and that two 6-pounders be carried down to the said fort to be mounted on the land side.

Resolved, That the creek at the back of Fort Johnson be stopped up, so as effectually to prevent boats coming up to the said creek.

Resolved, That proper boats to contain about fifty men each be provided, to be stationed in the cove near Sullivan's Island—near the battery at Haddrell's Point—at Fort Johnson—and at some wharf in Charles-Town, for conveying orders or intelligence and transporting troops.

Mr. Leckie made another application for a permit for his brigantine the Amphitrite to pass Fort Johnson.

Ordered, That such permit be granted, after Mr. Leckie shall have given security for the payment of what he may owe to the public of this colony.

Mr. Bacot, one of the commissioners, delivered according to order, a state of the colony treasury at this day: by which it appears £408,456 has been paid out; that there remains in it a ballance of £40,259—and that there remains in the hands of the commissioners for stamping and signing, bills to the amount of £71,959. And that there are in possession of Mr. Poyas 260 of the £20 bills signed by Wm. Bull, Thos. Corbett and John Edwards, which were stolen out of the Exchange.

Ordered, That Mr. Poyas do sign the two hundred and sixty bills of twenty pounds, (signed by Thomas Corbett, William

Bull, and John Edwards) which are in his possession, of those that had been stolen out of the Exchange; and deliver the same, when signed by him, to the colony treasurers to be by them issued.

The following letter was written to Major Pinckney at Fort Johnson.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 18th, 1776.

Sir—We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant. At present we have only to recommend to your attention the two annexed resolutions; and do desire that you will employ proper persons and means for carrying both into execution immediately, and the expence which will be thereby incurred shall be duly paid, upon sight of accounts certified by you.

If the performing the intended business is, in any respect, inconvenient to you, upon being informed, we will give other orders—as the work is judged to be necessary, we would not have it delayed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major PINCKNEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thurday evening, Jan. 18th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Raws. Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Ar. Middleton.

Read a letter from Col. Bull, dated Jan. 9th, 1776.

Mr. President laid before the board a letter from John Deas, esq., who thereby becomes surety for payment of Leckie's debt to the public; and reported, that he had thereupon issued a permit for the departure of W. Leckie's vessel.

Mr. President also reported, that Capt. Tufts, having, agreeable to the order of this board, searched the Spanish snow in the Road, he had brought up and delivered to the militia guard, Francisco Morelli, and the following negro slaves, viz: Daniel and Richard belonging to Mr. Justice Cosslett, Jack belonging to Mr. Brewton's Estate, Polydore belonging to Mr. Donoven, and Sambo belonging to Mr. John Gaillard, whom he found very artfully concealed on board the said Spanish vessel.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee and Mr. Heyward be a committee to inquire and report the progress made by William

Bartey in the manufacturing of salt-petre and gunpowder; and what encouragement is proper to be given him.

Ordered, That Mr. Calvert do forthwith collect and take charge of all the copper and iron-work now lying in Granville's Bastion, and cause the same to be removed into the arsenal.

Ordered, That the ordnance store-keeper do deliver to Mr. William Johnson such iron and steel lying in the arsenal, as he shall require, for public work; taking a particular account thereof, and returning the same to this board.

Ordered, That the five negroes taken out of the Spanish snow be brought before this board immediately.

Being brought accordingly, they were separately examined, and each declared, that he had been seduced from his owner—secreted on board the said vessel—promised £100 a month wages, good usage, clothing and living—and on their arrival in Spain, freedom—by Francisco Morelli—who had been concealed with them, a whole week, in the same part of the vessel.

Francisco Morelli was then also ordered to be brought before the board, for examination: in the course of which, he acknowledged, that he knew all the negroes, that he had conversed with them, and that they were secreted with him on board the Spanish snow: but he pretended, their saying they would rather die than return to their owners, was the reason that he did not advise the Spanish captain to restore, or give notice where they were to the proper persons.

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue his warrant for the immediate commitment of said Morelli to Charles-Town jail.

Mr. President accordingly issued the following warrant.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of the Charles-Town District, or to his lawful Deputy, or to the Keeper of the Common Jail:

You are hereby commanded to receive into your custody, the body of Francisco Morelli, charged with felony and other crimes, and to keep the said Francisco Morelli in safe custody in the common jail in Charles-Town aforesaid, until thence delivered by the Provincial Congress, to the Council of Safety, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, by order of the Council of Safety, Jan. 15th, 1776.

HENRY LAURENS, President. (L. S.)

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Friday, 19th Jan., 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Read a letter from Col. Moultrie, of this date, inclosing the returns he had been desired to make.

Ordered, That Mr. Bee and Mr. Heyward be a committee to inquire and report with all possible dispatch, the state of the public arms.

Read a letter from the committee at Beaufort, Jan. 12th, 1776—relative to Capt. Tho. Crawford.

Ordered, That the thanks of this council be returned to Capt. Crawford, for his late services.

Read a letter from Ralph Izard, esq., dated January 18th, 1776—relative to the servants, and of Lord William Campbell.

Read a letter from the committee at George-Town, January 16th, 1776.

Ordered, That the commissary-general do forthwith procure and provide sufficient provisions and firewood, to serve one thousand men for one month.

Daniel Huger, esq., having applied for leave to depart the colony with his family, for the recovery of their health.

Ordered, That Mr. Huger have leave accordingly, and to take such stores and provisions with him as shall be necessary.

Ordered, That the sum of two thousand pounds be paid out of the treasury, to Thomas Farr, jun. esq., Commissary-General, to be accounted for by him.

The Council also issued orders for the following payments:

To the Rev. Oliver Hart, to make some compensation for his services in the back country in August last,	£ 200	0	0
To Col. Roberts for rations for his regiment from the 19th Dec. to Jan. 18th, 1776, 60 days included,	240	15	0
To Matthias Wolfe, for going express to Col. Bull, and three days extra detention,	32	10	0

Ordered, That Capt Blake do immediately give all possible assistance to Capt. Tufts and Capt. Smith, to proceed to sea with the vessels under their respective commands, in pursuit of two scooners that have this day appeared in the offing, in order to

ascertain what they are; and if they should be found putting any cargo on board the Brig. Amphetrite, to bring in the three vessels.

Ordered, That the Hon. Capt. Drayton do likewise give all the aid in his power.

Don Joachim de Larraguibal, master of the snow on board which Morelli and the five negroes were found concealed, attended—produced a ticket from the secretary's office dated the 2nd instant, signed by Lord William Campell, and by Thos. Winstanley, pro secr., certifying that "the terms prescribed by law had been complied with," and authorizing the captain to carry off said Morelli and his family—and declared, that he thought the negroes were the property of said Morelli.

In the Council of Safety, }
Saturday, Jan. 20th, 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Benj. Elliott, Col. Parsons.

Read a letter from Capt. Will. Cattell, dated Fort Johnson, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Read a letter from Mr. Nath. Russel, of this date, for a permit to Capt. Aitken, to depart with his vessel.

Mr. President laid the following copies of letter's before the board, which he had written by their direction.

Charles-Town, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Sir—Your letter of the 9th did not come to hand before the evening of the 17th instant.

As we are truly sensible of your zeal in promoting public service—so are we exceeding mortified by any instance in your proceedings which we cannot approve and dare not confirm

Your absolute dismission of Capt. Dan. Heyward, however blameable his conduct may have been, is an act not warranted by the militia law nor countenanced by the resolutions of Provincial Congress. The former orders a heavy fine to be inflicted upon a captain or inferior commissioned officer, for misbehavior: the latter by a resolution of the 16th June, 1775, authorizes the Council of Safety, upon "*any just complaints*" against a militia officer to remove such officer, and fill up the vacancy which may happen, but in no case (except the most extraordinary

(emergency) can it be admitted that a gentleman, an officer, a freeman, is to be condemned and degraded without a fair hearing of the accusation brought against him and an opportunity for making his defence. Common soldiers in the ranks are intitled to and never deprived of these privileges. In obedience therefore to the laws of the land—in justice to Capt. Heyward, and to every commissioned officer in the colony, as well as from the respect which we bear to you, we must refuse to grant the commissions which you require, and we must also recommend to you, if you shall perceive it still necessary, to make a proper complaint to this board or to the Provincial Congress of Capt. Heyward's disobedience or neglect of duty, and give him timely notice to prepare for his defence. In the mean time his lieutenant will act in his stead, and you may appoint as we formerly advised, an officer pro tempore. Such measures will be safe, and Capt. Heyward will have no just ground for complaint, nor other officers for resentment, which might otherwise appear and throw his whole regiment into confusion.

An answer to the letter from the committee for St. Peter's had not been omitted nor delayed. We suppose the original, which was committed to Mr. Dupont's care, has been intercepted, we have therefore procured a certified copy from the general committee, which we now transmit; and recommend it to your care to be directed to a safe hand at Purysburg. We have added a few words recommending to the committee to guard against attempts which will probably be made to plunder or export provision for the Tamar and Cherokee from our side of Savannah, and also conduct Lord William Campbell safely to his seat of government in Charles-Town, if he should land at his plantation or any where in Carolina, and we meant also to have included Capt. Innes, his Lordship's secretary.

Our friends in Georgia will have a hard struggle to maintain the ground which they have of late with great glory gained.—We intreat and request you to hold two hundred or as many men as you can in constant readiness to fly to their assistance upon the call from their Congress or Council of Safety—and at all times for preventing robberies and illicit exportations from being committed or made from our islands and rivers.

From intelligence just received from London we entertain hopes that our struggles will soon be at an end, and crown'd with wish'd for success, but be that as it may, it behoves us to struggle through, and we trust that every man, every friend of liberty will guard against despondency from the appearance of danger—that we shall rather rejoice and act with double vigour from a consideration that we are better prepared to avert the intended stroke of our enemy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Gentlemen—When your letter relative to James Brisbane,

Adrian Mayer, and James Gignilliat came to our hands we immediately referred the consideration of the subject matter to the general committee before whom Mr. Brisbane had been formerly arraigned to answer for his disgraceful conduct.—No time was lost, the committee met—your letter was considered—a resolution and order were founded thereon—and a letter immediately written to you by the chairman. We are now informed by Col. Bull, that you have never received an answer to the application which you made to this board: we have therefore procured certified copies of the resolution, order and letter above mentioned, and here inclose and refer you to them, to which we think it necessary to add, that, by a resolution of the Continental Congress, we have authority to confine any person whose going at large may endanger the public safety, therefore, if Mr. Mayer and Mr. Gignilliat persevere in open and obstinate opposition to measures which we are pursuing with a view to their interest in common with the interests of their fellow-subjects in America, we desire you will without hesitation cause them to be apprehended and sent either to your county jail or to Charles-Town. Concerning Mr. Brisbane you perceive at the first cast what is ordered by the general committee and you will remember that the Congress have resolved to indemnify you in all acts under their resolutions and orders.

We learn that the Tamar man-of-war and Cherokee armed ships were on Saturday last off Tybee: no doubt but they are now within, and that attempts will be made to get provisions from this side of Savannah river. We desire you will exert yourselves and animate every man in the neighbourhood to prevent their success. Lord William will probably land at his plantation; in such case, if it be possible, use your utmost strength and abilities to insist upon his Lordship's return to the seat of Government, and to conduct him safely to Charles-Town—for which you will receive the thanks of your country, and be also indemnified.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee for St. Peter's Purrysburg.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Gentlemen—We have before us your favour of the 12th instant, received the 17th by the hands of Philips Will.

Your account of Lieutenant Spencer's imprudent behaviour in your colony gives us much concern. We have directed Col. Roberts of the artillery whose officer he is, to make a full inquiry, as soon as Mr. Spencer arrives in Charles-Town, and we assure you he shall not escape proper censure.

It was a wise step to strip the negro houses on both sides the Savannah of arms and ammunition. We highly applaud it, and are now taking measures in concert with Col. Bull for having an armed force of 200 men in readiness to guard against seizures or clandestine exportation of provisions from our side and also to march to the assistance of our friends in Savannah, if required—

but we expect every day to have our hands full of business of the most serious cast, from the ships of war which lately were anchored at our bar and driven off by bad weather—the first fair wind and spring tides will probably bring them in, the tide indeed now serves, and will for the three following days.

We shall on our part leave nothing undone for confirming a happy union of our colonies, and we trust that under favour of divine providence to our righteous cause, we shall be safely conducted through all difficulties.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Council of Safety at Savannah.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Gentlemen—Capt. Crawford this morning delivered us your letter of the 12th, to which we have paid due regard.

We have returned him our thanks on behalf of the people for his public spirited conduct, and made such further acknowledgments, for his several services, as we hope is satisfactory to him.

The thirty pounds paid to the four New-England seamen for the reasons which you have assigned, we think was well applied.

We desire you will give us the earliest intelligence of the Tamar and Cherokee, supposed to be now at Cockspur, and of any other man-of-war or armed vessels belonging to the enemy: and you cannot be too much upon your guard against their procuring provision from some part of our coast and on the north banks of Savannah—against all illicit correspondence with them and against attempts to make an attack upon your town and plantations and for recovering the Brigantine William.

The whole coast should be alarmed, and every friend to American interest ought in an especial manner to exert himself.

Lord William Campbell may possibly visit a plantation on our side of the Savannah. In such a case, it would be well to conduct him with politeness and security to the seat of government which he ought not to have deserted, and all expenses will be properly reimbursed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee at Beaufort.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, }
Jan. 19th, 1776. }

Sir—As we have been informed that seamen, arms, ammunition and vessels may be procured at Bermuda, and as you have been pleased to offer your service to this colony, we desire you will immediately proceed in the scooner Little Thomas to that island with such rice as Capt. Blake has shipped on board her, an invoice of which he will put into your hands. Upon your arrival there, lose no time, but immediatly endeavour to inlist for the service and defence of this colony, two hundred, or as many not exceeding that number as you can, able seamen, on the fol-

lowing terms—bounty money ten pounds Carolina currency—wages twenty-one pounds per Calendar month, and provisions, to commence the day of embarkation in a vessel at this port or to some of the inlets to the southward of this port which will be less exposed to the ravage of the enemy.

You will stipulate with the men whom you may inlist to serve till the 1st of March, 1777—liable to be sooner disbanded by the Congress or Council of Safety of this colony on receiving one month's additional pay, and that they are to be subject to similar rules and orders as well as intitled to the same share of prizes as seamen who are employed by the continent in sea service. If the men will receive rice in lieu of bounty-money, you may dispose of the rice in that way, otherwise lodge or dispose of it in such manner as Capt. Blake shall direct.

It will be no small encouragement to men to inlist in our service, to be informed, that the Provincial Congress have resolved, that provision shall be made for the support of such men as may be maimed or disabled and for the families of any who may be killed in the service of the colony.

You are to procure also at Bermuda any quantity you can of good gunpowder and salt-petre, and good muskets, good six and four-pound cannon, with shot, match, and all necessary appurtenances, swiveled guns and shot, swiveled blunderbusses, and good pistols, cutlasses and half-pikes or lances, musket, pistol and blunderbuss ball, hand-grenades, good flints and cartridge-paper. We refer you more particularly for the articles to a gentleman to whom Mr. Thos. Savage will write.

If you are so fortunate as to inlist more men than the Little Thomas can conveniently and safely accommodate, you are to purchase a proper vessel on account of this colony, appoint a master and mate, and man her with the men whom you shall have inlisted over and above the number in the scooner and give the master proper orders for proceeding as you are directed above, particularly to be careful not to fall into the hands of an enemy. Pay great attention to the goodness and reputation for fast sailing of any vessel which you may purchase and no less to the price which we expect will be very moderate in these times—and it will be no small consideration to the parties from whom you may purchase powder, arms, military stores and vessel, that we will, if required, pay in the produce of this colony and permit such produce in any vessel sent for that purpose to be shipped for a foreign market. And we desire you will acquaint all proper persons (not to be publickly advertised) that we will give a liberal price for good gunpowder and good muskets, with bayonets, and pay in produce with licence to export.

If it shall happen that men will not inlist in our naval service at Bermuda, you are to call in your way hither at Providence and attempt to inlist men there; and if you fail there, purchase a cargo of salt, and return with all possible dispatch, and prefer entering any of our southern inlets to this harbour. Transmit

intelligence to us immediately upon your arrival, and also from Bermuda, if you have opportunity.

If these instructions are not sufficiently clear for your guide, in particular cases which may occur, exercise your own discretion, and take the advice of the gentleman to whom Mr. Savage will write, and we shall be satisfied with your best endeavours for the service of the public. We shall likewise allow you a reasonable commission for your several transactions in the affairs now committed to your charge.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Mr. Elisha Sawyer. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Sir—The Council of Safety have ordered me to return their thanks for your several services to the public; and as a further acknowledgement, to desire your acceptance of the inclosed bill upon the treasury, which will be paid when presented.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant

Capt. Crawford. HENRY LAURENS, President.

(Copy of the bill inclosed.)

Gentlemen—Pay to Capt. Thomas Crawford, or order, two hundred and fifty pounds. Enter it under article of the Brigantine William.

January 19th, 1776.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the Commissioners of the Colony Treasury.

Mr. President also laid before the board the following copy of a letter which he had written in answer that he had received last night from Capt. William Cattell, Commandant for the time being at Fort Johnson.

Ansonborough, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Sir—This moment Lieutenant Singleton has delivered to me your favour of the present date—which appears to be full of good reasoning. The Council of Safety are to meet very early to-morrow morning, when I shall lay it before them. I have the honour to be, with great regard, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Capt. Will. Cattell. HENRY LAURENS,

President of the Council of Safety.

Read a letter from Col. Bull, dated Shelden, Jan. 19th, 1776.

To which the following answer was immediately written.

Charles-Town, Jan. 20th, 1776.

Sir—We refer to our letter of yesterday, which will be accompanied by this. Yours of the same date came to hand late last night. We shall fully consider the several matters contained in it, and give a more particular answer than time will

now permit, by your negro boy to-morrow morning. In the meantime, you may be assured, we will send as much gunpowder as we can spare in our present circumstances, together with shot and other articles. By a late resolution of this board, all supplies of provision were cut off from the men-of-war in Rebellion-Road. That resolution being carefully carried into execution was the cause, we apprehend, and have been informed, of removing those ships out of our harbour. We have received certain information, that every one of them carried off some of our negroes, in the whole amounting to a considerable number. This will be sufficient to alarm every man in the colony, and put those on the sea-coast and river-sides more particularly on their guard. These robberies and depredations are sufficient to warrant our firing upon any of the men-of-war, their boats and men, in attempting to land. But we think it necessary, that a hint should be given to officers and men to be careful not to throw away their powder and ammunition by firing too hastily or too soon.

We shall desire Col. Moultrie to dispense with further absence of Lieutenant Doharty: you may therefore detain him in his present station, or such other as you shall judge will be for public service, till the men-of-war remove from your neighbourhood: and every reasonable attempt ought to be made, for keeping the militia in good humour, and encouraging them to act with spirit.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Colonel Bull. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a petition signed by Capt. Robert Cunningham, Colonel Thos. Fletchal, and 21 other prisoners in Charles-Town jail.

Read also a petition of Benjamin Wofford, dated January 15th, 1776.

Read a letter from Mr. John Coram, of this date, relative to the trial and acquittal of John Swan.

Read a letter from Col. Richardson, dated January 16th, 1776.

To which the following answer was immediately written, and dispatched.

Charles-Town, Jan. 20th, 1776.

Sir—Your favour of the 16th this minute reached us. A few hours before, we had received an express informing us of the arrival of eight sail of vessels at Cockspur, three of which were certainly men-of-war, one of them very large, probably two others the Tamer and Cherokee. Yesterday a scooner and smaller boat were sailing to and fro the entrance to this harbour, and even coming very near to Sullivan's Island and Cumming's Point, evidently proving them to be vessels sent for reconnoitering. We therefore have all the reason which the nature of the case will admit of, for expecting a visit from those ships, when wind and weather permits. We are going on preparing for defence; five

capital guns are mounted at Sullivan's Island; we intend to add more, but we are really in want of the assistance of good men from the country, such especially as are expert in handling the rifle. We therefore dispatch the messenger again, to acquaint you with our circumstances, and to guard against the effect which might arise from flying reports that the men-of-war were gone away.

We are well assured of your zeal, and place the greatest confidence in your indeavours to serve the public upon the present occasion. Robert Cunningham has petitioned for a hearing We have some hopes, he will make such propositions as we may with honour to ourselves and safety to the public accept and receive him and some other of the unfortunate men under his influence.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. RICHARDSON. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Thomas Rogers, a prisoner in charge of the main guard, be delivered up to Col. Thomson.

Resolved, That Mr. Paul Pritchard be ordered forthwith to proceed, with all his hands, to work upon the fortifications on Sullivan's Island; and, if he shall sustain any damage in consequence of his obedience to such order, that the same shall be considered.

Ordered, That Mr. Ferguson and Col. Parsons be added to the committee to confer with the field officers of the army and navy on a plan of defence for Charles-Town.

The Council issued an order on the treasury for the payment of five hundred pounds, to William Williamson, esq., in part of his demand for a scooner taken and armed in the colony service.

Resolved, That Mr. President may give permits to the governor's late servants to remove their own effects out of the house.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Sunday, Jan. 21st, 1776.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Col. Parsons, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage.

Read a letter from the Council of Safety in Georgia, dated Savannah, Jan. 15th, 1776.

Mr. Rutledge from the committee to confer with the field officers of the army and the commanders of the navy, and form a plan of defence, reported.

The Council then proceeded to take a view of the several forts and batteries about this town.

And adjourned to 5 o'clock in the evening.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Sunday evening, Jan. 21st, 1776.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. John Rutledge, Capt. Savage, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Col. Parsons, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

Mr. President reported, that he had just sent off the following articles and letter, for Beaufort:

500 lb. cannon-powder; 580 lb. lead, in bar, sheet, bullets and buck-shot; 10 twenty-six lb. shot, 215 twelve lb. shot, 25 twelve lb. bar shot, 30 six lb. shot, 5 swiveled guns.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 21st, 1776.

Gentlemen—We have in consequence of a letter from Col. Bull ordered the articles above mentioned to be put on board a boat under the care of Mr. Andrew Thomson who will deliver them to you for the use of Fort Lyttelton, and such other public services as you shall judge proper to apply them to. The tide serves, and we shall add what may be needful in a letter to be written to-morrow, by Col. Bull's negro boy.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

No swivel gun ball in town—Mr. Tebout may contrive to make some, or proper articles to serve the same end.

Commissioners of Fort Lyttelton.

Resolved, That three twenty-six pounders be taken, one from the battery on Col. Laurens's land, one from Mr. Prioleau's wharf, and one from M. Beale's, and immediately transported to Sullivan's Island, to be mounted on the works there: and that the said twenty-six pounders be replaced by twelve pounders from the lines upon Charles-Town neck.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do give all possible aid and assistance in providing proper boats and men for transporting cannon and stores.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Jan. 22nd, 1776.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. Ferguson, Col.

Parsons, Capt. Savage, Mr. John Rutledge, Hon. Wm. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The Council received information of a scooner loaded in Combahee River with rice about the 10th of December last. Whereupon the following letter was written.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 22nd, 1776. }

Gentlemen—We have received information generally of a vessel illicitly laden with rice in December, within your district by Mr. Edm. Bellinger, jun. We desire you will make the fullest inquiry you can into this matter, and lay the particulars before this board, or before the Provincial Congress.

The vessel is said to be a scooner built by Capt. Snipes, and commanded by a Capt. Hamilton. There lately went out of this port, a brigantine in ballast, which many people suspect will put into Combahee or some of the southern inlets, to take in a load of rice. We hope in such case your board will cause her to be seized and sold.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee for St. Bartholomew's.

Resolved, That John Torrans and Alex. Rose, esq., be permitted to load, including the cargo of the scooner Islington, to the amount of one thousand barrels of rice, on the public account; provided Mr. Torrans do himself go in the scooner Islington.

Ordered, That the sum of one thousand pounds be advanced to Mr. Rose, out of the colony treasury, towards purchasing the said quantity of rice, to be accounted for by him.

And an order was accordingly drawn.

The Council also issued an order on the treasury for the payment of £1139 2 0 to Paul Townsend, esq., Paymaster of the regiment of artillery, for the use of the said regiment.

The report of the committee to prepare a plan of defence, being taken into consideration, the council resolved to issue the following orders:

1. That proper signals, for giving notice of the appearance of vessels on the coast, be fired on, at the Light-House, Sullivan's Island, and Fort Johnson. That a corporal and six men of the first or second regiment be stationed at the Light-House, and that a good look-out be kept, at all those places. The signals not to be by guns, except in thick foggy weather.

2. That one hundred and thirty men, rank and file, of the first

or second regiment, under proper officers, be posted on Sullivan's Island, for managing the battery there, and eighty good rifle-men, rank and file, under proper officers, to prevent an enemy's landing.

3. That no boat, or other vessel, be suffered to pass that island, without a permit, from the Council of Safety, the commander of the troops, or the officer commanding at that or some other post, and that the forces stationed on Sullivan's Island use their best endeavours to take or destroy every boat or other vessel, which shall pass, or attempt to pass, without such permit.

4. That no boat be suffered to land on that island, without such permit; and that the forces stationed there, use their best indeavours, to take or destroy all boats attempting so to do.

5. That fifty men, rank and file, of the first or second regiment, under proper officers, and a detachment of two officers and twenty-five men of the volunteer and militia companies in Christ-Church Parish (the latter to be relieved every fortnight, by a like detachment from the companies) be always posted at the battery on Haddrell's Point, for the like purposes as those stationed at Sullivan's Island.

6. That two hundred and fifty men, rank and file, of the first or second regiment, under proper officers, be stationed at Fort Johnson, for the like purposes.

7. That the command of the battery westward of Fort Johnson, being given to Capt. Stone's company of militia on James Island, twenty men of that company under a proper officer be constantly posted there; the remainder of the company to repair thither upon any alarm by beat of drum. That sixty men rank and file, of the first or second regiment, under proper officers, be posted near that battery, to sustain it—and that the commanding officer of Fort Johnson do reinforce that battery when necessary: and if he shall see occasion, send an officer to take the command of it, that the forces stationed at this battery use their best endeavours to take or destroy any vessel which shall attempt to annoy or pass Fort Johnson.

8. That the scooner Defence be stationed about Crab Bank in Hog Island Creek, and the ship Prosper to the westward of and near the battery next to Fort Johnson: and that the commanders of those vessels use their best endeavours to take or destroy the enemy's boats or other vessels.

Eighth order postponed, till Capt. Drayton according to his desire, be heard.)

9. That on the drums in Charles-Town beating to arms, the artillery company, together with an officer and twenty-five men of Col. Pinckney's regiment, to be appointed for that purpose, repair to, and take post in, Broughton's battery—Capt. Darrel's company, and an officer and the like number of men from Col. Pinckney's regiment, Lyttelton's Bastion—the grenadier company of the second regiment augmented to fifty men, and one subaltern and twenty men from the regiment of artillery, in Granvilles—the fuziliers company in Beale's—Capt. Cannon's company in Prioleau—Capt. Alexander Moultrie's musketeers to Craven's Bastion—the remainder of the artillery regiment in Lauren's—and forty men of Col. Pinckney's regiment, under proper officer's in Gibbes's.

10. That six subalterns, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty rank and file, of Col. Pinckney's regiment, take post at the State House, Branford's Corner, Grimke's, Rantowles, Ramadges, and Brewton's, viz: one subaltern, one sergeant, and twenty privates at each of those places, with one of the Fire engines, and a sufficient number of negroes with fire hooks, axes, ropes, and every thing necessary for extinguishing fires or pulling down houses, that Mr Manigault and Mr. Smith, and four such persons as they shall think proper and appoint for that purpose (which they are desired to do) be requested to attend at the places above mentioned (one at each of them) and to give such directions as they shall think necessary for extinguishing any fires that may break out in the town: which directions are to be obeyed by the detachments aforesaid.

11. That if fire should break out in the night, some persons from the main guard go to the upper gallery of St. Michael's Church Steeple, and there hold out a lighted lantern on a pole, pointing to the fire.

12. That a guard of fifty men, rank and file, of the militia be stationed at the magazine and prison: and the like number at the barracks, for the protection of women and children who may be sent there.

13. That there be proper patrols, on horseback or foot as shall be ordered, in the back parts of the town, to prevent disorder.

14. That the remainder of the first and second regiment—of

Col. Pinckney's regiment—and of the country militia and volunteer companies who may be in town, repair to such places as the commanding officer shall appoint, and there wait orders.

15. That able-bodied negro men be taken into the public service, and enrolled and employed, without arms, for the defence of the several batteries in Charles-Town, Fort Johnson and other batteries, at the rate of two to each gun, and that this be done as soon as possible, for every battery, by the officer whose company is directed to be stationed at it. That they be in constant pay at the rate of ten shillings per day, and the public to find them in provisions. If killed, wounded or disabled in the public service, the loss or damage to be paid for by the public, and that suitable rewards shall be given to those slaves, who behave well in time of action.

16. That the men directed to be stationed at or on an alarm, to take post in the forts and batteries, be exercised at the cannon there one hour every day, from eleven to twelve o'clock, for ten days next ensuing, the delivery of these orders.

17. That a return be forthwith made to this board, of the state of the first and second regiments, the artillery regiment, Col. Pinckney's regiment, the Charles-Town artillery company, and the country militia and volunteer companies now in town; and of the scooner Defence, ship Prosper and Brigantine Comet; and of what arms and ammunition are still wanting for those forces and vessels respectively.

18. That no guns be fired in or about town without permission from the proper officers.

19. That as the Council of Safety will repair to the State-House on any alarm, the commanding officer give them notice where he is to be found in such case.

Read a letter from the Hon. Capt. Drayton of this date.

Read also a letter from Major Pinckney, at Fort Johnson, of this date.

Resolved, That Major Pinckney be authorized to fill up the creek mentioned in his letter: and that the six and four-pounders cannon he requires, be sent to him.

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue his warrant to Col. Moultrie, for holding a general court martial on any day or days before the 30th instant.

And a warrant was issued accordingly.

The Council issued an order for the payment of £160 to James

Barker, for his expenses and service in engaging seamen for the naval armament of this colony.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Tuesday, Jan. 23rd, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Savage, Doct. Oliphant, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

Mr. Isaac Rivers informed the council of a sloop in Stono-River, one Pinder, master, and John Ellis of this town passenger; said to be bound for Providence, which had taken some corn on board at Mr. John Holmes's plantation, and probably was intended to be completely loaded, as she had taken a pilot on board to go to Mr. Randall's plantation. And also, of a scooner in Kayawah River, belonging to Mr. Robert Farquhar, suspected to be intended to be loaded in an illicit manner.

In consequence of which information, the following letters were immediately written:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Gentlemen—We are informed of a sloop and a scooner strongly suspected of illicit practices—the former in Stono River, the latter up Kayawah River. We desire you will employ some proper persons to take possession of both, and to conduct them, without delay, to this harbour, and put them under the protection of the ship Prosper. Report to this board, and all reasonable expenses shall be paid.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. BENJ. STONE, for Committee, James Island.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Sir—We require your attendence at this board, in order to answer to an intimation of your having intended to supply a load of rice for a vessel contrary to the order of Congress and of this board.

The meeting of this council is generally from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Mr. JOHN HOLMES. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Col. Thomson applied for a warrant to hold a general court martial.

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue his warrant to Colonel Thomson, for holding a general court martial, any day before the 30th instant.

And a warrant was issued accordingly.

Read a letter from Arch. Bulloch, esq., dated Savannah, January 18th, 1776.

Read also, a letter from Capt. LeRoy Hammond, dated Snow-Hill, Jan. 15th, 1776, inclosing an advertisement signed by Joseph Robinson, P. Cunningham, Dan. Green, and Pinkethman Hawkins—which Hawkins is sent down a prisoner by Capt. Hammond, and delivered to the guard.

The Council issued orders on the treasury, for the following payments:

To Col. Thomson, for discharging the pay allowed to prisoners from the back country, who have laboured for the public, on Sullivan's Island, and are now discharged,	£118	00	0
To Col. Thomson, for pay due to John Esom, Adjutant to his regiment of rangers,	391	10	0
The amount of the pay-bill for Capt. John Purvas's company of rangers,	818	00	0
The pay-bill of Capt. Peyer Imhoff's company of rangers,	563	05	0
To Sir John Colleton, Bart., his account for wood supplied the colony troops,	170	00	0

Resolved, That Major Pinckney be authorized to employ such persons as he shall think proper, to build the draw-bridge mentioned in his letter.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Dr. Oliphant, Capt. Savage, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons.

Mr. President laid before the board the following letters, written by him in consequence of their orders.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 24th, 1776.

Sir—We thank you for your attention to the several matters recommended in our letter which arrived at Fort Johnson in your absence. The creek on the back of and near to the fort, particularly described in your letter of the 23rd, is the inlet which we meant to have barred; and we desire it may be done without delay: and for the encouragement of your soldiers, you may give such extra gratuity as you shall judge proper, to those who perform the work. An account of the expense certified by you shall be paid upon sight.

Your vigilance and constant application to business forbids every suspicion of your being surprised. We wish to guard you effectually against the effects of superior power, and approve of the means proposed by you, for defending the back part of the fort—accordingly, we have given orders to Capt. Blake, to send such six-pounders, or six and fours, with good carriages and proper shot, as can be soonest collected.

This will be delivered by Mr. Pritchard, who will engage to make the draw-bridge, provided you shall not have previously employed some other hand. Your orders, in this case, will be, to obtain the best work and with dispatch. Our confidence in you renders it unnecessary to be more minute.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Major PINCKNEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Sir—This morning we received by the hands of Capt. John Hammond your letter of the 15th, together with the papers said to be inclosed. Hawkins the prisoner whom your brother conducted to town is also delivered, and in safe custody. It affords us satisfaction to learn, that there are but few disaffected remaining in your neighbourhood.

We have desired your brother to increase the number of his company to fifty rank and file. These will make choice of him to be their captain, and of two proper persons for first and second lieutenant, subscribe their names to a declaration of such choice, and of their resolutions to serve the public in terms set forth in your letter, except that it is not necessary to subject themselves to the rules and articles of war—the Congress having resolved, that all militia troops shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the militia-law only. If Capt. Hammond can readily augment his company to one hundred men, he may do so; the more good rifle-men, the better for public service, but when he has made up the number of fifty, we recommend that he march to Charles-Town—the officers shall receive commissions dated on the day of election, and the pay of the whole shall commence with their march. Companies of militia, such as this of your brother's is intended to be, will be of real service to the colony, to be

"ready on the shortest notice to attend wherever the service of the colony may require them."

We are taking the opportunity, afforded by the absence of the men-of-war, to erect a formidable battery on Sullivan's Island, and have already five pieces of heavy cannon mounted. About two hundred rifle-men to prevent the landing of seamen and marines from the men-of-war, will be absolutely necessary. Col. Thomson, who has been several days on the spot with part of his regiment, is of opinion, that 200 good rifles, under the natural shelter near the battery, will be sufficient to drive off four times that number of soldiers attempting to land. The men of war are now at Cockspur. We may expect a visit from them, as soon as they have procured provision, and perhaps lightened the largest ships to a proper draught of water for coming over the bar. We hope you will encourage your brother to repair with his company to this post without delay.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. LeRoy Hammond. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan 23rd, 1776.

Gentlemen—On the 18th your favour of the 16th was laid before us. We thank you for your endeavours to encourage volunteer companies to repair to this post, and for your attention to the article of gunpowder—we wait your further advices on the latter. The men-of-war which appeared before Charles-Town on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, are probably part of a fleet of eight sail vessels, viz: six ships, three said to be very large, and one dismasted vessel towed by a scooner, which went over Tybee bar and anchored at Cockspur the 16th, advice of which we received from Lieutenant Dogharty stationed with a party at Hilton Head. We have a letter from a member of the Council of Safety at Savannah, dated the 18th, but cannot yet learn a certain account of the names, number and force of the ships of war. We conjecture, that an augmentation was intended to the Tamar and Cherokee, but advice having been given by some of our secret friends from shore, the ships which were at anchor weighed, and followed those vessels, found them on the coast, and the wind continuing northerly, the whole went in to Tybee and will there lie till they can get supplies of provision, and perhaps refit the crippled ship, which is supposed to be a transport. We may expect a visit from them, as soon as they are capable of moving: in the mean time we are going forward with necessary works for repelling an attack.

The Congress, in the late session, ordered, three hundred weight of gunpowder to be issued for the use of St. David's—the order was brought to us yesterday under many indorsements; as we think it will save trouble, expense and risk, we desire you will, upon sight of the order, which we have referred to you for that purpose, direct a compliance with the contents, from the public store of gunpowder under your care, and transmit the order to us.

Capt. Darrel is permitted to load the Brigantine Rebecca with rice on public account. He will lay before you a manifest of the cargo, and an invoice of the cost and real charges, which you will be pleased to certify and also transmit to this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for George-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 24th. 1776.

Sir—You are hereby permitted to load the Brigantine Rebecca with rice, at George-Town, under the inspection of the committee at that place—to whom when the vessel is loaden, you will present a manifest of the cargo, in order to be certified by the committee; and that you may be reimbursed the amount by the public on whose account and risk the exportation will be made on the following terms and conditions, viz:

The cargo to be sold at such market in a foreign island in the West Indies, as your master or super-cargo under your direction shall judge best, the net proceed to be laid out in the best gunpowder to be procured, or part in salt-petre and good muskets, with bayonets fixed. It is necessary to observe here, that your last importation of guns for the public was of no benefit; those guns are not fit to put into the hands of soldiers, and such again will not be received from you.

If it shall be impossible to procure good gunpowder, salt-petre, and good muskets with bayonets fixed--the net proceeds of the cargo is to be invested in the following articles, as such may be obtained, on the best terms, viz:

Steel, wool and cotton, cords, foreign coarse cloths and blankets, tin plates, coarse linens, sail cloths, Russia canvas, paper for writing and printing, nails of all sorts, spades, good musket locks, pins and needles, whip-saw and hand-saw, a few of the articles marked v will be sufficient. The public will take the risk of the cargo and insure at moderate value the vessel, the voyage round, provided you purchase for the net proceed gunpowder, salt-petre, and good guns with bayonets, and allow you fifty per cent profit, upon the amount of the purchase, after safe importation and delivery. If the net proceed are invested in any other articles, you will be allowed sixty per cent on the cost, after safe delivery; but the public will not insure the vessel on her return. These allowances are to be in lieu of freight, commission and shipping charges, so that no other claim, but those of 50 or 60 per cent as the case may happen, shall be made, on the net proceed of the outward cargo, on which no commission or freight is to be charged; but the whole, except unavoidable duties and landing charges, to be accounted net proceed and invested in goods as above mentioned. Fair and well attested accounts of the sale and purchase of goods are to be delived to the Council of Safety for the time being immediately after the vessels arrival at any one of the inlets on this coast, where the master shall think he

may with safety enter, and it is expected, that you will sign a counterpart of this letter, and such further obligation as may be required, for the true and faithful performance of your part of the present engagement.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. With the invoice for the cargo outward, you will also produce to us a bill of lading.

Capt. JOSEPH DARREL.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments.

To Capt. John Hammond, for bringing down P. Hawkins, a prisoner; charge to Col. Richardson's expedition.....	£ 24	00	0
To William Story, his account for entertainment of militia from Dorchester,.....	44	00	0
To David Holmes, an order of Mr. Galphin, to be charged to account of committee for Indian affairs,.....	400	00	0

Ordered, That a commission be made out appointing Mr. Henry Nicholls, Ensign of the Stono company of militia, Colleton county regiment.

A commission was made out accordingly, signed and dated this day.

Read a letter from Geo. Flagg, dated the 22nd instant, requesting leave to depart the colony.

Which leave was granted.

Read a letter from John Ellis of this date, making a like request.

The consideration whereof was postponed.

Read a letter from Geo. Galphin, esq., dated January 4th, 1776.

Read a letter from the committee at George-Town, Jan. 20th, 1776, received by Capt. Joseph Thacher; who produced

A recommendation from a committee at Yarmouth, in New-England, dated Dec. 7th, 1775, that he might have permission to load his vessel in this colony.

It appearing upon a full representation to this Council, that commissions appointing James Thomson, esq., to be Captain, Mr. Willson Cook first, and Koger 2nd Lieutenant of a volunteer company of militia in the colony county regiment, had been obtained, by gross impositions on this board.

Upon a question,

Resolved, and ordered, that the said commissions be withdrawn.

Ordered, That Capt. John Fullerton do forthwith march one half of the Indian-field company under his command, amongst them as many good rifle-men as possible, to Charles-Town. And that he do, at the same time, bring down the keg of public gunpowder which he has in possession.

Lieutenant James Coachman of the Indian company of foot-rangers, returned to Mr. President £91 14 6, part of a sum received by Lieutenant Withers, being so much more than their expences amounted to, and which they refused to receive, to be replaced in the treasury.

Ordered, That Mr. President to request of the late committee for selling rice, their account to be laid before this board.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday evening, Jan. 24th, 1776.

The council met by special summons.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliot, Col. Parsons.

Read a letter from Col. Richardson, dated St. Marks's Parish, past 3 o'clock, A. M. Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Read a letter from Archd. Bulloch, esq., President of the Provincial Congress of Georgia, dated Savannah, Jan. 21st, 1776.

Read a letter from Col. Bull, dated Sheldon, Jan. 23rd, 1776, inclosing the following letter to him from Lieutenant Doharty, dated Callibogui, Jan. 21st, 1776.

His orders to Capt. John Bull.

Letter to him from Tho. Cater, Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Read another letter from Col. Bull, of Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Read also a letter from Capt. Dan. Heyward, Tho. Cater and John Heyward, dated Jan. 17th, 1776.

On motion, and a question,

Resolved, That two thousand weight of gunpowder be sent by the most safe and speedy conveyance to Georgia.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Col. Parsons, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

Mr. President laid before the board the following letters which he had written by their order.

Charles-Town, Jan. 25th, 1776.

Sir—Late last night your two letters, both of the 23rd, came to hand. We were immediately convened, took the several matters treated of under our consideration, and resolved on the following general answer.

Had we authority for doing so we would not hesitate, in general, to rest in your hands, any number of blank commissions which you might apply for: altho' we could not give our sanction to the dismission of an officer without a fair trial, if he should apply to be heard. Hitherto Capt. Heyward has made no complaint, except in concert with his officers, Mr. Cater and John Heyward, against the proceedings of Mr. Maine, of which we shall take proper notice; nor has Mr. Cater resigned his commission; if he shall attempt to do so, we will decline receiving it, until we hear further from you: in the mean time 'tis our wish that, by your prudent management, that breach may be healed.

We have now the most pressing call upon us from the Council of Safety at Savannah, for the assistance of two hundred men. We desire therefore that you will immediately march that number, a few more if possible, under proper command to the banks of Savannah. Purrysburg we suppose will be the most proper spot, and give orders to cross over with safety and expedition, to land at such place as shall be judged most proper, and to put the whole under the command of the Council of Safety, whose orders probably will meet with the detachment at Purrysburg. They have applied also in terms equally pressing for gunpowder. We shall send a quantity to-day to the committee at Beaufort, and desire them to forward it from thence by the most secure passage by water or land.

We thank you for the several hints, concerning the scarcity of provisions at St. Augustine—Jermyn and Charles Wright—flour at Mr. Gordon's plantation—and Gov. Tonyn's recruiting party, to all which we shall pay due attention, and altho' we cannot consistently with rules of politeness encounter Miss Peggy Smith, we hope to find means for distinguishing the zeal of Mr. Panton.

On Sunday, the 21st, in consequence of your application we dispatched a boat with sundry articles, the particulars of which shall be subjoined, directed to the Committe at Beaufort. We regret that it is not in our power to add the necessary article of canons,

but we cannot get boats of any sort sufficient for our daily purposes in this harbour.

Your orders to Capt Bull appear to be very proper. We know not how to be more explicit, in answering your question on giving or receiving the first fire, than we have already been; but you seem, by your quotation, to have overlooked our declaration that "these robberies and depredations are sufficient to warrant our firing upon any of the men-of-war, their boats, and men in attempting to land"—and because we took it for granted that you would, if occasion should offer, give the first fire; the caution to give it effectually was added. The consequence of standing with emptied guns against exasperated men requires no explanation. You, sir, are under the very same protection of Congress that we are, and should law-suits hereafter, which we hold as impossible, be commenced against us, we shall be attacked as individuals in our several private characters and estates, and not collectively as a Council of Safety. All the benefit that we could hope to derive from having been members of this board would be, more severe and more exemplary punishment either in civil or criminal prosecutions. However, to avoid all mistakes and misconstructions it is our opinion that you ought to fire when you see proper upon the enemy in his advance to rob or annoy you.

We have detained your boy Harry; have ordered payment of the expense of his horse and himself; this goes by his hand. We hope it will reach you to-night.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

P. S. Sent in a canow under the care of Mr. Thomson, &c.

Col. BULL.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 25th, 1776.

Gentlemen—Since writing to you on the 23rd by Capt. Darrel, we have received your further advices under the 20th instant, and also learned the strength of our enemies in Savannah inlet.

We thank you for the purchase of gunpowder from Mr. Sturgeon, who shall be paid upon sight of your bill.

Capt. Thacher's credentials are not so strongly marked with authenticity as we wish they were; however, from his declarations of upright intentions, we consent that he should load his vessel, under your inspection and control if need be—and we recommend, that a full and clear form of our oath be tendered to and taken by him before he is allowed to depart, that he does in very fact mean and intend to land his cargo in one of the United Colonies on this Continent, and particularly in that to which he says he is bound; wind and weather permitting.

Our intelligence from Savannah is, that the Syren of 28, the Raven 16 or 18 guns, together with the Tamar and Cherokee, are at Cockspur, whence the crew are sallying forth in quest of provision. The Governor had delivered a menacing message from

the commodore—"the inhabitants who should refuse to supply provision, or attempt an hostile defence, should be deemed and treated as rebels, their houses burnt," &c.

The Provincial Congress (the 21st) was sitting, and regardless of these threats, had seized the Governor and Council, and resolved to detain them as hostages; were fortifying Savannah, had cut off all intercourse with the ships-of-war, and were endeavouring by proper entanglements in the river, to hinder an ascent to the town. We believe their threats against Savannah may be for amusement to us and accordingly, we expect to see them, when they have obtained a stock of provision, and a fair wind offers. Mean time the Savannah Congress have demanded no less than five thousand weight of gunpowder from us, for their defence; and we must send them as great a part of it, as our own, and our common safety will admit of.

We make no doubt, but that you will be careful of such letters as may come to hand from the Brigantine Fortune.

Findlay's scooner and cargo are purchased for public service by Capt. Gillon, the purchase money to be deposited in the colony treasury, subject to the order of the Provincial Congress, to meet next week.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee of George-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, }
Jan. 24th, 1776. }

Gentlemen—Your messenger arrived late this evening with your dispatch of the 21st. We were immediately summoned, and having taken the contents of your letter under consideration, resolved, to send as much gunpowder as we can with safety to the common cause and our own particular circumstances possibly part with. We shall also give positive orders to Col. Bull, to march two hundred good men to the banks of Savannah under proper officers, to cross the river and land at the most convenient place, and to wait your commands; you will therefore be prepared to meet the commanding officer with orders, if time permits, at Purrysburg.

The excessive bad roads, high rivers and drowned swamps appear to us to be sufficient reasons for sending you the gunpowder by water at least part of the way. We shall order it to be packed in tight casks conducted in a canow, first to Beaufort and thence towards Savannah, as the committee at that place shall direct, perhaps to New River, within eight miles of Purrysburg. Were we to send it by land, besides the imminent danger of damage from continual moisture and wet, we apprehend it could not reach you in less than seven days. Some parts of the road we are assured are impassable.

We are extremely sorry that we connot spare you the full quantity which you have claimed; it is not in our power. We

sent 5000 lb. of the powder which we received from you to Philadelphia for continental service and we expect every hour a further demand on us, strongly recommended by our representatives in general Congress, 2000 lb. more for North Carolina. We cannot, for these reasons, spare more than 2000 lb., for which, from the situation of your town, and the consideration that the ships-of-war have no men for adventuring hazardous enterprizes on land, we hope and trust will be an ample provision for your defence. We consider also the threatened attack upon Savannah, may be calculated as an amusement to us—and make no doubt, but that every one of those ships-of-war now lying at Cockspur, will, after they have obtained a proper stock of provision, embrace the first favourable weather and steer for Charles-Town bar. We have about one hundred pieces of heavy cannon mounted, and are adding to the number with all possible dispatch: it is incumbent on us to be provided for serving them well with ammunition. Nevertheless our cause is one, and if you shall find it absolutely necessary to make a further demand, we will comply as far as we possibly can or dare do. We should guard against a stratagem for weakening this post, which appears but too manifest is the present instance.

Securing the persons of your Governor and his suite was certainly a wise measure; the brothers of his Excellency are doing our cause much mischief in St. Mary's river, where they load vessels with lumber, and from there they supply East-Florida with provision—and we have a complaint to lodge against Mr. Panton of this place, now at Savannah. This gentleman lately exported from Mr. Gordon's plantation within this colony a quantity of flour to East-Florida, of which we have satisfactory proof: we therefore desire, that his person may be secured and sent to Charles-Town. He is one of those Men, whose "going at large endangers the public safety."

Nothing on our part shall be wanting for your further assistance. We pray God to grant you success.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Provincial Congress at Savannah.

P. S. Your messenger, Mr. Richardson, having complained that Georgia money will not pass currently on our road, we have supplied him with seven pounds currency. Upon questioning him, he assures us, that the bridges between this and Savannah River are in several places carried away, and that passage for a cart or waggon is at present impracticable.

The several favours of your Council of Safety of the 13th, and of Mr. President the 11th and 18th instant came duly to hand, for which we return our thanks.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 24th, 1776.

Sir—We have received several repeated complaints from the officers of a company in Col. Bull's regiment, and from the Colo-

nel, of your having superceded the authority and determination of the officers against a delinquent in the militia service.

When, as in the present case, the parties are all friends to the great cause of liberty, circumstances of this kind are exceedingly untoward and distressing to us. We cannot condemn you unheard, and yet we perceive sufficient ground for calling at least your direction into question. The present state of our public affairs renders it absolutely necessary, that all our proceedings should be as consistent with sound policy, according to the necessity of the times, as with the rigid construction of the law.

We persuade ourselves, that you will make a right use of this intimation, and that you will not decide as a magistrate in militia concerns against officers, without having previously applied to, and obtained the approbation of the Provincial Congress, or of this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

WILL. MAINE, esq. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 25th, 1776.

Gentlemen—You are hereby requested and required to deliver to Capt. Alexander Gillon, or his agent, the scooner with her appurtenances, together with the cargo of rice on board her, which you lately stopt from proceeding under Mr. Findlay, the master of the said scooner. Capt. Gillon has made a purchase from the owners of the scooner and cargo—the purchase money to be deposited in the colony treasury, subject to the disposition of the Provincial Congress, the vessel and cargo to be employed for public service.

This determination being publicly known, will, we hope, deter people from attempting such irregular acts as Findlay and his owners were guilty of.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee at Santee.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 25th, 1775. }

Sir—We think it necessary to send an officer to Beaufort, or as the case may require to Georgia. We desire you will appoint Capt. Adam McDonald for that service, and to follow the orders of this board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. MOULTRIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Mr. President do issue his warrant for committing Pinkethman Hawkins to the common jail.

And a warrant was issued accordingly.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury for the following payments:

To Capt. John Caldwell, the pay-bills of his company of rangers from September 28th, to 1775, Jan. 20th, 1775, ... £3525 11 8

To Thos. Savage, esq., for swivel guns, &c., ... 154 00 0

To John Vivien, for coming express from Col. Rothmahler, Dec. 5th, 1775, ... 17 00 0

Information being given to the Council that a Brigantine had come in over the bar, which might be an enemy.

Ordered, That a boat be sent down to reconnoitre: and that Capt. Drayton, in the Prosper, do immediately make sail to cover the said boat, and bring up the Brigantine if practicable.

Read a letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated Johnston Court-House, Dec. 24th, 1776. Received per Waitstill Averey, esq.

Read a letter from Capt. Joiner, Beaufort, Jan. 22nd, 1776.

And a letter from Capt. Tufts, Otter Island, Jan. 23rd. 1776.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Friday, 26th Jan., 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Col. Parsons, Dr. Oliphant, Capt. Savage, Thos. Heyward, jun., esq., Mr. John Rutledge. Mr. Bee.

Mr. President laid before the Board the following letters which he had written by their order:

CHARLES-TOWN, 25th Jan., 1776.

Sir—Your dispatches under the 31st ult., by the hands of E. Hadley, were laid before us on the 12th instant, the very day on which we received the first intelligence of a fleet of men-of-war on the coast. Yesterday we learned they were the Syren of 28 guns, the Raven of 16, and probably a transport ship dismasted in a gale of wind after they had left our Bar; and that they had joined the Tamar and Cherokee at Cockspur. We detained your messenger from day to day, in order to have written by him, if needful, and not otherwise, to call for the assistance of a few riflemen from your district.

We are informed that the commanding officer of that little fleet has denounced the destruction of Savannah, unless the inhabitants will supply him with provision and lay down their arms. Our friends, on the contrary, have forbid all intercourse with him or his fleet, and are preparing for defence. We appre-

hend the Commodore's threats against Georgia may be calculated to amuse us, and accordingly we are proceeding in our endeavours to be prepared for making a successful resistance here, from an assurance of being attacked by those vessels immediately after they are victualled and refitted.

There are now about two hundred men of the neighboring militia and one hundred of Col. Thomson's rangers on duty in Charles-Town. These will be relieved by a body of riflemen from Col. Richardson's regiment, now on their march downward. We hope that corps will not be quite so fluctuating as some others have been. It is uncertain when the attack will be made: it is necessary, therefore, that we should have a standing corps in continual readiness to repel.

We approve of the measures which you have taken for apprehending Patrick Cunningham, Robinson and Brown, and will pay the reward when properly claimed. Robert Cunningham and Col. Fletchall are extremely anxious to be enlarged, upon promises of the strictest neutrality and inoffensive behaviour. We must refer the consideration of their proposals to the Congress. As to Pearis, every account we receive marks his conduct as more and more criminal.

Col. Richardson, in his general report, did you justice; and we repeat our thanks for your services in the expedition under his command.

We desire you will augment the number of militia now on duty in Fort Charlotte to the full number of militia and rangers which are there at present, and put them under the command of an officer in whom you can confide. Particular regard should also be had to the characters of the privates. When this order is carried into effect, Capt. Caldwell will withdraw the rangers and march to Charlestown; we therefore recommend it to immediate execution.

Mr. Bowie may rely upon our endeavours to obtain for him a company upon the establishment in Colony pay, by appointment of Congress. The power of this Board does not extend beyond the limits which we formerly described.

Capt. Caldwell has presented to us an account for work done at the Fort by certain carpenters, in which the charges appear to be extremely high, and the Captain has nothing to say in support of them, and declares himself a bad judge of such matters: the amount moreover is neither certified nor attested. We therefore take the liberty of enclosing it under this cover, and we desire you will cause a proper inquiry to be made, and give us the needful information.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Maj. Williamson. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 25th, 1776.

Sir—We have received and duly considered the contents of your letter of the 5th instant. We entertain the most favourable

sentiments of your merit and particular attachment to the interest of this colony. Were it within the limits of our authority, we should not hesitate to appoint you to such a command as you are desirous of. The Congress will meet on this day sennight, we will take some favourable opportunity to recommend you for your past services, and we can have no doubt of success.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Mr. JOHN BOWIE. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Timothy Ingraham, master of the scooner Betsey, from Rhode-Island, applied for a permit to load, and produced proper credentials, signed by the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Governor of Rhode-Island.

The following permit was accordingly indorsed upon the credentials:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 26th, 1776.

The scooner Betsey, Timothy Ingraham, master, within mentioned, is permitted to load the said vessel with rice and corn, provided he shall first make oath, that he does really intend to proceed with the said cargo to Rhode-Island, or any one of the United Colonies on this Continent, and not to any of the West-India islands, or any port or place contrary to the resolutions of the Continental Congress.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for St. Helena, at Beaufort.

The Council issued orders upon the treasury, for the payment of the following sums:

To Sam. Gruber, for two expresses to Col. Richardson,	£ 70	00	0
To Edw. Hadley, express from A. Williamson, detained 12 days, extra expences,	20	00	0
To Mr. Tunes Tebout, for an express from Beaufort,	35	00	0
To Tunes Tebout, on an order of the commissioners for repairing Fort Lyttleton at Beaufort,	2000	00	0
To Hon. Capt. Drayton, for pay to the seamen, and other uses, on board the ship Prosper, to be accounted for by him,	1000	00	0
To Capt. John Couturier, the ballance of his account for his company on the expedition under Col. Richardson, to be placed to the account of that expedition,	240	07	0

To Capt Hezekiah Mayham, due his company on Col.

Richardson's expedition, and to be placed to that account,..... 1532 07 0

To William Bartey, the premium granted by Congress, for the first 50 lb. of merchantable salt-petre manufactured in this colony at one work, a proper oath, and certificate from the Charles-Town committee being produced, £200—and also £42 5, being 16*s.* 3*d.* per pound for 52 lb. salt-petre so made, and sold to the public,..... 242 05 0

On motion,

Resolved, That Capt. John Joiner be authorized to augment the artillery company at Beaufort, under his command, to fifty men.

The Council having taken under consideration, the letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, brought by Mr. Avery.

Resolved, That (notwithstanding our present critical circumstances) one thousand weight of gunpowder be immediately supplied for the use of the colony of North-Carolina.

On motion,

Resolved, That Mr. Alexander Elsinore, pilot, be taken into the pay of this colony, as pilot on board the ship Prosper, and that he be entered on the said ship's books accordingly, at the same rate as allowed to pilots on board King's that is thirty-five shillings currency per day.

Read a memorial, dated yesterday, signed by Peter LeVien & Co., in behalf of themselves, and others, shippers on board the Brigantine William, John Mercier, master, from Georgia, bound for London, which was removed to and is detained at Beaufort—accompanied by the following papers, viz:

1. Copy of their petition to the Council of Safety in Georgia, dated Jan. 6th, 1776.

2. Certificate, signed by the chairman of the Parochial Committee at Savannah, Jan 8th, 1776.

3. Certified copy of a resolve of the Council of Safety in Georgia, Jan. 8th, 1776.

Ordered, That Mr. President do give directions to Capt. Edward Blake, for the sale of a quantity of osnaburgs lately imported by him on the public account.

Read a letter from Major Pinckney of this date, inclosing a [illegible] return of stores and ordnance in Fort Johnson, and what is still wanting.

Ordered, That the gun-carriages wanting at said fort be immediately supplied.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 26th, 1776.

Gentlemen—You will herewith receive £91 14 6, so much returned of £350 lately advanced for the use of Capt. John Allston's company of foot rangers doing duty at Haddrel's Point—the said company having refused to receive any pay, and no more than £285 5 6, to reimburse their bare expenses. And also send by the bearer £32, to reimburse me for so much paid the balance of the secret committee.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the Commissioners in the Colony Treasury.

Ordered, That two thousand weight of gunpowder be forthwith removed from the magazine at Dorchester to Charles-Town.

Read a letter from the committee at Congarees, dated the 12th, instant.

Ordered, That the following be annexed to the general orders of this board, of the 22nd instant.

Ordered, That copies hereof be delivered to Col. Moultrie, Col. Huger, Col. Roberts, Col. Pinckney, and Capt. Benjamin Huger. And that Col. Moultrie be desired to fix upon proper signals, ordered in the first article, and communicate them to this board, and to each of the commanders of corps.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Mr. Ferguson, Hon. Raw. Lowndes, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Savage.

Ordered, That the detachment of rangers posted upon Sullivan's Island, be immediately withdrawn from thence.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Jan. 27th, 1776.

Sir—We desire you will order Capt. Caldwell to return to Fort Charlotte: and as soon as Major Williamson shall have put into that post as many militia men as will replace Capt. Caldwell's

company, he is to march to Charles-Town, with that company and report his arrival to the Congress or this board.

By order,

Col. Thomson. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That a sufficient quantity of iron be delivered out of the arsenal, to Capt. Benj. Huger, or order, for making the iron work to twelve carriages for twelve-pounders.

Ordered, That twenty-five weight of gunpowder, with lead in proportion, and so many flints as may be wanted, be delivered to the detachments of militia going upon duty at Sullivan's Island, under the command of Captains Couturier, Maham, Snipes, and others.

Ordered, That when the colony troops are served with pork, they be also allowed one half pint of rice per man a day.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do supply the commanding officers of the troops on Sullivan's Island and Haddrel's Point, with rum, to be issued to the fatigue men at the rate of a gill a day per man.

Mr. President reported, that he had yesterday delivered to Col. Roberts, for the use of the artillery regiment, thirty-two stand of arms which were in his possession.

Ordered, That the blue cloth now in possession of Mr. Calvert, be delivered to Col. Moultrie, for the use of the regiment under his command.

Two whole pieces and 23 yards were accordingly delivered to the order of Col. Moultrie.

Read a letter from the Provincial Congress of Georgia, dated Jan. 23rd, 1776.

Read a letter from Capt. Wm. Pindar, of this date.

Ordered, That Capt. Pindar have leave to depart with his vessel, in ballast—going over Charles-Town bar, and first paying all the expences of his vessels' having been brought back from Stono.

Ordered, That one hundred and twenty-seven stand of arms be delivered to the order of Col. Moultrie, for the use of the regiments under his command.

The Hon. Capt. Drayton acquainted the board, that he had taken on board the ship Prosper, a chest which was said to contain a certain quantity of money belonging to John Ellis, who had attempted to depart the colony without leave, in Capt. Pi-

lar's vessel, and desired instructions how to dispose of the same.

Ordered, That the said chest be deposited in the colony treasury, until the further determination of this board.

Upon an application by Col. Glover, a commission was made out, signed and dated this day, appointing Mr. William Oswald to be a Lieutenant in the Round O company of militia, commanded by Capt. William Sanders—in the Colleton county regiment.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 27th. 1776.

Sir—We think it necessary, that the intended battery upon Sullivan's Island, under the direction of Doct. Oliphant, should be completed with all possible dispatch, and therefore desire that you will order all the labourers and as many of the workmen on the island as shall be necessary, forthwith to join those who are already employed upon that work, to be continued till the said battery shall be completed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. ROBERTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. Bee, from the committee to examine and report a state of the public arms delivered to the two regiments of foot, reported:

That the following arms had been delivered out at different times, viz:

By Mr. Weyman,	746
By Mr. Calvert,	297
By " "	11
By Mr. Bee's order at different times, in complete order,	132
	1186
Returned at different times to be repaired,	176
	1010

to be accounted for by the commanding officer.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Sunday, Jan. 28th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ferguson, Col. Parsons, Mr. Bee.

Mr. President acquainted the board that he had dispatched the following letters, written by their order.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 27th, 1776.

Gentlemen—We have been pressingly called upon by the Con-

gress at Savannah, for a return of gunpowder which we some time ago received from that colony, and accordingly have now put into a small pettiaugua a quantity packed in seven tight rum puncheons. Capt. McDonald is going in the same boat, and will see it safely delivered, either at Savannah, if you think it may go all the way safely by water, otherwise to such place as you may advise to have it landed at. The danger of crossing Savannah may be great, while the men-of-war lie in the river. We apprehend if it was sent to Mr. Brisbane's landing at New-River, and thence in a waggon to Purrysburg, it would be least liable to stoppage. We recommend it most particularly to your care, for safety and the utmost dispatch.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee for St. Helena.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 27th, 1776.

Sir—The inclosed letter to the committee at Beaufort, recommends to their care, seven hogsheads marked and numbered as below, and containing an article essential to defence. You will see the contents of the letter, and permit me to solicit your care in particular to send forward with security and expedition these articles. If you can possibly take them into your charge, Capt. McDonald may be released, which I would wish for, provided the hogsheads were put into hands equally safe, not else, nor will he part with them upon any other condition. If they are sent to Purrysburg, by way of New-River, a messenger should be dispatched to the Congress or Council of Safety at Savannah, with the letter which accompanies this, in order to apprise them of the approach, when proper means will be used, on their part, for completing the business.

Mr. Tebout will follow with the necessary articles for Fort Lyttleton, on Monday. I am, with great regard, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

No. 1, 5, 7.—7 rum puncheons containing gunpowder, 2003¾ lb. Capt. JOINER.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, 27th Jan., 1776.

Gentlemen—About noon the 25th your messenger, Mr. Richardson, left Charles-Town on his return to you with a letter from us of the 24th. The excessive bad weather which happened the two following days, together with the difficulty of procuring a proper boat, have caused a delay of the gunpowder, which gives us much concern.

It is now safely packed in seven tight rum hogheads, and embarked in a large good canow; the contents of each cask will be seen in the account here inclosed, the whole quantity being 2003¾ lbs.

An officer from our Provincial troops will go in the canow

and deliver the hogsheads to the Committee at Beaufort; thence they will be sent forward by water, or by water and land, in such manner as the Committee shall judge most expeditious, consistent with security; and you will receive timely notice of their approach, in order that you may give such further directions as shall be necessary; and the officer will proceed with his charge to Savannah, unless the Committee at Beaufort, or your order, shall sooner relieve him.

We received this morning your favour of the 23d instant, and thank you very heartily for your early and minute account of the ships-of-war in your river. We persevere in our measures for defence. If the Syren should, as is pretended, and which we much doubt of, pass by without attempting to hurt us, there will be some other appointed to bring us a proclamation. And we are also determined, to the utmost of our power, to repel any force which may be brought to annoy us.

We are obliged to you for passing over, in so polite a manner, the misconduct of Lieut. Spencer; who had been brought before us and questioned, and had, after pledging inadvertency, expressed his sorrow and concern for having given offence to our friends at Savannah.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Hon. the Congress at Savannah.

The Council issued orders on the Treasury for the following payments:

To James Barker, so much advanced to enable him to proceed on the enlisting service for sailors and soldiers, for which he is to account in terms of his letter	£ 50 00 00
To Philip Will, for three expresses to Savannah, in full to this day	135 00 00
To discharge a list of accounts for work done by order of the Commissioners of Fortifications, and certified by them 12th instant	2882 16 06
To Capt. Thomas Tucker, for pay of three men at his Look-out from 4th Nov. 1775, to 24th Jan. 1776,	160 00 00
To James Steedman, for making gun-carriages	552 10 00
To Will. Baird, for rum supplied the Fatigue Men at Haddrel's Point, by order of Col. Moultrie	257 17 06
To Arnoldus Vanderhorst for palmetto logs for the use of the fortifications	364 02 00
To John Fisher, for mahogany plank	451 03 00
To Benj. and James Wilheins, for work on the fortifications	695 00 11

To John Nugent, for work on Broughton's battery..	94 00 00
To Rowland Rugeley, for flour delivered the Commissioners at Dorchester.....	871 01 00
To Samuel Legg, for work at Lyttelton's Bastion...	9 00 00
To Peter Horn, employed to oversee and assist by the Commissioners of Fortifications.....	52 10 00
To John Spind, for bisket for the Colony vessels....	8 15 00
To Job Palmer, carpenter's work.....	22 11 05
To John Baddeley, for boards for the brigantine Comet.....	56 13 08
To John Vinyard, sundries.....	43 08 00
To David Burger, gunsmith's work.....	120 05 00
To John Bonnoit, work at Broughton's battery....	57 00 00
To Francis Bonneau, for the like service.....	24 15 00
To Gilbert Chalmers, for the like services.....	36 12 06
To the same, for the like service.....	185 00 00
To Daniel O'Neil, for negro hire, for the lines.....	27 15 00
To Ralph Izardson, esq., for hire of negros on the public works.....	26 18 03
To the same, for the like service.....	53 03 05
To John Poaug, esq., and Laughlin Martin, five accounts for casting cannon, and sundries, £1179 16s 8d, and £250 allowed them for loss and and damage of horses employed in the public service.....	1429 16 08

Ordered, That the Commissary-General do inquire into the state of the flour at Dorchester belonging to the public; and that he do cause the same to be removed to Charles-Town.

Ordered, That John Poaug, esq., do pay into the colony treasury, the sum of eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds, ten shillings, and eight pence, being so much public money in his hands arising from the sale of rice.

Read a letter from the Committee for St. Helena, dated Beaufort, Jan. 26th, 1776.

Ordered, That previous to the going down of any of the colony vessels, the commanders of them respectively, shall always give notice of their intention, to the commanders at Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island, either by letter acquainting them what signals they shall make, or by sending a boat ashore.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Monday, Jan. 29th, 1776.)

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Col. Pinckney, Col. Parsons, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ferguson, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The Counsil issued orders upon the treasury, for payment of the following sums:

To John Chesnut, esq., Paymaster to the rangers, for pay of the officers, and 6 companies of that regiment, up to the 20th instant,.....	£11,571 12 11
To John Sandfort Dart, esq., Paymaster to the 1st regiment of foot, for pay for that regiment,..	3351 12 06
To Thomas Evance, esq., Paymaster to the 2nd regiment of foot, for the pay of that regiment,	4748 12 06
To Col. Thomson, to reimburse several sums, advanced by him, to be placed to the account of Colonel Richardson's expedition,.....	1729 01 06
To Col. Thomson, to pay 49 days wages of rangers employed as carpenter's on Sullivan's Island, at 15s.,.....	36 15 00

Mr. John Scott, (son of Jonathan) applied for leave to go to Georgia, on some particular business.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott have leave accordingly.

Ordered, That three hundred weight of gun-powder, for the use of Fort Lyttelton, at Beaufort, be delivered to Mr. Tunes Tebout.

The proceedings of a general court-martial held by virtue of an order of the 26th instant, to Colonel Thomson, on the trial of William Morris for mutiny, being laid before the council, the following was indosed thereon:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Jan. 29th, 1776.)

Confirmed the sentence of two hundred and fifty lashes, in the manner and at the time therein mentioned–disapproved of sending the prisoner on board the ship Prosper. The general court-martial dissolved.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. Gibbes informed the board, of the dangerous situation of a flat laden with cannon for Sullivan's Island.

Whereupon the following order was issued to Capt. Drayton:

Ordered. That Capt. Drayton, do immediately send an officer with a proper number of men, to give all possible assistance in

getting off a flat laden with cannon, that is a-ground on the spit in Hog Island creek.

Capt. Pindar, applied for a permit to proceed on his voyage to Providence. And at the same time laid before the board an account of stores belonging to his vessel that had been dissipated.

Ordered, That Mr. President do write to Capt. Stone upon this subject.

Mr. Avery having applied to this board, for leave to purchase such cannon as he should approve of, for the use of our brethren in North-Carolina, and having fixed on five swivel guns lately sold to the public, by Capt. Thomas Savage.

Resolved, That Mr. Avery be supplied with five of the swivel guns lately purchased of Capt. Savage, at what they cost the public.

And adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Tuesday, Jan. 30th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from Col. Richardson, Jan. 20th, 1776.

Read also a letter from Capt. Andrew Postell, dated the 11th, instant.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Mr. John Calvert, for sundry disbursements,....	£191 15 00
To John Bonsall, gunsmith's work,.....	358 02 06
To James Toussiger, carpenter's work, on the fortifications, two accounts.....	303 16 06
To Aaron Loccoch, esq, for six cannon 4 pounders, and shot, for the ship Prosper,.....	720 00 00
To George Gitsinger, for going express to Colonel Singelton and to George-Town,.....	30 00 00
To Col. Thomson, for waggon hire,.....	75 00 00

Commissions were made out, signed, and dated this day, appointing Mr. Charles Clifford to be first Lieutenant, and Mr. Andeon St. John, second Lieutenant, of the Ponpon company of militia commanded by Capt. Isaac Hayne, in the Colleton county regiment.

Read a letter from Mr. John Dorsius, Jan. 29th, 1776, desiring leave to ship a quantity of sole leather and indico, on board the sloop Peggy, for Philadelphia.

Ordered, That Mr. Dorsius have leave to ship a quantity of leather and indico accordingly.

Read a petition of John Ellis.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Provincial Congress.

Read a letter from Capt. Blake.

The Rev. Henry Purcell and Mr. William Hort, two of the committee for Christ Church Parish, having represented to the board, that it might be dangerous to the community, to permit Tom, a negro lately tried in that Parish for inticing other slaves to desert on board the men-of-war to be at large.

The following letter was written to the committee of said Parish.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 30th, 1776. }

Gentlemen—From the accounts which we have received of the case of Tom, a negro, lately indicted and tried for certain crimes by him committed in your Parish, we think it will be of public service that the said negro should be confined until some determination can be had by the Provincial Congress—we desire therefore you will take effectual measures for causing the said negro to be apprehended and sent to Charles-Town, and there committed to the work-house, and if you shall find it necessary you will call upon the commanding officer doing duty at Haddrel's Point for proper assistance, who is hereby desired and injoined to afford such assistance.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee of Christ Church.

A motion was made, that George Roupell, esq., have leave to go to his plantation for ten days.

The question being put, the council divided. And Mr. President decided the negative.

Mr. Robert Farquhar acquainted the board, the sending of his scooner the Lovely Betsey into Kayawa River, from whence it had been ordered to be brought back, was not for any illicit purpose, but merely to take on board part of the rice which Capt. Morgan was then applying for leave to export; and therefore petitioned might be discharged.

Ordered, That the prayer of his petition be granted, if Capt. Morgan applies by letter, and explicitly.

The memorial of Mr. Peter LeVien and Company, in behalf of themselves and other shippers on board the Brigantine William, Capt. Mercier, was taken under consideration.

Mr. LeVien, the most considerable shipper, attending, and being heard.

And also Mr. Pooler, owner of the said vessel.

Resolved, That no indico the property of inhabitants of this colony can be permitted to be shipped in the said vessel.

Resolved, That the further determination in this case be postponed, until Mr. President shall have written to the Committee at Beaufort, and the Provincial Congress, or Council of Safety of Georgia, upon that subject.

Capt. Edward Richardson, Capt. Thos. Woodward, Capt. Charles Heatley, and Lieutenant's Lewis Dutarque and Joseph Pledger, attended, to represent the inconveniences of their longer continuance in the regiment of rangers, and to request leave to resign.

Being thanked for their past services, their resignations were accepted.

Read a letter from Geo. Gab. Powell, esq., of this date, inclosing his commission as Commander of the colony Brigantine Comet.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety,
Wednesday, Jan. 31st, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Dr. Oliphant.

Mr. President laid before the board the following letters which he had written by their order.

Charles-Town, Jan. 30th, 1776.

Gentlemen—Your favour of the 13th instant was delivered to us two days ago, by Mr. Pooler, who has also produced several certificates and resolutions relative to the Brigantine William and her cargo from the Council of Safety and general committee of Savannah, which have induced us to

Resolve, That the vessel and so much of the cargo as is, in very fact, the property of himself and other gentlemen resident in Georgia, should be immediately restored to them, but the several parcels under mentioned, to be detained until full proof is made to your satisfaction of the proprietory.

Mr. LaVien has indeed been before this board, and declared, that the indico which is shipped in his name, and that of his partners is actually his and their property, and that Mr. Groves is not interested, but we have received such assurances to the contrary, as renders it necessary for the justification of his character and to remove all suspicions which might otherwise remain, that proof should be given of the property of the 122 casks of indico, and 100 barrels of rice consigned to Mr. John Clemson. These proofs we apprehend may be immediately brought up by appealing to the letters, which will show on whose account and risk the shipment was made, and to whose account the net produce of sale is ordered to be placed. No gentleman who has signed the general association in this colony nor any one who means to pay proper obedience to the continental resolves, and ordinances, will have any objection to this mode of test, and although we do not mean, nor did we ever intend to interpose our authority over the property of our friends and neighbours in Georgia, yet we must insist upon our right of restraining the inhabitants of the colony, from committing such acts as we judge will be a breach of common faith and hurt the cause of America: the letters therefore which relate to the goods under mentioned, must be opened in your presence in order to ascertain the property as above mentioned, or the goods and letters remain in your custody until we shall have further discussed the subject with the Congress or Council of Safety in Savannah. Such goods as appear to have been shipped on account of any inhabitant of this colony must be put into store and detained by you until further orders.

The parcels of goods particularly suspected are:

15 casks of indico, shipt by J. Graham and Co., for Kinsly and Lushington.

122 casks of indico, by Peter LaVien and Co., and 100 barrels of rice, consigned to John Clempson.

10 casks by James Lucina, consigned to John Nutt.

5 casks by the same, consigned to Bourdieu and Chollette.

We say these are the articles which have been represented to us as being in the whole or in part suspected to be the property of inhabitants of this colony, but if you shall have good grounds for suspecting any other parcels to be the property of inhabitants of Carolinian subjects, letters which relate to such goods must undergo inspection in like manner as above directed, and let this business be finished with all possible dispatch and a report made to the Provincial Congress or Council of Safety as the time shall require. We desire you will make further inquiry, and inform this board more

particularly of any illicit loading of vessels with rice, indigo or other articles by the persons you have mentioned, Mr. P. and Mr. S. or any other of this colony—also that you will continue your watchfulness, and extend your advice, influence and authority both north and south effectually to prevent loading without due licence any vessels in the bays, rivers and creeks on this coast. We have reason to believe that attempts have lately been made to carry on a clandestine trade in certain small vessels which we have ordered to be conducted through Wappoo to Charles-Town, that some have actually been loaded and have sailed, and that others are now endeavouring to elude all applications.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Committee for St. Helena, at Beaufort.

Postscript to the letter written to Capt. Joseph Darrel, on the 24th instant:

"To the foregoing articles you may add 1000 tin plates, some dozens of gunsmith's files, and—if it shall happen that neither gunpowder nor any other articles before enumerated can be procured for the net proceed of the rice which you are to load, you are then to return gold, or gold and silver, which ought to be carefully concealed, and in this state the public will insure your vessel outward bound at a value to be stipulated—allow you four pounds Barbados money per ton freight for the cargo, and merchants commissions on the sale and returns, together with incidental charges of wharfage, porterage and duties, such as shall be actually paid and no more."

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 30th, 1776.

Sir—We desire you will deliver to Waightstill Avery, esq., or to his order, three hundred pounds weight of that parcel of public gunpowder which was lately sent to Camden, by Mr. Clarke Loococh, acting under authority from us, and lodged in your stores. It is intended for the use of our friends and neighbours at Salisbury, in North-Carolina.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

JOSEPH KERSHAW, esq., or in his absence to his agent.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 30th, 1776. }

Sir—Capt. Pindar has complained to us, that the people who went on board his sloop in Stono, and brought her round to Charles-Town, plundered all his liquors and other stock on board the vessel, the damage amounting to upwards of £35. We are persuaded you would give no countenance to such acts of violence and oppression, we have therefore referred Capt. Pindar to you for a proper inquiry into the matter.

While we endeavour to enforce due subordination to the laws

of Congress, it is also our duty to prevent every act of tyranny upon our fellow subjects—even offenders are not to be punished without proper authority.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. Brigantine Stone.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 30th, 1776.

Gentlemen—We request you to deliver to the order of the Provincial Congress for North-Carolina seven hundred pounds weight of corn or cannon powder, part of the quantity lately imported and now in your custody—for which an escort will be sent from Wilmington—we say corn or cannon, because we apprehend that species of powder may serve their purpose, if they should send it further north—but if there is none of that sort in the store, send such as there is, and be pleased to order a receipt to be taken from the officer to whom it is delivered.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Committee for George-Town.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 30th, 1776.

Sir—You are to deliver to Mr. Michael Kalteisen, two thousand weight of gunpowder out of the magazine at Dorchester, the keys of the magazine being in your custody, that is to say, 1500 lb. of corn or cannon and 500 lb. of musket powder. We desire you also to permit Mr. Kalteisen to take an exact account of all the gunpowder which will remain in that magazine after 2000 lb. as above mentioned shall have been taken out.

If the keys of the magazine are in the hands of the commissioners or committee, for Dorchester, we recommend this order to those gentlemen.

We desire you will order a non-commissioned officer and six privates, all sober trusty men, to escort and protect the waggon or carts in which the powder is to be brought, so far toward Charles-Town as to meet a detachment from hence intended to relieve them from the charge about ten miles distance or midway.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. Kalteisen's waggon will carry up and deliver two rolls of sheet lead, which are to be lodged in the magazine, and will leave in your hands an account of gunpowder and other stores which will remain there.

Capt. JOHN PURVES.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, 30th January, 1776.

Gentlemen—We are favored with your letter of the 24th ult., by the hands of Waightstill Avery, esquire, to which we have paid all possible attention and regard, by consenting, out of our

very small land of gunpowder, to supply your Colony with one thousand pounds weight; which, according to Mr. Avery's arrangement, we have ordered to be delivered from George-town and Camden stores, viz: Seven hundred pounds by the Committee at George-Town, and three hundred pounds by Col. Richardson or Mr. Joseph Kershaw, at Camden. Your order to the Committee to whom we have written, at George-Town, will be complied with; Mr. Avery will take charge of that which is to go from Camden.

We are extremely sorry that we cannot send you the full quantity which you require. Two days before Mr. Avery's arrival we received a most pressing demand from Savannah, in Georgia, for 5000 lb., claimed in return for a loan. We had it not in our power to repay (if it was due) more than 2000 lb. This unexpected demand was made in consequence of menaces from the Commodore of the ships-of-war at Cockspur,* to burn Savannah, and has proved a bar to further supplies to you.

We had, indeed, received, some months ago, 5000 lb. powder from Georgia, but the whole was forwarded to Philadelphia for the use of the Continental army. These several circumstances have really impoverished us at a juncture when we, also, are threatened with severe attacks, against which we are preparing to make a proper defence. We have many vessels abroad in search of the necessary article, and we give great encouragement to the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder. We lately paid a premium for the first 50 lb. produced at one work. If every planter and farmer would devote a very little of the time and labour of his servants to the manufacture of that article, America would not require supplies of gunpowder from abroad.

We wrote you the 2d inst. by a Capt. Wylley, who was going to your Colony in order to claim a scooner which Capt. Tollemache had seized from him; but having heard on his journey that the scooner had foundered in the intended voyage to Cape Fear, he turned back, but assured us he had forwarded our letter by a safe hand.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Provincial Council, North Carolina.

CHARLES-TOWN, 30th Jan., 1776.

Sir—You are to cause two of the rolls of sheet-lead, which now are lying before the Arsenal door, to be taken into a good waggon, with sufficient horses, and conducted to Dorchester, and there delivered in the magazine. The commanding officer of the rangers upon duty at that post will furnish you with the keys, if they are in his custody, otherwise you will get them from the Commissioners or Committee. You can take out of the maga-

*The Syren 28 guns, Raven 16, Tamar 16, Cherokee armed ship, a scooner tender, a sloop ditto, a shallop or pilot boat, and a ship said to be fitting for a bomb-ketch.

ain 1500 lb. of corn or cannon, and 500 lb. of musket powder, which is to be brought in the waggon, safely covered, to Charles-Town, and lodged there in the magazine under the charge of Mr. John Calvert. A guard will be ordered by the commanding officer of the rangers, a non-commissioned officer and six privates, who will conduct the waggon towards Charles-Town till they are relieved by a detachment from hence, intended to meet you about midway.

Capt. Purves, or the officer commanding, will allow you proper assistance, and you are to take an exact account of the quantity of gunpowder which you leave remaining in the magazine, distinguishing the different qualities of cannon and musket; and also of lead or other stores which you find there, and make a proper report to this Board. A copy of the account to be put into the hands of the officer to whom you deliver the keys.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. Kalteisen. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Charles-Town, Jan. 30th, 1776.

Sir—Your letter of the 11th instant has been very long detained—it did not come to hand till yesterday. We have considered the contents, and have to say in answer that the pay established by the Provincial Congress for troops of horse is equal to the pay of the regiment of rangers, viz: twenty pounds per month to the privates, which is nearly double the pay allowed to the foot, and which we hope you will think very ample in the present distressed circumstances of the Colony. However, it is not in our province to make any alteration in the arrangement. The Congress will meet to-morrow, and probably continue sitting for some weeks. You may, if you please, remove your application and make it to them.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that your company are so well mounted, disciplined and accoutered. And you may be assured that nothing on our part will be wanting to give them proper encouragement—the most impulsive to true lovers of freedom will be desired to serve their country.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

On an application by Col. Roberts, the following was written:

To Aaron Loocock, esq., or Archibald Brown, in his absence:

Sir—We desire you will sell Mr. Nicoll, the baker for Col. Robert's regiment, ten barrels of flour, laid in for public account. He will pay for it at the usual price.

31st January, 1776.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. And. Postell. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, 29th January, 1776, inclosing invoice of the outward-bound cargo of the brig Rebecca.

Read a letter from David George, dated 30th instant.

Read a letter from Philip Wells, 26th January, 1776.

Read a letter from John Lewis Gervais, of this date, signifying Major Williamson's desire to decline supplying the troops beyond the time contracted for.

Ordered, That Col. Gervais' letter be laid before the Congress.

Ordered, That Capt. Edward Blake do supply so many blankets as will be sufficient to make thirty-six watch-coats for the use of the First and Second regiments.

Commissions for the following officers of a Light Infantry Company, in the Charles-Town militia, were made out and signed, viz: Samuel Legare, esquire, (in the room of Capt. Macartan Campbell, resigned), to be Captain, date this day; Mr. Benj. Legare to be First, Mr. Hext Prioleau, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Thomas Shubrick, jun., to be Ensign. The dates of the Lieutenants left blank.

The Council took into consideration Capt. Edward Blake's letter of yesterday.

Resolved, That this Council will insure Capt. Edward Blake's scooner called the Little Thomas, which sailed last Friday, on the public, to and from Bermuda, at the value of two thousand pounds currency; and that he be allowed two hundred and eighty pounds monthly hire for the said scooner, while she continues in the public service.

Ordered, That Capt. Blakes's account for the cargo imported by him on the public account in the sloop Polly, John Conyers master, be discharged, after deducting the cost of the rice exported; and that a licence be given to Capt. Blake to load the sloop again, upon the public account, on the same terms as are stipulated with Capt. Joseph Darrell—the article of rum to be added among those to be imported.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do lay before this Board an account of late and present expenditure of rum; and that the purchase of that article be referred to the future consideration of the Council.

Read a letter from Charles Mickie, of this date, desiring permission to go to Georgia.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Read a letter from Mr. Samuel Chollett, of this date.

Capt. Pindar acquainted the Board that their letter to Capt. Benj. Stone, sent by him, had been delivered, but that he had

sent no answer; and requested to be permitted to take in sufficient stores for his vessel for the voyage to Providence.

Whereupon the following permit was granted:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
31st January, 1776. }

The sloop Three Brothers, William Pindar, master, is permitted to pass Fort Johnson and the battery at Sullivan's Island, to sea, for Providence, having no other goods or merchandize on board than such as shall be indorsed hereon, and signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Observation.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the Commanding Officers for the time being, respectively, of Fort Johnson, and of the troops at Sullivan's Island.

The following memorandum was delivered to Waightstill Avery, esq.:

"1000 lbs. gunpowder from South Carolina to North Carolina. Cost 37s 6d per lb., £1875; equal to $1154, and 5s over."

In the Council of Safety, at Charles-Town, 31st January, 1776.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

"Draughts to be made payable to the order of the Congress, or the Council of Safety, for the time-being, of South Carolina, and remitted to the Treasury in Philadelphia—subject to the order of such Council of Safety or Provincial Congress."

The Council issued orders upon the Treasury for the following payments:

To James Oliphant for new cutting plates and printing bills	£1245	11	03
To Jas. Callaghan for making pouches, belts, frogs, &c.	336	16	03
To Hugh Crawford for gunsmith's work	63	17	06
To Richard Latham for like service	105	17	06
To Benj. Waring, esq., on account of fortifications at Dorchester	493	02	03
To Richard Waring, esq., on account of fortifications at Dorchester	203	00	00
To Cha. Jac. Lindfort, on account of fortifications at Dorchester	51	17	06
To Chas Boyle, on account of fortifications at Dorchester	12	10	00

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Thursday, 1st Feb., 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middle-

ton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. B[illegible] Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant.

Mr. President acquainted the Board that he had this morning caused to be delivered to the proper officers copies of the General Orders of the 22d instant, for the defence of the town and harbor; and laid before them the following letters which had been written by their order:

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
31st Jan., 1776.)

Sir—Your letter of yesterday was laid before us this morning. We have considered the contents, and determined that, as Mr. Williamson was appointed to the contract for supplying the troops with provision by the Provincial Congress, it will be most proper that you should apply for leave to relinquish that engagement to the Congress, whose session will begin to-morrow.

By order of the Council of Safety.

J. L. GERVAIS, esq. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
31st Jan., 1776.)

Sir—Capt. Kalteisen has just informed me that he has sent off the waggon in which the gunpowder is to be brought from Dorchester, that the same waggon will be dispatched from thence to-morrow, and will probably be midway between Dorchester and Charles-Town, about eleven o'clock in the morning. Be pleased to order a non-commissioned officer and six privates, all trusty sober men, to march and relieve the escort ordered from Dorchester, and to guard the waggon and gunpowder to the public magazine. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Col. CHAS. PINCKNEY. HENRY LAURENS, President.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 31st, 1776.

Gentlemen—We beg leave to refer you to our last under the 27th instant, which accompanied 2003¾ lb. gunpowder, sent by way of Beaufort, for the use of your colony.

Mr. Pooler, a merchant of Savannah, on behalf of himself and others, has laid in a claim to the Brigantine William and her cargo, which were lately seized at Tybee and conducted to Beaufort, upon an information that the whole cargo had been loaded contrary to the resolution of the Continental Congress, and particularly that the most considerable part of the cargo and the whole of the vessel were the property of persons resident in this colony—among divers papers which were preferred to us upon this occasion there appeared a copy of a resolution by your late Council of Safety, dated the 8th instant, certified by E. Longworth, Secretary, in which it is

Resolved, that the President do write to the Council of Safety in Carolina, and the faith of the province is pledged, that the

vessel, with her cargo shall not sail contrary to the laws of Congress.

As we have not heard from the Council of Safety, nor from you, on this momentous affair; and as Mr. Pooler himself has given us such information, as confirms our belief, that a considerable part of the indico on board the William, is in very fact the property or was shipped by order of persons resident on this side of Savannah, we have ordered the vessel to be detained until we shall learn your further determination, and Mr. Pooler has very willingly acquiesced in this measure.

We would not presume to dictate nor to intermeddle in matters within your jurisdiction, yet we cannot refrain from offering our opinion that the whole loading of the William's cargo is contrary to the plain meaning of the laws of Congress. The owner of that vessel candidly confesses his belief, that much of the indico now on board, was growing in the field on the day on which the clearance is dated.

Whatever your deliberations and further resolutions may be, we trust will in no wise oppose our present order, to the committee at Beaufort, to unlade and detain such parts of the cargo as do now, or shall upon further investigation appear to be the property of Carolina. In order to ascertain facts, we have directed that it be proposed to the claimants of such parts of the cargo as are upon good grounds suspected to be under cover, that their letters should be opened and perused in presence of the committee, and the goods to be held or returned according as the truth shall appear, perhaps you may order all the letters to undergo such examination.

As we are struggling in the same great cause, and that a strict observance of the laws established by our common representatives is essential to our success, we cannot doubt of your concurrence in the measures which we have taken upon this occasion.

We impatiently wait to hear further from you on the state of your town, and the welfare of our friends in Georgia.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Provincial Congress, or Council of Safety, Georgia.

CHARLES-TOWN, Jan. 31st, 1776.

Sir—We received your favour by Lieutenant Tebout, and by him have sent 300 lb. of gunpowder, with sundry other stores, of which he has a particular account. These added to the powder and stores which went by Mr. Thomson will enable you to make a formidable defence in Fort Lyttelton. We are glad to learn, that you have put that fortress in so respectable a state; every one that knows Capt. Joiner is satisfied that whenever he is called upon he will do honour to himself, and to the cause in which he is engaged.

Mr. Tebout has with him a copy of our resolution for augment-

ing your company of artillery to fifty men, but at present it is impracticable to send a detachment of troops from hence. The Congress who are to meet to-morrow may, upon application, resolve to raise a proper number of men to be constantly stationed at your fort, which would answer the purpose which you have in view, without further weakening the force of this place, which will be first and most formidably beset by our enemies.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Capt. JOINER. HENRY LAURENS, President.

THURSDAY, February 1st, 1776.

P. S. To the letter written the 30th ultimo, to the Committee for St. Helena.

The Brigantine is to be detained until we hear again from the Provincial Congress, or Council of Safety, at Savannah.

The indico shipped by Mr. LeVien, if not the property of Mr. Grove, or if his property therein shall be so covered as not to be visible—we are informed Mr. Cane a resident in Beaufort, is certainly interested therein as one of the partners.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Mr. President reported his having drawn the following orders on the treasury, as directed.

Gentlemen—Pay to Messrs. Edward and John Blake, £6500 on account of an exportation and importation in the sloop Polly, Capt. Conyers, on public account, by an agreement with the late Secret Committee, and charge to their account, to be adjusted when an account is received of the sale of rice exported.

By order of the Council of Safety.

January 31st, 1776.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The other in favour of Christ. Sigwaldt, for going express to Savannah.....£ 45 00 00

Read the following letters to the Council, viz:

From Dalziel Hunter.

From William Russel.

From Peter LePoole.

The Council issued an order for the payment of £81 4 0, to John Chesnut, disbursements for the rangers.

The proceedings of a general court martial held by virtue of an order of this board of the 22nd ultimo, to Col. Moultrie, being laid before the council and read—whereby it appeared, that the following persons had been tried for desertion, and sentenced as follows, viz:

James McKoy, to receive 500 lashes, William Brown, 500; Thomas Garret, 300; Thomas Skurry, 300; Jacob Dunbar, 500;

David Hughes, 200; John Reynolds, a serjeant, 500 and to be reduced to the ranks.

The Council taking the same under immediate consideration, came to the following determinations on the several cases.

1. James McKey, a private in Capt McDonald's company, 2nd regiment. Desertion 500 lashes.

We approve of the above sentence. But in consideration of the prisoner's general good character, ordered, that 250 lashes be remitted.

2. William Brown, same company, same crime. 500 lashes.

We approve of the above sentence. But in consideration of the general good character of the prisoner, ordered, that 250 lashes be remitted.

3. Thomas Garrett, same company and crime 300 lashes.

We approve of the above sentence. But remit 200 lashes, in consideration of the prisoner's good character, and not having taken his arms with him.

4. John Skurry, same company and crime. 300 lashes.

We approve of the sentence. But in consideration of the prisoner's good character in general, and that he did not carry off his arms, ordered, that 200 lashes be remitted.

5. Jacob Dunbar, Capt. Marions company, same crime. 500 lashes.

We approve of the sentence. But order that 200 lashes be remitted.

6. David Hughes, Capt. Dan. Horry's company, same crime. 200 lashes.

Approved the sentence. But in consideration of the recommendation of the court, ordered, the sentence to be wholly remitted.

7. John Reynolds. Capt. Peter Horry's company, same crime. Reduced, from being a serjeant, to the ranks, and 500 lashes.

We approve the sentence of the court. But considering several circumstances in favour of the prisoner,

Ordered, The intended punishment to be wholly remitted, except being reduced to the ranks.

Ordered. That the said general court martial be dissolved.

The following letter was then written to Col. Moultrie.

Sir—You will herewith receive the proceedings of the general court martial held in consequence of a warrant from this board, dated January the 22nd, past—which we have duly considered;

and have subjoined to each case our opinion and order, to which we refer and desire you will give the necessary orders thereupon, and that this general court martial be dissolved.

February 1st, 1776.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Moultrie. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Council of Safety, }
Friday, 2nd Feb., 1776. }

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Col. Parsons, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee.

The Congress meeting no business was done.

In the Council of Safety, }
Saturday, 3d February, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Laurens, Mr. Ferguson, Col. Parsons, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage, Doct. Oliphant.

Mr. President laid before the Council a packet from the delegates of this colony in the Continental Congress, received by express, and dated Philadelphia, 2d Jan'y, 1776, inclosing copies of the following intercepted letters:

From Lord Will. Campbell, Governor of this Colony, to General Gage, 26th Sept., 1775.

From John Moultry, esq., Lt. Governor of East Florida, to Col. James Grant, 4th Oct., 1775.

From Fred. Geo. Mulcaster, esq., engineer for East Florida, to Col. Grant, with a draught of this harbor and plan of this town, 3d Oct., 1775.

Two from John Stuart, esq., Superintendent, both addressed to General Gage, dated St. Augustine, 3d Oct., 1775, inclosing

Copy of a talk from the Cherokees to Mr. Cameron, at Chote, 8th Aug., 1775.

From Major Jonathan Furlong, to General Gage, dated 5th Oct., 1775.

Extract of a letter from Governor Tryon to General Gage, 14th Sept., 1775.

Extract of another letter, from Mr. Mulcaster to Col. Grant, 29th Sept., 1775.

Read a letter from Major Andrew Williamson, dated Whitehall, 29th Jan., 1779.

Mr. President acquainted the Board, that Mr. Farr had requested him to give them notice that it would not suit him to continue in the office of Commissary-General, and that they would be pleased to appoint another.

Mr. Farr attending, and being called in, represented the inconvenience of his continuing in the office—and engaged to continue to execute the duties of it, at least till the end of the ensuing week.

The Council then issued on the treasury an order for the payment of seven thousand pounds currency to Thomas Farr, jun., esq., Commissary-General and Paymaster to the militia, to be accounted for by him.

Ordered, That two 26 pound carriages, lately removed from Mr. Johnson's shop to Broughton's battery, be delivered to Capt. Blake's order, to be sent to Fort Johnson.

Mr. Charles Mickil's application for leave to go to Georgia being considered,

Leave was granted.

Ordered, That Mr. Loocock do sell to Col. Gervais, 20 barrels of flour, for the purpose of supplying the troops.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Saturday evening, Feb. 3d, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Parsons, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant.

Read a return of the gunpowder and other stores at Dorchester, received from Capt. Purves, dated 1st inst.

Mr. President laid before the Board the following copies of letters, which he had written by their orders.

CHARLES-TOWN, 1st Feb., 1776.

SIR—When your sloop Polly, John Conyers, master, is fully loaded, she may proceed on her voyage, by virtue of the permit

here inclosed. In the mean time you will lay before us an invoice of the cost and charges of the cargo, and you shall be paid the amount. You will give your master or other agent, orders to sell the cargo, on public account, at any foreign market where the highest price for rice, and where gunpowder and fire-arms are most likely to be obtained; and to invest the net produce of the sale in those articles in preference to every other. By fire-arms, we mean, such muskets only as are really good, with bayonets fixed. You will give a particular caution against purchasing slight ordinary pieces. Next the gunpowder and muskets, prefer saltpetre. If it shall be impossible to procure these articles for the whole of the net proceed, so much thereof as shall remain, must be disposed of in the purchase of steel, wool and cotton cards, coarse foreign cloths, blankets, coarse linens, sail cloths, Russia canvas, writing and printing paper, nails of all sorts, spades, good musket locks, pins, needles, whip-saw, hand-saw and gunsmith's files; a thousand tin plates, and lastly, rum. If none of these articles are to be obtained, or not in sufficient quantity, returns are to be made, in whole or in part, as the case may require, in gold, or gold and silver, and the vessel to proceed with all possible dispatch, and get into one of the inlets on this coast, which the master, from his own knowledge, and from advices which he may receive, shall judge best, and immediately after his arrival, give notice to the Council of Safety.

If gunpowder and good muskets, with bayonets fixed, and saltpetre are purchased for the proceeds of the cargo, the public will insure the vessel the voyage out and home, at the computed value of two thousand pounds currency, and allow fifty per cent. upon the net proceed of the sale or money employed in purchasing as aforesaid, which is to be in full satisfaction of all freight, commission and other charges whatsoever, except such as are incidental to the bare loading and delivery, as wharfage and porterage, and unavoidable duties; and so in proportion as any part may be laid out for gunpowder, muskets and saltpetre. For other goods above enumerated, (gold and silver excepted) you will be allowed, in lieu of all freight, commission and charges as above mentioned, sixty per cent.; but the vessel will not be insured by the public.

If your agent is obliged to resort to gold and silver for returns, in such case you are to be allowed a freight on the rice at four pounds Barbadoes money, per ton of 3000 lbs. net, together with commission on the invoice of rice, and the sale and incidental petit charges, and no more.

We are so very confident of your best endeavors to promote the public interest, which you understand perfectly well, as renders it unnecessary to enlarge. You will give your agent such further instructions as shall appear proper for securing a fair prospect of a prosperous voyage.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Capt. EDWARD BLAKE, Charles-Town.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Feb. 2d, 1776.

Sir—I have received yours of yesterday's date, together with a return of gunpowder and other military stores remaining in the fort and magazine at Dorchester, which I shall lay before the Council of Safety to-morrow.

I am, with great regard, sir, &c.,
HENRY LAURENS.

Capt. JOHN PURVES, Commanding Officer at Dorchester.

The Council issued orders on the treasury, for the following payments:

To Michael Kalteisen, viz: for his pay as waggon master, from 24th Dec. to 31st Jan, 1776, £96; for negro and boat hire, £7 5*s*. And to discharge the following accounts: To Jno. Henry, John Moor, Robert Howard, Symm Child, John Lapp, for waggon and cart hire, £227 10*s*., £232 10*s*., £232 10*s*.: to Jacob Warley, for two cart saddles, £26 5*s*.; to James Bentham, for pair of harness, £1 15*s*.,	£ 875	15	0
To George Gab. Powell, bounties to seamen for the brigt. Comet,	78	11	6
To Michael Muckenfuss, for going express to Capt. Cattell to Dorchester, and to Capt. McDonald at Santee, and £7 paid by him to Richardson, the express from Georgia,	42	0	0
To Capt. Benj. Stone, to pay the expenses of his company of militia on duty, to 29th Jan., 1776,	782	0	0
To David Duncan, for smith's work on gun carriages,	242	10	0
To Major James Mayson, for powder, lead and flints,	83	12	6
To John Chesnut, esq., his account for sundries furnished the Cherokees in September last,	209	18	9
To John Russel, for work on the ship Prosper,	99	10	0
To Edward Blake, balance of his general account,	2992	10	10

Read a letter from Capt. Edwd. Blake, of this date.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake may discharge the monthly pay due to the seamen belonging to the brigantine Comet.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety, }
Monday, Feb. 5th, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Col. Parsons, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage.

Read a letter from Capt. Edwd. Blake, of this date.

On application of Col. Roberts,

Ordered, That the colony powder-receiver do deliver to the order of Col. Roberts, 500 lbs. of gunpowder for the use of the cannon in Charles-Town.

Read a petition of Jos. Hutchings, praying to be permitted to send some provision to part of his family at Providence.

Ordered, That he be permitted to send them two barrels of rice, and one keg of butter.

Read a petition of Benj. Cudworth, for leave to depart the colony.

Ordered, That the prayer of his petition be granted.

An order on the treasury was issued for the payment of £1544 0*s* 6*d*. to Paul Townsend, esq., paymaster to the Regiment of Artillery, for the use of that regiment.

In the Council of Safety, }
Tuesday, Feb. 6th, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Capt. Benj. Elliot, Col. Parsons, Mr. Bee.

In consequence of a following resolution entered into by Congress this day, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Council of Safety do forthwith cause the Marsh and Hog-Island Creek channels in Charles-Town harbour, to be so effectually stopped, as to prevent the passage of ships-of-war through either. And that they do also cause such land-marks as they shall think proper, to be so removed or disguised as to render the passage over the bar as difficult as possible.

The immediate attendance of Capt. Blake, and of all the pilots, was ordered

Capt. Blake, Mr. Elsinore, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Waldron attended accordingly.

After some conference with them,

Ordered, That Mr. Elsinore, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Waldron do immediately procure proper boats and assistance, and with them proceed and destroy every land-mark that can in the least contribute to the safe passage of vessels over Charles-Town bar, and the channels within the same. And that they do also sound and stake out the most proper places in Hog-Island Creek, and the Marsh channels, for effectually obstructing the passage of ships through either; and immediately after making a proper report thereof to this board.

Ordered, That they do respectively pay due obedience to the above order, at their peril.

Read a letter from Capt. Simon Tufts, of the scooner Defence, without date, just received.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the payment of the following sums:

To the contractor for supplying the colony troops, for rations,	£6543 19 00
To Major George Hicks, for pay and rations to the detachment from Col. Powell's regiment of militia, ordered to join Colonel Richardson—to be placed to the account of Col. Richardson's expedition,	8567 12 06
To Capt. Thos. Ladson, for pay and rations to his company of militia, on an alarm in Jan. last,	27 04 00
To William Goodwyn, express from Major Williamson, and 3 days expences,	35 00 00
To John Mathewes, esq., for hire of negroes on the works at Dorchester,	271 10 00
To H. W. Herrington, esq., so much advanced by him for two expresses from Charles-Town,	43 00 00
To Caloin Spencers order, for his service as messenger to the Committee of St. David,	50 00 00
For ferriage of Capt. Wise's company over Pedee—to John Eddens,	10 00 00

James Howe applied for leave to depart the colony.

Ordered, That a permit be given him.

Capt. Morgan applied for a permit to load rice and Tobacco on board the sloop Swift, to amount of military stores imported by him for the public.

Ordered, That Mr. President be authorized to do this business.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, 7th Feb., 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Col. Parsons, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. A. Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Capt. Savage, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

The following letter was written to Archibald Bulloch, esq., for the Provincial Congress or Council of Safety at Savannah.

CHARLES-TOWN, 7th Feb., 1776.

Gentlemen—A few days ago we received by a special messenger, a letter from our delegates at Philadelphia, dated 2nd January, accompanied by copies of many letters which had been written at St. Augustine, committed to the care of Moses Kirkland, and taken in his possession by Capt. Manley, of the armed scooner Lee, on board a vessel loaden with provision from Virginia to Boston, copies of which you will receive herewith, viz:

Lord Wm. Campbell, 20th Sept., 1775, to General Gage.
John Stuart, 2 letters, 3rd Oct., to General Gage.
Major Furlong, 3rd Oct., to General Gage.
Gov. Tonyn, 14th Sept., to General Gage.
Fred. Geo. Mulcaster, 29th Sept., to General Jas. Grant.
" " " 3rd and 4th Oct., to General Jas. Grant.
John Moultrie, 4th Oct., to Gen. Jas. Grant.

The contents of these letters will show you the earnestness of our neighbours, in planning the destruction, at all events, of your colony and this—that nothing but Mr. Stuart's family has, for some time past, been a barrier against the massacre and butchery of hundreds of innocent families in Georgia and Carolina—for "His Majesty's service," and "His Majesty's interest"—and also the necessity for keeping a watchful attention in your southern settlements. We shall not at present enlarge on the subject: Providence has been kind to us; we now more clearly perceive our danger; it becomes us by all proper means to guard against it.

A large frigate, supposed to be the Syren, was lately off South-Edisto, having a scooner in company, and seeing our armed scooner Defence within the inlet, sent in two boats manned: when these came within gun-shot, Capt. Tufts fired grape from three six-pounders at them, a signal was made by the ship, the boats returned, and she stood away to the southward.

We request you to give us the fullest information you can of the men-of-war at Cockspur.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered, That Col. Roberts be supplied with a sufficient quantity of osnaburgs, to make about a dozen beds for the use of the sick of the regiment of artillery.

Resolved, That the seamen in the colony service, may be served with beer not exceeding the value of their allowance in Rum, if they prefer it.

Ordered, That a commission be made out, on the recommendation of Col. Huger, appointing Mr. Allard Belin, to be Lieutenant in the first regiment of foot.

A commission was made out accordingly, signed, and dated this day.

Ordered, That a commission be made out, appointing Mr. John Heard, a lieutenant fireworker in the regiment of artillery, on the recommendation of Col. Roberts.

A commission was accordingly made out, signed, and dated this day.

Capt. Boykin attended, and reported the arrival of the Catawbas, lately ordered, within a few miles of Charles-Town.

Applications being made in behalf of Robert Johnston and Thomas Langley, respectively, for leave to depart the Colony.

Ordered, That they respectively have leave.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments, viz :

To the Hon. Capt. Drayton, for the use of the ship Prosper, to be accounted for by him.....	£ 200	00	0
To John Sturgeon, for 200 lbs. gunpowder imported by him, and delivered to the Commissioner at George-Town.....	200	00	0
To Benj. Hawes, for rafting Palmetto's.....	26	10	0
To Henry Debloom, for work on fortifications.....	26	05	0

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday, Feb. 8th, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Hen. Middleton,

Col. Pinckney, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

Adjourned, to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council of Safety, }
Friday, Feb. 9th, 1776. }

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Hon. Mr. Drayton, Col. Parsons, Doctor Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thomas Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage.

Col. Gadsden, one of the delegates from this colony to the Continental Congress, arrived from Philadelphia last night, attended the Council, and delivered in a manuscript copy of the further proceedings of said Congress, after the departure of the Hon. Mr. Middleton and Mr. Rutledge from thence.

And the same was read.

The Council issued an order upon the treasury for the payment of seven thousand pounds to Thomas Farr, jun., esq., Paymaster to the militia, for the purpose of paying militia troops.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety, }
Sunday, Feb. 11th, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. A. Middleton, Capt. B. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Capt. Savage.

Lieut. Clegg attended, and delivered a message from Capt John Allston, acquainting the Board that forty-five of the Indian company of foot rangers or rovers under his command, are, in consequence of late orders issued to him, arrived and encamped near Haddrel's Point, awaiting further orders.

Ordered, That the said company do remain under late order, until the 1st of March next, and that Capt. Allston be made acquainted herewith.

Adjourned.

Sunday noon, Feb. 11th, 1776.

The Council met again.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee. Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Hon. Raws. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ar. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant.

Capt. Joseph Turpin having attended according to order, and been conferred with respecting the command of the brigantine Comet,

Resolved, That Capt. Joseph Turpin be appointed to the command of the colony brigantine Comet.

And a commission was made out accordingly, signed, dated this day, and delivered to Capt. Turpin.

Ordered, That Capt. Turpin do immediately take the command of the brigantine Comet, examine and make a return to this Board of her state and condition, and use the utmost diligence in fitting her for service.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Christ Church Parish militia be discharged from the duty required of them in the general orders of the 22d of January last, until a further alarm, or the further order of this Council.

Capt. Simon Tufts, commander of the colony scooner Defence, returned yesterday from a cruize, attended, and made a report thereof.

Ordered, That Capt. Tufts do take on board two months provisions, and keep his vessel in constant readiness to put to sea

Ordered, That Mr. Loocock do sell twenty barrels of the public flour in his custody to Col. Gervais, for the purpose of supplying the colony troops.

Read a letter from Capt. Joseph Jenkins, dated 10th February, 1776.

Ordered, That a commission be made out, appointing Mr. Benj. Jenkins, jun., to be ensign of the Edisto Island company of volunteers, in the Colleton county regiment.

A commission was made out accordingly, signed, and dated this day.

Read a letter from Will. Maine, esq., dated 30th January, 1776.

The Council issued orders for the payment of the following sums:

To William Wournell, 5 accounts constables fees...£173 17 10

To Col. Roberts, for the recruiting service in the regiment of artillery..... 1500 00 00
To Capt. William Snow, for pay of his company of militia, on Col. Richardson's expedition..... 346 10 00
To James Jaudon, gunsmith's work..... 108 00 00
To James McCall, for lead bought of him..... 36 10 00
To William Wournell, constable, for apprehending Robert Green, a reward offered by proclamation of Governor Bull, 8th March, 1776..... 350 00 00

Adjourned to five o'clock in the evening.

Sunday evening, Feb. 11th, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ferguson.

Ordered, That Capt. Tufts do prevent the departure of the ship Port Henderson, until further orders from this Board.

Ordered, That one four or six-pounder cannon, and 25lb. of gunpowder be delivered to Capt. Joseph Jenkins, for Edisto Look-out.

Capt. Buckle attended, and having acquainted the Board of the arrival of a quantity of gunpowder and other articles at Block Island, in Ponpon river, was desired to cause the same to be brought to Charles-Town in the most safe and speedy manner; the public to pay the necessary expence of boat hire.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety,
Monday, Feb. 12th, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. A. Middleton, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee, Capt. Savage.

Read a letter from Capt. Gillon, of this date.

Ordered, That the committee at George-Town do deliver fifty pounds weight of the public gunpowder in their custody to Capt. Gillon.

Read a letter from George Galphin, esq., dated Silver Bluff, 7th Feb., 1776.

Ordered, That the said letter be laid before the Congress.

Ordered, That Col. Gadsden be desired to purchase a boat for the public service, under his care.

A permit was issued for the scooner Seatlower, Capt. Josiah Thacher, to proceed for George-Town.

An order was issued to Mr. Aaron Loocock, to sell 15 barrels of the public flour in his custody, for the use of the regiment of artillery.

Ordered, That the waggon-master do forthwith collect all the cannon in and about Charles-Town, as well private as public property, and lodge the same in the public arsenal.

Ordered, That Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Bee and Mr. Heyward, be a committee, to see that the above order is duly executed.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Feb. 12th, 1776. }

Permit Capt. Charles Morgan to lade, under your immediate inspection, twenty-one hogsheads of tobacco, and one hundred and ten barrels of rice, on board the sloop Swift, himself master, in Stono river; but not to sail before calling on the Council of Safety to report his load, and to receive a certificate for his departure.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

THE COMMITTEE OF JAMES ISLAND.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To David Baird, for cattle supplied the army under Col. Richardson	£900 00 00
To Benj. Guest, for taking 4 deserters, by order of Col. Moultrie	50 00 00
To John Sandford, esq., Paymaster, for pay of officers and men of the 117th regiment of foot	3376 01 03
To Roger Smith, esq., for lead, and a gun	40 04 00
To Jacob Ernst, for his service at Haddrell's Point	17 10 00
To Philip Will, for taking a deserter,	33 05 00

Adjourned to half past 8 to-morrow.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1776.)

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. John Rutledge, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. A. Middleton, Col. Parsons.

The Council issued an order for the paymaster of the following sum:

To Thomas Evance, esq., for pay of the officers and men of the 2nd Regiment of Foot.....£4437 10 0

Adjourned to 5 o'clock in the evening.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,)
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th, 1776.)

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Col. Parsons.

Read a petition of Robert Gamble, serjeant in the 2nd Regiment. Referred to Col. Gadsden.

Capt. Turpin attended; and having requested an order for certain articles wanted for the brigantine Comet, and for the return of the seamen lately removed from the said brigantine Prosper.

Ordered, That the seamen lately removed from on board the colony brigantine Comet into the ship Prosper, be now returned on board the said brigantine, under the command of Capt. Joseph to the ship Turpin.

Ordered, That Capt. Blake do supply Capt. Turpin, with such sails and other articles as shall be necessary for completely fitting and equipping the brigantine Comet for the sea, with all possible expedition

Read a letter from the Committee at George-Town, 12th Feb., 1776, inclosing:

A letter from the Provisional Council at Wilmington, 9th Feb., 1776, enclosing copy of

A letter from Mr. Butler at Hillsborough, to Col. James Moore, 6th Feb., 1776.

Resolved, That instead of 700 lbs. of gunpowder, 1000 lbs. be sent from George-Town for the use of the colony of North-Carolina.

Ordered, That the officers in the colony regiments, desist recruiting in Georgia.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1776.

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Col. Parsons, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Doct. Oliphant.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Col. Stephen Bull, for paying such companies of his regiment as are now doing duty, ... £3500

To Stephen Derrison, for bringing letters from Mr. Galphin, to be charged to Indian Commissioners, ... 30

CHARLES-TOWN, 14th Feb., 1776.

Sir—We refer you to the inclosed order, and recommend to your attention the immediate putting Fort Johnson, the western battery on James Island, the batteries on Sullivan's Island and Haddrel's Point, as well as all the forts and batteries in Charles-Town in good order, properly mounted with cannon, and supplied with every necessary article for defence; that you will give the necessary orders for these purposes, and also for building barracks for the reception of —— officers and —— men at the western battery, for securing the back part of that battery against an attack by musketry and small cannon on the land side; that if the boats and flats already purchased for public service are not sufficient for the several purposes of transporting men and stores, you will give orders for purchasing so many more as you shall judge necessary.

Such sums of money as you shall have occasion to draw for, shall be duly paid, and you may rely upon all the assistance in our power, for accomplishing the important business now committed to your charge.

We think it necessary to inform you, that there are fifteen pieces of cannon at Mr. Champneys's Landing on Ashley river, and five pieces at Mr. Fullwood's on Cooper river, nine, twelve and eighteen pounders. A hill south-west of Fort Johnson, which Major Pinckney is well acquainted with, will require your notice.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Col. Gadsden. HENRY LAURENS, President.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. John Rutledge, Col. Parsons, Mr. T. Heyward, jun., Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Ar. Middleton.

Mr. Elsimore and Mr. Stone, two of the pilots for this port and harbour, attended, and reported their proceedings, in consequence of the orders of this board of the 6th inst.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday, 15th Feb., 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Col. Pinckney, John Rutledge, esq., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Col. Parsons, Hon. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from the President of the Congress in Georgia, dated Savannah, 12th February, 1776.

Read a letter from Capt. John Allston, of this date.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Congress.

On motion,

Resolved, That Capt. Benjamin Huger, be authorized to secure the back part of Broughton's battery, in such manner as he shall think necessary; and also to provide a proper baggage-waggon and ammunition-cart.

On motion.

Resolved, That Thomas Rutledge, esq., be allowed pay as Adjutant of the Granville County regiment of militia, while detachments from that corps are on duty and he transacts the business of paymaster.

A commission was made out, signed and dated this day, appointing William Rankins, first Lieutenant of the colony brigantine Comet.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Friday, 16th Feb., 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant

Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun.

The following orders were drawn on the colony treasury—to pay:

To Capt. Joseph Turpin, to be charged to account of the Brigantine Comet,.....£ 250 00 00

To Col. Thomas Polk, for pay and rations of the North-Carolina volunteers on the expedition under Col. Richardson, and for rations to Col. Martins detachment—to be charged to Col. Richardson's expedition..... 16,005 06 08

Read a letter from Thomas Farr, jun., esq., commissary-general.

Ordered, That Mr. Farr be desired to attend.

Capt. Blake and Capt. Tucker attended, and were conferred with upon the practicability of obstructing the passage into Hog-Island Creek.

Ordered, That they proceed to sounding the said passage to-morrow.

Mr. Farr attended according to order, and being conferred with, agreed to continue in his office, upon being allowed the assistance of Mr. Colcock—and that Mr. Colcock be allowed an adequate compensation for his trouble and services—which was accordingly agreed to.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety,
Saturday, 17th Feb., 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Tho. Heyward, jun., Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant.

Ordered, That the colony powder-receiver, do deliver to the order of Capt. Benj. Huger, five hundred pounds weight of gunpowder for the use of Broughton's Bastion.

Ordered., That the contractor for victualling the colony troops, do supply them with beef instead of pork, particularly the detachment posted on Sullivan's Island.

Read a letter from Mr. Ely Kershaw at Camden, to his brother

in Charles-Town, dated 13th instant, giving an account of the motions of some insurgents in North-Carolina.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Jan. 17th, 1776. }

Sir—You are to get the pilot-boat Hibernia of which you are commander, in readiness immediately for sea, and to go over the bar and cruize for friendly vessels bound into this port, and bring in such as you may speak to. There is a brigantine expected from Philadelphia, a particular account and description of which Capt. Tufts will deliver you, and also a letter for the master, which we recommend to your attention. We need not repeat to you the necessity for extreme caution against decoys by men-of-war or their tenders. Deliver the inclosed to the commanding officers at Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island, and you will be permitted to pass and repass without bringing to. We expect you will go to sea every morning, and come in towards evening or night when wind and weather will permit.

By order of the Council of Safety

Capt. THOS. SMITH. HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
17th Feb., 1776. }

Sir—Capt. Thomas Smith, of the Hibernia, pilot boat, is ordered to go over the bar every day when the weather will permit. We desire you will give him signals to make from day to day to be renewed at proper times, in order to procure the speedy passage of the boat, without stopping each day and avoid imposition.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To the commanding officers at Fort Johnson, and Haddrel's Point.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Major George Hicks, his pay £103 10, and £806 17 6, for baggage waggon and hire, for a detachment from Col. Powell's regiment, to be charged to Col. Richardson's expedition,..... £	910	07	06
To Mary Glaze's order, for rice sold to the commissioners at Dorchester, and negro hire,.....	231	00	00
To Dorcas Harvey's order, a like account,.....	313	04	06
To Grossman Franks, for rafting Palmettos to Charles-Town,.....	23	15	00
To Capt. Simon Tufts, to be accounted for him, for the scooner Defence,.....	1100	00	00

To Col. Robert Lanier, for rations and waggons, for Col. Rutherford, Col. Graham and Col. Martins

regiments from North-Carolina on Col. Richardson's expedition, ... 2590 06 00

To Col. Richardson, for discharging the pay of a detachment from Col. Griffith Rutherford's regiment, from North-Carolina, on Col. Richardson's expedition, and for rations and waggon hire, .. 8888 00 00

To Thomas Brandon, for apprehending two criminals, and expences, ... 100 19 00

To Col. Christ. Gadsden, for public services, to be accounted for, ... 500 00 00

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety, }
Monday, 19th Feb., 1776. }

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President: Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Mr. Thos. Heyward, jun., Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

An order on the treasury was issued for the payment of five thousand pounds, to Thomas Farr, jun., esq., to purchase provision for, and pay the militia.

Dear Sir—I presented your letter of the 15th instant, to the Provincial Congress. A little delay was unavoidable, at a time when a multiplicity of business was crowding in, but the contents were considered this morning, and the congress unanimously resolved, that your company of foot-rangers or Rovers should be restored to their original establishment, which amounts to a repeal of the resolution of Congress in their late session. This determination the Council of Safety assure themselves will give satisfaction to your whole corps, and prove beneficial to the general service of the colony. I am, &c.

State-House, 19th Feb., 1776.

To Capt. John Allston.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety, }
Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1776. }

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Col. Pinckney, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Doct. Oliphant, Hon. Hen. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. T. Heyward.

Ordered, That Capt. Boykin, with 34 Catawba Indians do scout and attempt to take runaway negroes about the Parishes of St.

George, Dorchester, St. Paul, and St. Bartholomew, as Capt. Boykin may receive advice or direction from the committees of either of those places, or to perform other public service in the line of their duty, from this time to the 10th March, allowing time enough to get home on that day, when the said company is to be discharged. Capt. Boykin is desired to inform the said Indians that when their further service is wanted, the public will expect them to obey the call.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Ordered That the commanders of the ship Prosper and scooner Defence, to give all necessary assistance by boats and men to Capt. Edward Blake, in order to sink an old sloop as speedily and effectually as possible, in the Marsh channel.

Please to deliver to Capt. Blake, for the use of the navy, ten barrels of flour in your hands belonging to the public. If you have no more than 13 or 14 barrels remaining, you are desired to deliver the whole to Capt. Blake.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

To Aaron Loocock, esq., Charles-Town.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments:

To Capt. Saml. Boykin, for his pay, and the Cataw-ba Indians to March.....	£1508 03 01
To Capt. John Joyner, advanced to purchase a pat-tiaugua of Mr. Waite, for public service....	400 00 00
To Paul Townsend, esq., paymaster to the regiment of artillery, for pay of the officers and men of said regiment.....	2005 04 06
To Capt. Joiner, his pay as Captain of Fort Lyttle-ton, from 1st Nov. to 1st March, £363; for expences of carrying gunpowed from Beau-fort to Savannah, and stores from Charles-Town to Beaufort, by Mr. Tebout, £256; to pay Thos. Rutledge, esq., for provisions supplied on the above occasions, £9 5*s*: and in advance to pay non-commissioned officers and men upon duty at Fort Lyttleton £100	728 05 00

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee, Mr. Ar. Middleton. Mr. John Rutledge, Dr. Oliphant, Mr. Heyward, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

Capt. Blake attended, and informed the Council of the depth of water on the bar of Hog Island creek.

The following commissions were made out, signed, and dated as here entered, for officers in Col. Powell's regiment of militia, St. David's Parish.

Capt. Abel Kolb; Ensign Aaron Daniel, 25th Sept., 1775.

Volunteer company—Capt. John Dozier; 1st Lt. Henry Britton; 2d Lt. Joseph Graves, 25th Sept., 1775.

Volunteer company—Capt. Luke Prior; 1st Lt. David Davis; 2d Lt. Samuel Smith, 26th Sept., 1775.

Capt. James Ford; 1st Lt. Benj. Harlow; 2d Lt. Charles Moody, 25th Sept., 1775.

Capt. Luke Whitefield; 1st Lt. Isaac Neavill; ensign Will. Johnson, 26th Sept., 1775.

Volunteer company—Capt. William Davis; 1st Lt. Henry Davis; 2d Lt. Wright Wall, 26th Sept., 1775.

Capt. George King; 1st Lt. Amos Windham; 2d Lt. George Spivey, 28th Sept., 1775.

Capt. Thos. Hardyman; 2d Lt. James Galloway; ensign Jos. Hardyman, 28th Sept., 1775.

Lieut. Duncan McRa; ensign John Sutton, Capt. Tho. Lide's company, 2d Oct., 1775.

Capt. Charles Evans, jun.; 1st Lt. Matthew Holding; 2d Lt. Elisha Meegee; ensign David Perkins, 2d Oct., 1775.

Capt. Thos. Williamson, 23d Jan., 1776.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Feb. 21st, 1776. }

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Bee, Doct. Oliphant

Doct. Budd, of the artillery regiment attended, and acquainted

the Board of the inconveniences to which he was subject, by no provision having been made for medicines for the said regiment.

A commission was made out, signed, and dated this day, appointing Maurice Murphy, esq., a captain of militia in Col. Powell's regiment.

Adjourned.

In the Council of Safety,
Thursday, Feb. 22d, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton; Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from Jno. Paul Grimke, esq., 19th February, 1776, desiring that one of his houses occupied by the country militia, may be evacuated.

Ordered, That 500 lbs. of iron be delivered to Col. Robert's order, out of the arsenal, for the use of the artillery regiment.

The Council issued orders on the treasury for the following payments:

To Col. Roberts, for rations for the regiment of artillery, 18th Jan. to 18th Feb., 1776.....	£565 16 00
To the same for wood and candles, to 20th February, 1776.....	163 05 00
To James Barker, for apprehending Jas. Grantham, a deserter from Capt. Lynch's company....	20 00 00
To Col. Moultrie, on account of the 2d regiment, to be accounted for by him.....	3000 00 00
To John Calvert, account of sundry disbursements for the public service.....	177 02 06

Sir—Information is given to us, that a brigantine and a sloop now appear upon the coast. We have therefore ordered Capt. Smith, in the pilot boat Hibernia, immediately to reconnoitre and bring in those vessels if practicable—possibly they may be cruizers. You are to get the scooner Defence as speedily as possible under sail, and to proceed, according to circumstances, to attack and seize either or both those vessels, and conduct them within this bar, or to some other safe harbour, if practicable; or retreat and cover the pilot boat, if in your apprehension the enemy is too formidable for your power, which must be left to your fortitude and discretion. If more men than are now on

board the Defence are necessary, give us immediate notice, and how many; but let no time be lost.

By order of the Council of Safety.

CAPT. SIMON TUFTS. HENRY LAURENS, President.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Council will set apart Friday and Monday in each week, for the purpose of receiving and passing public accounts.

Read a letter from Col. Gadsden, of this date, enclosing the following:

One from Capt. Marion, 17th Feb.; one from Dr. Gould, 18th Feb.; one from Capt. Pinckney, 22d Feb., 1776.

Read a petition of Jonathan Lawrence and Andrew Brown, master of the sloop Hope, for permission to ship 60 barrels of rice and 2000 lb. of indico, in said vessel, for New York.

Adjourned.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Thursday evening, Feb. 22d, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Col. Pinckney, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bee.

Read a letter from Capt. Thos. Tucker, relative to the men employed at the battery on his island.

Mr. Burnley attended, and was conferred with on the subject of his application to this Board.

The Council proceeded to consider the letter from Col. Gadsden, of this morning.

Resolved, That the detachment of colony troops posted upon Sullivan's Island, be forthwith reinforced by one hundred men, under proper officers, [of the Provincial regiments of foot.]

Ordered, That all the soldiers employed in the colony armed vessels, as seamen or marines, be forthwith discharged from thence, and restored to their respective corps.

Resolved, That Capt. John Copithorn be allowed the sum of two hundred pounds currency, for his past services.

An order was accordingly drawn upon the treasury for the said sum.

Resolved, That the said Capt. Copithorn be allowed the sum of

forty shillings per day, while he shall be employed in the colony service.

On motion,

Resolved, That Capt. John Copithorn be appointed.

CHARLES-TOWN, So. Carolina, Feb. 22d, 1776.

Gentlemen—We received your favor of the 5th inst. by Mr. Barnley, and having duly considered the contents, and had reference to your articles of agreement with that gentleman, we find that we are prohibited by a resolution of the Continental Congress from suffering exportation of produce from this colony, except to some other of the united colonies or to part of the same colony, unless such exportation to be on public account or in return for the means of defence actually imported. We beg leave to refer you to the particular resolution by which we apprehend we are restricted, dated the ———; a copy of which we here inclose.

We have, under that resolution, made several contracts. Our orders and conditions are:

The cargo to be purchased on the best terms for, and to be paid for by the public, to be sold at some foreign market, the nett proceeds to be laid out in gunpowder, saltpetre, good muskets, with bayonets fixed; in failure of these, wool and cotton cards, coarse foreign cloths, blankets, coarse linens, sail cloth, Russia canvas, writing and printing paper, nails of all sorts, spades, good musket locks, pins, needles, whip and hand-saw gunsmiths and other files, tin plates. We always give special charges against purchasing slight muskets and fuzils.

If powder, saltpetre and muskets are purchased and imported, we allow 50 per cent. on the purchase, and insure the vessel out and home, at a reasonable computed value. This is to be in full satisfaction of freight, commission, and all other charges whatsoever, except such as are incidental to the bare loading and delivery, as wharfage and porterage, and unavoidable duties, if any, and so in proportion on the value, if only part of the proceeds are invested in those prime articles; if other articles are purchased, we allow 50 per cent on the purchase in lieu of freight and charges as aforesaid, but we do not insure the vessel.

It may possibly happen that none of those articles may be at market, and that the master of the vessel, or agent, may be reduced to a necessity of making returns in gold and silver; in such case, we allow a freight of £4 Barbadoes money per ton of 3000 lb. rice, together with commission on the invoice here and the sales abroad, and incidental petit charges and no more, not commissions or freight on the money, nor insure the vessel.

By this plan, the public may reap an advantage from the low price of commodities here, as they are to be entitled to the whole nett proceed of sale, on which an allowance of 50 per cent. will be very considerable to the owner of the vessel, considering he

runs no risk of losing more than an expected profit. This security will induce him to purchase powder, &c., in preference to other goods, and the proposed commission on goods will lead him to prefer a purchase of such to making his return in gold or silver, by which he can make at best but a common saving voyage: and we do not suffer those vessels to clear out at the Custom House.

We wish these hints may prove of any use to you. If you think proper to renew your engagement with Mr. Barnley, and will give orders to load his vessel with rice on public account, we will readily grant a permit. You may pay the persons from whom the rice will be purchased, or we will do so, and receive a reimbursement at some future time. It will afford us great satisfaction upon every occasion to promote the interest and safety of your colony, which are closely united with the welfare of this.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, esq., and other gentlemen, appointed to contract for importation at Savannah.

Read a letter from the committee at George-Town, 23d Feb. 1776, inclosing

A letter from the committee at Wilmington, 15th Feb., 1776;

And another letter from same committee, 16th Feb., 1776.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
Monday, Feb. 25th, 1776.

The Council met.

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. Ferguson, John Rutledge, esq., Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

CHARLES-TOWN, Feb. 25th, 1776.

Gentlemen—We have permitted the scooner Lovely Betsey, ——, master, to proceed to George-Town, and to the plantation of Daniel Huger, esq., at Pedee, in order to receive on board Mr. Huger and his family, with such stores and provisions, and no more, as may be by you judged necessary for the intended voyage of said scooner from Pedee to New Providence, according to the number of persons on board.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The committee for Prince George, at George-Town.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Col. Thomas Neel, for the pay, rations and waggon hire of his regiment of milita, on Col. Richardson's expedition..... ....£12,863 02 4

For Hugh Barton, who acted as waggon-master...	2 10 0
To Capt. George Robinson, for pay of his company of militia, on Col. Richardson's expedition..	247 10 0
To David Garrison, for ferriage of militia on Col. Richardson's expedition.....	90 04 0
To Capt. Drayton, for the use of the ship Prosper, date 24th.....	2000 00 0
To John Dorsius, for 8 pieces of cannon.....	423 06 8

Permit Capt. Andrew Brown, of the sloop Hope, to load about 60 barrels of rice, and about 2000 lb. weight of indico for the colony of New York; an exact manifest of the lading to be made out and attested before the departure of the vessel.

By order of the Council of Safety, 23d Feb., 1776.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, }
Monday, Feb. 26th, 1776. }

Present—Col. Henry Laurens, President; Hon. Henry Middleton, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ar. Middleton, Mr. Bee, Mr. John Rutledge, Doct. Oliphant, Capt. Benj. Elliott.

The Council issued orders for the following payments:

To Capt. John Joiner, for the recruiting service for the company of artillery for the defence of Fort Lyttleton; to be charged to Capt. Wm. Harden.....	£1000 00 0
To John Sandford Dart, esq., Paymaster to the 1st regiment, for pay of the officers and men...	3398 00 0

Ordered, That two thousand pound weight of gunpowder be delivered to Col. Gadsden, for the use of the public, at different batteries.

Sir—We desire you will order six, or more if needful, of the men from on board the Prosper, to attend Capt. Blake, or Mr. Pritchard, ship carpenter, and to follow their orders, in weighing the bottom of an old vessel for stopping Marsh channel.

26th February, 1776.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Hon. W. H. DRAYTON, esq., Commader of the ship Prosper.

Sir—As you intimated that you could conveniently assist the smaller armed vessels with forty good men from on board the ship Prosper; and as we judge it to be very necessary for the public service immediately to equip these vessels for cruizing on

the coast, we desire you will order thirty such men on board the brigantine Comet, to obey the orders of Capt. Turpin and his officers; and ten men on board the scooner Defence, to obey the orders of Capt. Tutts and his officers. 26th Feb., 1776.

By order of the Council of Safety.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Hon. Capt. DRAYTON.

The following commissions were made out, signed, and dated:

For the regiment of riflemen—Isaac Huger, esq., Colonel, Feb. 23d; Alex. McIntosh, Lieut. Colonel, Feb. 23d; Benj. Huger, esq., Major, Feb. 25th; George Cogdell, Benjamin Tutt, John Bowie, William Richardson, esqs., Captains, Feb. 25th.

For the 1st regiment of foot—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, esq., Lieut. Colonel, Feb. 24th; William Cattle, esq., Major, Feb. 24th; William Mouatt, Captain, Feb. 23d; Simeon Theus, first Lieutenant, Feb. 23d; Will. Valentine, 2d lieutenant, Feb. 24th.

For the 2d regiment of foot—Francis Marion, esq., Major, Feb. 23d; William Oliphant, esq., Captain, Feb. 24th; Thos. Dunbar, first Lieutenant, Feb. 24th; Gabriel Marion, jun., second Lieutenant, Feb. 24th.

For artillery company at Beaufort—Will. Harden, esq., Captain; ——, 1st Lieutenant; ——, 2d Lieutenant; ——, Ensign, Feb. 26th.

For artillery, at George-Town—Paul Trapier, esq., Captain, Feb. 26th.

For Charles-Town artillery company militia—Thomas Grimball, esq., Captain, Feb. 25th.

For a volunteer company at Beaufort, * * * —Daniel Heyward, jun., esq., Captain; Thos. Cater, Lieutenant; John Heyward, Ensign, Feb. 25th.

LIST AND ABSTRACT OF PAPERS

IN THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, LONDON,

RELATING TO SOUTH-CAROLINA.

DONE UNDER AUTHORITY, FOR THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1857.

(Continued from Vol. II.)

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. No. 497.

A. and W. I. No. 497. 1699, June 10. Carolina.] Letter signed Joseph Blake and Jos. Morton, addressed to James Vernon, esq., (Secretary of State.) Acknowledges communication from the person addressed, with copy of a letter from the Lords of Trade, touching the case of Capt. Harris, the seizure and condemnation of his vessel. Explanation of the causes which led to the seizure, &c., which was conformably to the strict injunctions received to put the Acts of Trade in force, &c., but in obedience to the communication received, Capt. Harris has been tendered the neat produce of the Swallow and her cargo. Request plain and ample directions for future regulation in these matters. 6 fs.

1699, Sept. 27. Padstow.] Letter signed Sidney Bligh, addressed to the Right Hon. James Vernon, enclosing some letters (taken out of the water) which came out of the Weymouth galley, a vessel from Carolina, and lost with all her crew on Saturday night last. 1 f.

1699, July 24. Charles-Town in Carolina.] Letter signed Jos. Blake, addressed to Jas. Vernon, (enclosed in the foregoing.) Acknowledges his letter received twenty days since, with His Majesty's commands, "that no one should any ways assist the Scotch," whereon he immediately issued a proclamation forbidding all persons within the government to aid or assist them under severe penalties. Mentions having written to him by Capt. Mann, acknowledging receipt of instructions in Capt.

Harris's affair. Will see that justice be done him. Received advices yesterday that the Scotch settlement is broken up; they are almost all dead of sickness and want of provision. 5 fs.

1699-1700, Jan. 18. Carolina.] Letter of Joseph Blake to James Vernon, esq. Touching Capt. Harris's case, to whom he and the Judge of the Admiralty made an offer of all that came into their hands, but he would not accept it, and has since gone off and left a power of attorney for sueing the Judge of the Admiralty. Alludes to the case of the Cole and Bean Galley of London, recently condemned here for not being registered, and having a certificate thereof, as the Act directs, &c., &c. Understands that in her voyage hither, she was at the Canary Islands, and took in several pipes of Canary wines, and imported them here contrary to law, which alone would have confiscated her, had she been prosecuted upon that point. R. 17th April. 9 fs.

1700, May 27. Charles-Town, in Carolina.] A paper signed Ed. Randolph, S. G., submitted to Mr. Secretary Vernon, in which he discourses on the present state of Providence. The Governor of the Havannah entertains and protects pirates. The Bahamas capable of great improvement, but want good government. Encloses letter from Mr. Elding. Mr. Blake, the present Governor of Carolina drives a fine trade of seizing and condemning vessels in which he is sure to be the gainer, to his Majesty's or the merchant's loss. The Cole and Bean Galley bought by Logan, one of the appraisers, for £755, for the government, cost in London £1200, is sent by him to load logwood at Campeech. Vessel and loading to be sold at Curassao. Injustice of Governor Blake to W. Joel of Bermuda, by which he got from him £80, upon pretense of his vessel not being registered, although nine months is allowed for the registering of vessels. Joel's vessel and loading taken by Hinde, the pirate, and in her defence he lost his right hand, and cannot bear the charges of a journey to England, to petition His Majesty for relief. The writer urged Gov. Blake to pay the money; he refused, but did not deny the fact.

Recommends this poor man's case. 12 fs.

1700, June 10. Carolina.] Letter signed Joseph Blake, addressed to the Earl of Jersey. Alludes to a former letter in which he mentioned that he had in custody two pirates belonging to one Hind, a notorious marauder; they have been condemned, and are to be executed two days hence. Has likewise seen other pirates, of whom six are to suffer at the same time, the seventh being reserved to act as executioner. The pirate to which these seven belonged, in three months time took seventeen English vessels. Requests the use of a small frigate to keep clear this coast, and that of the Bahamas. R. 21st August. 4 fs.

1700, June 10. Charles-Town.] Letter signed Joseph Blake, to Mr. Secretary Vernon. Acknowledges his communication, signifying the king's pleasure relative to the Swallow of London, George Harris, commander, and has made satisfaction to Mr. Renerse, the attorney, for the ship and cargo, so that the matter

may now be considered at an end. Has by this conveyance written to the Earl of Jersey, for a small frigate to clear the coast, and that of the Bahamas from pirates. A ship cannot come through the gulf, but she is plundered, &c. 2 fs.

1702, Nov. 26. Charles-Town, Carolina.] Council of Carolina to ———. The Governor, Jas. Moore, esq., is now in St. Augustine with what forces were thought sufficient, &c. They enclose abstract of a letter to them from that place. Inability to retain possession long, even if they become masters of the castle. The province is somewhat exhausted of stores by this expedition. Signed Ed. Bellinger, Robert Gibbes, Henry Noble, Alex. Parris. R. May 21, 1703. 3 fs.

1705, Jan. 27. Carolina.] Letter signed Richard Oglethorpe, addressed to Sir Charles Hedges. A letter of intelligence respecting various persons resident at divers places, and their dealings with pirates, &c. The writer at the termination of his letter gives as his address, "direct for me at Col. George Logan, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina." 11 fs.

1706, August.] A paper entitled, "An account of the invasion of South-Carolina by the French and Spaniards in August, 1706, (Sir Nath. Johnson, Governor) being a kind of diary from Aug. 24 to Sept. 6, inclusive, being a journal of proceedings taken thereupon, and the expedition under Col. Rhett." About 30 fs.

1708, July 10. South-Carolina.] Letter signed Thomas Nairne, addressed to ———. Having been employed by the General Assembly of this Province as an agent and itinerary justice among the Indians, &c., has applied himself to have a minute account of all people, both Europeans and savages, and begs to lay the result of his inquiries and searches before his lordship in the shape of a map. If the French now settled at Mobile were possessed of all the Indians now subject to the government of Carolina, and had united them to those of the Mississippi, they would be in a position to be greatly vexatious to the English colonies, or the unarmed country of New Mexico, but that this Province being a frontier, both against the Spaniards and French, can be a check, and ought not to be neglected. Represented this matter to the Assembly, who resolved to reduce the French fort at Mobile, &c., and explains in what manner he lent his assistance. Also goes into, at considerable length, detail of his views upon this and other subjects. About 26 fs.

1709, Sept. 28. Charles-Town.] Letter signed Nath. Sale, directed to Lord Craven, and the other Lords proprietors of Carolina.

Arrived here on the 6th inst., after sixteen weeks voyage from Gravesend. His commission for Receiver General is received, and Mr. Ashby, the late Receiver is to make up his accounts, but there appears great confusion to exist, no books being kept in the Receiver's office, and Mr. Ashby affirming it had never been worth over £50 per annum. Alludes to their consent that he should be deputy for Mr. Edward Hyrne, Naval Officer. Mr.

Nath. Johnson wishes to keep his friend, Mr. Trot in it as long as he can, so will not admit him to act until their lordship's order arrive. It is a great disappointment to him, as there are more vessels come in here in these three months fall, than in all the rest of the year.

1709, Oct. 15.] A second communication under this date, at foot of the above, which is a copy of one sent by another channel. Alludes to a bill or order given by the persons, addressed to Major Tynt for £270; begs they will not draw any more, for it cannot be expected to pay money before he receives it. There was but £172 in cash on the 25th August last, by the audit of the late Receiver's accounts, and the governor's and other officer's salaries are paid quarterly, besides about £80 charges of the sessions (twice a year.) The Lords proprietors granted the writer the place of Register of Conveyances and Grants; he now finds by Mr. Saunders, the Attorney General, that he is to have it, which he did not expect. The Receiver General's place is worth but £50 per annum, and everything is so dear, that it costs £46 10s. per annum, only lodging and diet; prays therefore, for their Lords proprietors consideration. Arrival of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Saunders' nephew, &c., by the Dunkeley, which went to Maryland, instead of this place. 9 fs.

1711, Dec. 6. Whitehall.] Letters from the Board of Trade to Lord Dartmouth. Have considered the report from the Board of Ordnance, inclosed in his lordship's letter of the 30th ult.—the necessity of supplying South-Carolina with arms and ammunition, the colony being in no capacity to make an offensive or defensive war, their militia being but ill provided to sustain any considerable attack. 4 fs.

1715, Aug.] Address to His Majesty from the Commons House of Assembly, convened at Charles-Town. Allude to their former address upon the news of the accession, wherein they alluded to the Indian war. Since which time the war has increased and the enemy laid waste a great portion of the Province, so that they fear that all the inhabitants will be extirpated: persuaded that the Lords proprietors are incapable of supporting them in a war of this nature. They throw themselves under His Majesty's protection. 5 fs

1715.] Address of the General Assembly, of South-Carolina, to the king. Allude to their last address, in which they placed their miserable situation before him, and the probability of their becoming a prey to the Indians. Have made application to the colonies, but all the saccours which they can count upon are insufficient to subdue so many powerful nations—beseech His Majesty to issue commands to the Continental Governments, particularly Virginia, to afford such timely aid of men and arms as may be in their power, and to prohibit the supplying the Indians with any warlike stores, &c. Signed Chas. Craven, Governor. 4 folios.

1715.] A paper (in French) endorsed "La tres humble requete

de Jean Lord Carteret, Palatin, d'Henry, Duc de Beaufort, et des autres, Seig'rs. proprietaires de la province de Caroline, en Amerique."

Submitting that they have received the sad intelligence of a general revolt of the Indian nations, who have been on friendly relations with the Governor of South-Carolina; that the said Indians to the number of 8 or 10,000. without any declaration of war, having barbarously murdered the traders among them, made a descent upon the Province of South-Carolina, sacking more than 200 habitations—whilst those inhabitants who could save their families took refuge in Charles-Town; that this Province of Carolina, exports yearly a vast quantity of rice, peas, pitch and other naval stores. to the great advantage of Great Britain; that being situated to the S. W. of the colonies and plantations belonging to His Majesty, it is a frontier, and as such of the highest importance; that in Carolina there are no more than 1500 whites capable of bearing arms, a most insignificant number in comparison with the hostile Indians, and as they have but an inconsiderable quantity of arms and ammunition for their negroes, the Province must be lost without prompt succours which they now most humbly entreat for. 6 fs.

1716, Dec. 17. Whitehall.] Letters from the Board of Trade to Mr. Secretary Methuen, enclosing copies and extracts of letters from the agents of South-Carolina, and others relative to complaints of the Assembly against the conduct of the Spaniards, at St. Augustine, in the Province of Florida. 2 fs.

The enclosure mentioned in the above, the headings of which are as follows:

Extract of Mr. Boon and Mr. Beresford's, memorial. (Agents of South-Carolina.) 6 fs.

Extract of a letter from Col. Heywood, Governor of Jamaica, of 11th Aug., 1716.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Hunter, of the 12th Nov., 1715.

Extract of Lord Hamilton's letter of the 12th June, 1716.

Extract of Lord Hamilton's letter of 26th April, 1715.

1716, Jan. 17. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to Mr. Secretary Methuen. Have received an anonymous letter from Carolina, while by affidavits referred to in it, would appear to be from Mr. Thomas Walker, Judge of the Admiralty, in the Bahamas, relating to a settlement by pirates upon the island of Providence. Enclose the said letter and affidavits. 2 fs.

1716. Aug. South-Carolina.] The anonymous letter above alluded to:

The writer was formerly directed by Governor Nicholson, to render to their lieutenant an account of the state of the Bahamas, which having long been without a government, has exposed those islands to the opportunity of becoming a receptacle for pirates and other loose characters, and as he (the writer) is an inhabitant of New-Providence, he has been an eye witness to

those unreasonable practices which will appear from depositions enclosed. 12 fs.

1715, Oct. 14.] The deposition of Richard Ward, relative to the pirates of the Bahamas (enclosed in the foregoing).

1716, Aug. 6.] Deposition of Thomas Walker, relating to the same subject. (another enclosure).

1717, Feb. 24.] Copy of address of the Representatives and inhabitants of South-Carolina to the King, laying before him the state of the Province. The Lords proprietors instead of using any endeavors for their relief and assistance, term their attempts to procure His Majesty's protection the business of a faction and party. Importune him to save them and their estates from ruin.

Signed by the speaker and the rest of the members, likewise by the rest of the inhabitants of the Province to the number of 563 signatures. 22 fs.

1719–20, Feb. 3.] Petition to the King of the Council and Assembly, of the settlement in South-Carolina, containing a representation of the great grievances and intolerable hardships, which the inhabitants there have suffered under the late government of the Lords proprietors.

Notwithstanding the conditions of the charter granted by King Charles II., the Lords proprietors have taken no endeavors to propagate the Gospel among the barbarous people, and have abused the confidence reposed in them by their mal-administration: have not erected any church, chapel or school, &c.: have exposed to sale the blank patents for erecting landgraves and cassiques, also a contradiction of their charter: have neglected to erect forts, &c., which the inhabitants have been obliged to build to the great diminishing of their estates, &c.: have violated the terms of the charter whereby they were restrained from enacting any laws which were not agreeable to the laws and customs of England, &c.,—although being bound by the said charter to hold allegiance to the sovereign of England, they assuming themselves a despotic power, have trampled upon the liberties of His Majesty's subjects, &c., &c. These and a variety of allegations are therein detailed at considerable length. It concludes by petitioners not doubting of His Majesty's approbation of their assuming the Government in his name in a time of imminent danger and confusion, their being no other remedy to secure the settlement from ruin and the inhabitants from deserting the same, to the utter loss of a part of His Majesty's dominions. Pray therefore to be taken under the wing of His Majesty's immediate Government. About 90 fs.

1720, July 20. Charles-Town.] Copy of letter from Richard Splatt, to Mr. Samuel Barons. Report of war with France: great confusion in the goverment affairs, most of the principal people are determined not to be under the government of the proprietors which if they find renewed they will leave the country, some are already on the point of starting whilst others are impatient for advices from England. Great drought in the country; scarcely

any rain for five months; part of the people have planted over and over again; corn and provisions scarce. Corn sold at 50s. per bushel, and small rice which used to be of little value—for 50s. per 100 lb.; people are obliged to kill their cattle and smoke dry the meat to feed their negroes. Wishes himself fairly out of the country.

(N. B. This Mr. Splatt is one of the principal merchants in Carolina. Mr. Barons is his uncle in London, also a very considerable trader to Carolina.) 4 fs.

Another copy of the same letter.

1720, Nov. 17, Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to Mr. Secretary Cragg, enclosing extracts of letters from Carolina, containing complaints against the Spaniards, at St. Augustine, and relating to some transactions in which Capt. Hildersly and Col. Wm. Rhett, have been concerned. 4 fs.

1720, Sept. 6. Charles Town in Carolina.] Extract of a letter from Col. Moore, under this date.

The Spanish privateers from St. Augustine, have taken several vessels on this coast and that of Virginia, since the declaration of hostilities. The writer sent thither about 50 prisoners and they returned about an equal number. He demanded all the vessels and goods taken since the time limited which the Governor refused, &c. 2 fs.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of Correspondence in Carolina, upon the same subject. 3 fs.

Copy of Memorial from Messrs. Jos. Boone and John Barnwell, complaining of the Spaniards of St. Augustine, and of the custom house officer supplying them with arms. 4 fs.

1720, Aug. 19.] Extract of letter from Carolina, signed Wm. Dry, to Col. Barnwell, under this date Descent upon St. Helena by a body of Indians, with some Spaniards. Cannot expect to live peaceably whilst the Spaniards are in possession of St. Augustine. It was Rhett's sloop manned with 50 of Hildersley's men that conveyed and sold two chests of arms containing guns, swords, pistols, &c., and four great guns. The thing raised a great clamour, but Rhett throws the blame upon Hildersley, stating it was without his knowledge that such things were carried, &c. 6 fs.

1721, Jan. 25.] Address of the Members of the Council and Assembly at Charles Town, to the King.

Indorsed as in the Gazette of Mar. 20, 1721–22.

n. d.] Address of the inhabitants of South Carolina, (the Governor, Council and Assembly,) to Governor Nicholson, congratulating him upon his safe arrival, and expressing gratitude at being taken under the immediate protection of the King. 5 fs.

1721, Aug. 18.] Address from the Common House of Assembly in South Carolina to the King. 5 fs.

Endorsed as inserted in the Gazette of Jan. 27, 1721–22.

1722, June 23. South-Carolina.] Ordinance of the General

Assembly to appoint John Croskey country waiter, in the room of Jeremiah Miller, resigned. 3 fs.

1722, June, 23.] Act for incorporating and better governing the city of Charles-Town.

1722, June 23.] Act to confirm and build bridges over Ashley river.

1722, June 23.] Act for building bridges at Santee.

1722, June 23.] Act for relief of poor debtors.

1722, June 23.] Act for preventing the desertion of insolvent debtors.

1722, June 23.] Act for advancing the salaries of the clergy.

1722, Dec. 20, Whitehall.] Letter of the Board of Trade addressed to the Lord Carteret, acknowledging his letter of the 8th inst., transmitting report upon the subject matter of the Spanish Ambassador's complaint, that a fort is building, by order of the Governor of Carolina, in the Tamoia and the mouth of the Talage. His Majesty being in possession of the land, it will be encumbent on the Spaniards to produce proof of their title before there is any necessity of the King justifying his own right, &c. 4 fs.

1721, March 9. South Carolina.] List of vessels taken by the Spaniards since the cessation of arms and carried to St. Augustine amount to £11,550 sterling. List of negroes and slaves taken in the year 1715 and carried to St. Augustine, in the time of the Indian war, amounts to £98.

A list of negroes taken in the year 1720 and 1721, amounts to £19. 5 fs.

1722, July 27. Florida.] Copy of a letter from the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, to General Nicholson, Governor of South Carolina, relating to the exchange of prisoners, &c., together with instructions to a Spanish captain on that account, &c. 5 fs.

1722.] The instructions to Capt. Don Sebastian Lopez, (the Spanish captain) alluded to in the foregoing, about the exchange of prisoners with the Governor of Carolina. About 12 fs.

1722, Aug. 4.] Extract of a Report of a Committee of Council and Assembly of South Carolina, relating to the Spaniard's demands. 2 fs.

1722, Aug. 7. Charlestown city and Port.] Copy of Colonel Nicholson's letter to the Governor of St. Augustine. Acknowledges receipt of His Excellency's letter by Don Sebastian Lopez, (with enclosure) touching the suspension of arms and mutual restitution, &c., as agreed to by the Convention at the Hague, between the crowns of France, Spain and Great Britain. Suggests to him, in sending future communications to this Government, to employ a sloop, and not an open boat. Wishes the two crowns would consent to a free trade between this Government and that of St. Augustine, &c., &c. 11 fs.

1722, Aug. 10.] Copy of a pass given to 17 Spaniards for their return from Carolina to St. Augustine. 5 fs.

Copy of a letter of thanks from Capt. Lopez de Toledo to General Nicholson, Governor of Carolina. 2 fs.

1722, Dec. 11.] Letter of the Board of Trade to Lord Carteret. Enclose copies of papers received from Governor Nicholson relative to the demand of the Spanirds at St. Augustine, and the reciprocal restitution, &c. 2 fs.

1722, Dec. 20.] Report of the Board of Trade to the King, concerning the Fort built on the Alatamoja, in South Carolina. 4 fs.

1724, March 28.] Address of the General Assembly of South Carolina to His Majesty, congratulatory upon his return, &c.; hoping for continuance of the Protestant succession, &c. 4 fs.

1724, April 24. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to (the Duke of Newcastle.) Acknowledge receipt of his letter of the 20th inst., with papers from the French Secretary, Mons. Chamoral, containing complaints of the Sieur Couturier, of which they have received no account from the Governor of South Carolina; nor does the agent know anything of the matter. Have requested their Secretary to transmit copy of the said complaint to General Nicholson. 2 fs.

1724, July 22, Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, since their letter of the 23d April last, relating to the Sieur Couturier. They have heard from the agent of South Carolina that the said Couturier was under confinement in Charles-Town (at the Marshall House,) for coming away from the French settlement of Mobile, without a pass from the Governor, according to custom, and that he was confined by General Nicholson until the true reason of his leaving the French settlement could be ascertained. 3 fs.

1724, Aug. 22. Court at Windsor.) Order of the King, in Council (upon a Report from the Committee for hearing appeals, complaints, &c., from the plantations, dated 7th August, relating to the petition of Samuel Eveleigh, of Charles-Town, in the Province of South Carolina, merchant, and executor of Joseph Palke, of Charles-Town, deceased, complaining of a sentence passed in the Bermudas, 19th December, 1723,) allowing the petitioners to appeal, &c.

Attached is

1724, Feb. 2.] Petition of Samuel Eveleigh, aforesaid. About 32 fs.

n. d.] A paper entitled the case of Robert Johnson, esq., late Governor of South Carolina, under the Lords proprietors of that Colony,

Shewing, that by a commission from the Lords proprietors, he was appointed Governor of South Carolina: and continued so for about two years, until the breaking out of a war with Spain, when the inhabirants apprehensive of an attack upon their Province, and conscious of their own weakness, not numbering above 1400 men capable of bearing arms, they addressed His Majesty to take them under his immediate government, who in reply sent

Col. Francis Nicholson, with commission as provisional Governor. That Mr. Johnson was at great expense in transporting his family to Carolina, as also in going in person against the pirates. Having disbibed to receive the perquisites belonging to him as Admiral, which extraordinary expenses the small income allowed by the proprietors, and the short time he enjoyed it, rendered him £1000 worse than when he undertook the administration.

That his father, who preceded him in this same government, was successful in attacking and defeating the French and Spaniards, and was instrumental in having seasonably fortified Charles-Town, the metropolis of the Province. That his said father was before that, General of the Leeward Islands, of whose pay in arrears there remains £3000 due from the crown to him, as executor of his father.

That his mother and her children returning to England from the Leeward Islands, were taken prisoners by the French, suffering great losses and privations, and were kept in confinement upwards of a year, under which his mother died. His brother also died in the East Indies, commander of a man-of-war, under King William.

That upon leaving Carolina, where his wife and family now are, *Col. Nicholson, the present Governor, told him* he had desired His Majesty's leave to return to England.

Wherefore, in consideration of the above premises it is hoped His Majesty will please to appoint Mr. Johnson to succeed Col. Nicholson as His Majesty's Provisional Governor of South Carolina. (Vide A. and W. I., Vol. 18, 1724, Aug. 8.) 7 fs.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. No. 498.

A. and W. I. No. 498. Memorial of Robert Johnson, Governor of South Carolina, to the King; showing that this being a southern frontier to the continent, it has been judged necessary to erect four forts for its defence, viz: one at Port Royal, another called Fort Moon; a third called Pallachicola Fort, and the fourth called Johnson's Fort, to command the harbour of Charles-Town, all of which are nearly 100 miles distance from each other.

That the Lords proprietors neglecting to garrison these forts, the Province has been obliged to hire men for this service; that when Governor Nicholson was appointed, one independent company was sent over with him, which it has been judged expedient to put in garrison at Port Royal. There are no soldiers for the other three forts, and as soldiers are more necessary here than

at New York, where there are four independent companies, it is submitted whether it would not be for the security of the Province, to appoint another independent company of 100 men to be sent hither. 5 fs.

1715, July 19. Whitehall. Report of the Board of Trade to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Have considered the letters from Mr. Craven, Col. Spotswood, and others, and have several times conferred with the Lords proprietors and principal merchants, &c., trading to the Province, relative to the Indian hostilities, and are fully convinced that the dangers are such as require speedy relief. The inhabitants are driven from their plantations and blocked up in Charles-Town, the only strong place. Those capable of bearing arms are only 1500. Finding that the proprietors were either unwilling or unable to send the necessary succours, they proposed to them to surrender their government to the crown as the only remedy, but without success. They now submit how far it may be expedient for His Majesty to take upon himself the preservation of so valuable a Province. Especially as the Bahamas have been lost to the public through the negligence of these same proprietors. Carolina, by its situation, is frontier against the French and Spaniards, and numerous Indians, which latter, instigated by the former, seem to have entered into confederacy against all our other plantations. Beneficial results of the commercial produce of this Province, which is capable of improvement under a well regulated government. The traders ill usage of the Indians, and their giving them credit at exorbitant prices for arms and ammunition, may have given rise, perhaps, to this universal revolt.

What the proprietors and planters desire is, 300 barrels of powder, 1500 musquets, 40 cohorn mortars, &c., &c., six field pieces, and 500 men; for the transportation of which the proprietors say there is only one ship of 100 tons ready, and towards payment thereof they have only some rice to the value of about £400, which they would engage for part payment, but refuse absolutely to mortgage their charter or surrender their government, unless His Majesty would purchase the same. The Assembly of Carolina have sent £2500 (currency) to New York and New England for proving arms, &c., but it is unlikely that sufficient quantities are to be obtained in either of those Provinces. The proprietors expect, in case of any soldiers being sent, that their Governor shall have the command of them. As for their subsistence, they must be victualled at least for twelve months, &c., &c. 10 fs.

1718, July 1. Court at Kensington.] Order of the King in Council upon a Report from the Lords Commissioners of Trade, on a Memorial of the Lords proprietors of Carolina, (relating to the proposals of Sir Robert Montgomery for settling the most southern part of Carolina, of which he is to be the Governor,) referring it to the Committee of Privy Council for consideration, &c. 2 fs.

1718, April 9. Whitehall.] Report of the Board of Trade upon Sir Robert Montgomery's proposal for settling the most southern part of South Carolina, beyond the Savannah river. In order to avoid the inconveniences which arise from proprietary and charter governments, they suggest the expediency of the proprietors surrendering their powers of government to the King in the places intended to be erected into a new government, reserving to themselves the property of the lands only. Recommend Sir Robert Montgomery for the appointment as Governor. 8 fs.

Petition of Sir Robert Montgomery to the King, showing that he is duly entitled to a tract of land from the proprietors of Carolina, called Azilia, and that since Virginia was first aided in its settlement under King James 1st, by a lottery publicly drawn in the city of London, prays he may have a similar license in the city of Edinburgh, to establish a lottery of 100,000 tickets, after the rate of 40s. per ticket, &c., &c. 10 fs.

1718, Sept. 2.] Affidavit of Robert Montgomery, of Skelmosley, in North Britain, that he hath a bona fide design to make a transportation and settlement in Azilia, &c. 5 fs.

1718, August 23. Whitehall.] References of the above petition of Sir R. Montgomery to the Attorney General for consideration and report. 1 fs.

1727, Nov. 27.] Copy of a letter addressed to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, by Francis Nicholson, in reply to a letter from Mr. Popple, of the 17th inst., desiring that he should give his thoughts in writing upon a letter written by Capt. Edward Massey, 26th April, 1727, concerning the Fort upon the Alatamaha river. The hardships undergone by the company are the natural consequences of a new and remote settlement, but does not think them so great as represented by the Captain's letter. Had they followed his advice, they might, by making gardens and enclosures, have supplied themselves with provisions. He sent them powder and shot and fishing tackle, and maintained some Indians to instruct them in hunting and fishing, so they might have victualled themselves.

The accommodation for officers and men may be bad now in consequence of the fire which destroyed the Fort. Is of opinion that ammunition and other necessaries should be sent over from the Board of Ordnance, and that an engineer should be sent to put the Fort in a proper condition, &c. 8 fs.

1727, Dec. 1. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing representation upon the letter of Capt. Massey, who commands the independent company at Fort King George upon the Alatamaha river. Enclose likewise some depositions relative to vessels fitting out at St. Augustine, to cruise upon the coast of Carolina. 1 f.

1727, Dec. 1. Whitehall.] The representation (above mentioned as being enclosed) of the Board of Trade to the King.

In the year 1720, to command the navigation of the river Alata-

maha, a fort, called Fort King George, was built, and a company of 100 men allotted for its defence. This was afterwards destroyed by fire and rebuilt in a very bad manner, at the expense of the Province. This is one of the causes why the soldiers complain of insufficient accommodation, although from General Nicholson's information, a great deal is owing to the inactive and lazy disposition of the soldiers, &c. They are of opinion that the fort ought not to be abandoned, but that orders should be sent for resuming its possession, lest it fall into the hands of the French or Spaniards. A detachment of the company sent to this fort might be relieved from time to time from Port Royal, which would recruit the health of the soldiers; unless it were considered desirable to change the site of the fort to some other place which might command the river without being liable to the like objections. Hear that the Spanish are equipping several periaguas to cruise upon the coast, and might take possession of the river. Propose that orders be sent to the government to furnish the soldiers with all proper conveniences, and to the Board of Ordnance for ammunition, &c., their stores being exhausted. 12 fs.

1727, Sept. 8.] Deposition of Jacobus Kerstead, of the Province of New York, mariner, touching some vessels fitting out by the Spaniards to cruise upon the Carolina coast. 6 fs.

1727, Sept. 5. Charles-Town.] Deposition of Solomon Middleton, mariner, master of a sloop of South Carolina, upon the same subject. 4 fs.

1728, June 20. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, in reply to letter of the 9th ult., enclosing representation of the state of the possessions of the King and his subjects in America, which are disputed by the King of Spain, and relative to injuries done to His Majesty's subjects by the Spaniards for the which no redress has been obtained. 2 fs.

1728, June 20. Whitehall.] The representation (above alluded to) to the King, touching fort King George upon the Alatamaha river, and other places which have suffered from the Spaniards, &c., &c.

Representation of the Board of Trade of the state of the King's possessions in America.

Endorsed as received with their letter of 20th June, 1728, and copy sent to the Plenipotentiaries, July 27th, 1728.

A paper entitled, a schedule of such losses as have been sustained by British subjects in their shipping and effects, taken from them by the Spaniards from the peace of Utrecht to the 20th of June, 1728, so far as the same have hitherto come to the knowledge of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. This paper gives the ships names, of what place, &c., burthen, masters, owners and freighters names; what voyages they were on; when and where taken; by whom taken; value of the ships and cargoes, &c., &c. About 10 fs.

1730, Aug. 5.] Letter of the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle. Sends draught of instructions prepared for the com-

missaries appointed by His Majesty to treat with those of the King of Spain, &c.

Instructions for Benj. Keene, Arthur Stert, and John Goddard, esq., appointed commissaries to treat with the commissaries of the King of Spain in 11 sections.

Observations upon the instructions prepared for His Majesty's commissaries, &c., &c.; with other papers which not referring to South Carolina are not enumerated here.

1728, June 20.] Representation of the Lords commissioners for Trade to the king, dated June 20th, relating to His Majesty's right to fort King George, in South Carolina, and the Bahamas.

(Endorsed as copy sent by Mr. Delafaye to Mr. Walpole, Aug. 17, 1739.)

(All the papers above calendered, from June 20th, 1728, are attached together.)

1730, Apr. 15. Whitehall.] The Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle: enclose an address from the President and Council of South Carolina, to the King, upon his having purchased the Province. 1 f.

1729, Feb. 9.] Address of the President and Council of South Carolina, to the King, upon his purchasing the soil of the colony. 4 fs.

1736, Oct. 22. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle: enclosing their report and the extract of a representation relative to the settlement of Carolina. 8 fs.

1728.] Extract of a representation to the King, from the commissaries of trade, under this date. Enclosure.

1727, Dec. 1.] Copy of a representation to His Majesty, from the commissaries for trade, under this date. Enclosure.

1736, Nov. 9. Whitehall.] Letter of the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; enclose copy of a letter received from Mr. Broughton, Commander in Chief at South Carolina, dated 16th Aug. last, giving an account that the French Governor of Moville, had attacked the Chickesaw Indians, which is a manifest violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, &c. 2 fs.

1736, Aug. 16. Charles Town.] Copy of letter from Col. Broughton, Lieut. Gov. of South Carolina, to the board of trade; relating that Monsieur Bienvielle, Gov. at Moville had attacked the Chickesaw Indians in our alliance. Probability of their designs upon the English settlements on the continent. 6 fs.

1737, Mar. 30. Whitehall.] Letter of the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle: stating that they had received from Col. Broughton, Lieut. Gov. of South Carolina, a communication dated 6th Feb. last, enclosing copies of some letters relating to designs formed against the king's colonies by the Spaniards. 2 fs.

1736, Jan. 6. Dunkirk, Port Royal, Jamaica.] Copy of letter from D. Dent to Col. Broughton; sends him a paper enclosed, which he received the 23rd of last month, and duplicate of which he has sent to all the commanders of His Majesty's ships stationed near relative to the designs of the Spaniards. Begs he

will conceal the name of the person giving the information for obvious reasons. Enclosure. 3 fs.

The letter to Digby Dent, Esq., Commander at Jamaica, alluded to in the foregoing. Information of the arrival of a person calling himself Dr. Miguel Wall, but whose right name is Peter Jacob D'Torabe, &c., &c. Enclosure. 5 fs.

1738, June 6. Whitehall.] The Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; enclose copy of letter with some affidavits, which they have received from Mr. Bull, President of the Council in South Carolina. 1 f.

1738, Apr. 20. Council Chamber.] Letter of Mr. Bull, to the Lords Commissaries of Trade, relative to the preparations on foot by the Spaniards; who are sending men to settle a fort at the Apalatchie old towns, which was conquered about the year 1702–3 by the people of South Carolina, &c. Enclosure. 2 fs.

1738, Apr. 18.] Affidavit of Joseph Prew, of South Carolina, taken before the President of South Carolina, about the preparations in the Havana, &c. Enclosure.

1738, Apr. 6. Beaufort.] Copy of deposition of Capt. William Lyford, taken before Tho. Wigg, upon the same subject. Enclosure.

1738, Oct. 5. Whitehall.] Letter of the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; transmitting copy of a letter received from Mr. Bull, (President of the Council of South Carolina); to the effect that the Chactaw Indians hitherto in the French interest, have lately sent several messengers to the Governor of South Carolina, to propose a friendship with the English. 3 fs.

1738, July 20. Charles Town.] The letter of Mr. Bull to the Board of Trade, (Vide proceding article). The Chactaws desire amicable relations with the English. The advantage of the amity in neutralizing the designs of the French pointed out, &c., &c. Abt. 14 fs.

Letter signed Martin Bladen, addressed to the Duke of Newcastle; relative to the limits of South Carolina, and the right of cutting logwood at Campeachy; two articles to be inserted in the ensuing treaty with Spain; doubts whether the Spaniards will agree to it, as by that article the whole 31st degree of northern latitude is included, and it is a doubtful question whether the town of St. Augustine may not lie some minutes to the northward of the 30th degree. Popple's map certified to be the most exact now extant, places it 10 minutes to the northward of the 30th degree. In Mr. Verelst's proposal for fixing the limits between Carolina and Florida, he is a little mistaken in the latitude and though he does not carry the frontiers further than they can be supported, yet he is too specific in his detail which may give occasion to many disputes and delays. Considers it were advisable to couch the article as near as possible in the terms of one of the charters to the Lords proprietors of Carolina, &c., &c. Abt. 25 fs.

1739, Dec 13. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade

to the Duke of Newcastle; transmitting a letter received by them from Col. Bull, President of the Council of South Carolina, giving an account of the state of affairs in that Province and of the design of the French and Spaniards. 1 f.

1739, Oct. 5. Charles Town, South Carolina.] Copy of letter from Col. Bull to the Board of Trade; desertion of their negroes in consequence of the King of Spain's proclamation declaring freedom to all who desert from the British colonies. Great outbreak of negroes on the night of the 9th of last Sept., twenty one whites killed. By his (Col. Bull's) timely exertions a stop was put to further mischief. Intelligence from the Governor of New York, about the designs of some French and Indians marching for the Mississippi; apprehension of the French building a fort among the Cherokees. If the charter surrendered by the Proprietors to His Majesty includes the Cherokees it would be a sufficient objection against the French taking possession of land by a fort within the limits thereof, &c., &c. 12 fs.

1739-40, Feb. 19. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; enclosing extracts from Col. Bull, giving an account of the progress of the French near the River Mississippi, &c., &c. 1 f.

1739, Nov. 30.] The extract from Col. Bull's letter (Vide preceding article); the French and Indians mentioned in his last as on their march from Montreal against some Indians near the Mississippi have taken possession and built a fort on a branch of the Mississippi River, where they are to be joined by other French and Indians from New Orleans.

Apprehensions entertained by the Chickesaws who are near that fort. 3 fs.

1740, Aug. 19. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; transmitting extract of letter from Mr. Bull, dated 3rd June last, giving an account of the state of the Province. 1 f.

1740, June 3. Charles Town.] Extract of letter from William Bull, Esq.; has raised 600 men to assist Gen. Oglethorpe in the siege of St. Augustine; movements of Gen. Oglethorpe; danger threatening the Province from French influence among the Indians. The French have carried away as prisoners of war four of our traders from among the Chickesaws, one of whom had been executed. 9 fs.

1740, Oct. 8. Whitehall.] Letter of the Board of Trade addressed to the Duke of Newcastle; enclosing copy of letter from Col. Bull, dated 28th July last, and also copy of a representation from the Council and Assembly of South Carolina to the King, upon the present state of that Province.

1740, July 28. Charles Town.] Copy of letter from Mr. Bull to the Lords of Trade; laying before them a representation from the Council and Assembly of the Province to the King, in relation to the French, Spaniards and Indians. This Province and Georgia are the weakest and most exposed of any of His Majes-

ty's American dominions, and stand most in need of assistance. Hopes for His Majesty's care and protection. 3 fs.

1740, July 26.] The petition and representation of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina to the King upon the present state of the said Province, enumerating the series of the calamities and misfortunes which have befallen it. The small pox in 1738, the pestilential fever in 1739, succeeded by the insurrections of the slaves, &c. Ill success of the expedition under Gen. Oglethorpe, to which this Province greatly contributed, &c. In conclusion implore assistance against their enemies, particularly those in St. Augustine, and in case this fortress remain unconquered, then in any future peace between His Majesty and the King of Spain, that provisions be made for the restoration of slaves already deserted and security against such evils in future. About 30 fs.

1740–1, Jan. 23. Charles-Town.] Extract of letter from Col. Bull to the Board of Trade. Danger of the Province from the Spanish gallies at St. Augustine, which are constructed to avoid any vessel of force by running into shoal water, and can only be repelled by similar vessels, which this Province can not provide, for want of proper materials and workmen. Would apply to His Majesty for five or six gallies, which might be built here, if proper materials and workmen were sent over. 4 fs.

1740, March 20.] Extract of letter from Col. Bull to the Board of Trade. Apprehension of the Cherokees of a design that the French have of marching an army against them. This design, if carried into execution, will be too formidable for the Indians to withstand without assistance greater than this Province can contribute. Prays His Majesty's protection and assistance to support these Indians, who depend upon the Province. 3 fs.

1741, Nov. 25.] Deposition taken before Mr. Courand, of Jno. Gerald, of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, merchant, who landed from Carolina at Portsmouth, on the 19th inst., stating that on his journey thence to London, in the stage coach, he met with a woman named Smith, recently from New-York. She informed him that she had met the day previous at Portsmouth with one Holt, suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy against the Governor of that Province, (New-York), and who had fled to England.

Attached is a letter from John Gerald, dated Cornhill Fryday, giving a description of Holt, whose Christian name is Henry, and suggesting that as he is a Roman Catholic, he may probably be concealed by some of that profession. 4 fs.

1742, Feb. 14. Whitehall.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing a representation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of South-Carolina to His Majesty, of the defenceless state of Port Royal and the parts adjacent. 1 f.

The representation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of South-Carolina to the King, showing the design set on foot by

the Spaniards for reducing this Province, and that of Georgia, who on the 5th of July entered the harbour of St. Simons with a fleet from Havana and St. Simons, consisting of 36 vessels, besides some smaller ones fit for shoal water. Details of their movements, probability of their next attempt being made upon Port Royal harbour, or some other part of the Province, if not Charles-Town itself. The militia not able to present any considerable opposition to so formidable a force, it consisting only of 4,000 effective men, which are dispersed over plantations extending above 200 miles in length and near 150 in breadth. On such an extensive coast as this, the enemy could land in many places, yet were they certain before hand of the very place where they would attack, it would be impossible to draw together even 2000 men in less than a week or ten days. Port Royal is an island having about forty families upon it, and a small fort and town unable in its present condition to offer much resistance. Although Charles-Town has several forts and batteries at proper places for annoying the enemy's shipping, yet their fleet coming into the harbour with a leading gale of wind and tide, may pass by our batteries without much damage, and could attack us six hours after they appear in sight, if they land their men upon the back part of the town immediately, as there are not above 700 men therein capable of bearing arms. Nor is it made defensible on the land side. The subjects of this Province have already been at a very great expense in the defence of the same, and in cultivating a friendship with the several neighboring nations of Indians. They beg leave to point out a method for obviating the evils apprehended. 1st. By sending over at least one regiment of His Majesty's troops, (besides the three independent companies already petitioned for). 2nd. By some further instructions being given to the Commanders of His Majesty's ships upon this station, &c. 3rd. By two 40 or 50 gun ships being stationed at Port Royal, &c. 4th. By some of His Majesty's ships upon the Jamaica station being ordered to cruise about the month of May, on the north side of Cuba, thence through the gulf to this coast, &c., &c. 5th. And principally by the reduction of St. Augustine, &c., &c. At 16 fs.

1743, May 31. Whitehall.] The Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle. Have received a letter from Lieut. Gov. Bull, dated South-Carolina, 1742, March 17, relative to his apprehensions of an invasion; together with copy of a letter to him from Mr. Moore, by order of Gen. Oglethorpe. Copy of a letter with extracts from the former are now enclosed. 1 f.

1742–3, March 2. Frederica, in Georgia.] Letter of Francis Moore to the Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina. Acquaints him by desire of Gen. Oglethorpe with the movements of the Spaniards on their way to invade this colony, &c. 2 fs.

1742–3, May 17.] Extract from Lieut. Gov. Wm. Bull's letter of this date to the Board of Trade. Apprehensive of an invasion this spring, he has induced the General Assembly to engage the

assistance of 1000 men from North-Carolina, to be ready to march upon the first notice of an invasion. 1 f.

1743, June 5. [Whitehall. The Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle. Since their letter of the 31st May last, they have received a communication from Lieut. Gov. Bull, dated 4th March, transmitting several depositions and other papers relative to the designs of the Spaniards, copies of which they now enclose. 2 f.

1742–3. March 4. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Copy of letter of Mr. Bull to the Lords of Trade, transmitting information that he has received relating to the designs and proceedings of the French and Spaniards. 2 fs.

1742–3. Jan. 21. Frederica.] Letter signed W. Horton to W. Bull, esq. Is ordered by Gen. Oglethorpe to forward the enclosed, which he has received from the Governor of New-York. 1 f.

1742, Dec. 12. New-York.] George Clark to Governor Bull. Acquaints him that a party or two of the French and Indians are marched to the southward, &c. 1 f.

1742–3. Feb. 16.] Deposition of Capt. Edmund Gale, a native of New-England, taken before the Lieut. Gov. and Council under this date, relating to the designs of the Spaniards.

Deposition of Capt. Alexander Pain, native of South-Carolina, taken before Lieut. Gov. Bull and Council, Feb. 16, 1742.

Deposition of Capt. Edward Morris, native of London, and for five years past a resident in the Province, taken as above, Feb. 16, 1742.

Deposition of John Raven Bedon, of Charles-Town, taken as above, 1st of March, 1742–3.

Deposition of Charles Hicks, merchant, native of New-York, taken 17th Feb., 1742–3.

Another deposition of Charles Hicks, taken March 4th, 1742–3. In this paper is a list of the forces in St. Augustine.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. No. 499.

A. and W. I. No. 499. 1724–25, Jan. 14. Council Chamber, Charles-Town.] Address of the Council of South Carolina to the King complimentary of Francis Nicholson, the Governor, about to depart the Province. Will afford all countenance to Arthur Middleton, esq., who is entrusted with the administration of affairs. 4 fs.

1724, Jan. 14.] A duplicate of the above with autograph signatures as in the above.

1724–5.] Journal of the upper House of Assembly from the 23d February, 1724, to the 17th April, 1725. (Duplicate.)

1724, March 24.] Act to empower the church wardens of St. George's parish to sell and dispose of the present Glebe, &c.

1724, March 24.] Tax act, passed March 24, 1724–5, for raising £16,658 18s. 1*d.* tax.

1724, March 24.] Act for founding, &c., a free school at Dorchester, Berkley County.

1725.] Journal of the Commons House of Assembly from the 6th to the 17th day of April, 1725.

1725, April 17.] An act to revise and continue the several acts therein mentioned.

1725, April 17.] An act for vesting the sole right of making salt in the Province in Wm. Millichamp for 14 years.

1725, April 17.] Act for the better regulation of the India trade.

1725, April 17.] Act to empower the Commissioners of the new brick church in Charles-Town, &c.

1725, April 17.] Act for the encouragement of making salt.

1725, April 17.] Act for preventing the seas further encroachment, &c.

1725, April 17.] Act for appointing an agent.

1725, April 17.] Act for establishing a ferry from the plantation of James Wrixham, &c.

1725.] Journal of the upper House of Assembly from Wednesday, 12th day of May, to June 1st, 1725.

1725.] Journal of the Commons House of Assembly betwixt the 12th and the 15th May, 1725.

1725, May 13. Charles-Town.] Petition of the General Assembly of South-Carolina, to the King, for leave to erect a bank in the Province for the sum of £20,000 sterling, in bills or credit, or to continue the paper bills now extant in the sum of £101,000 of the present exchange, which in value is worth no more than about £14,000 sterling, &c.

1725, May 13. Charles-Town.] Petition of the General Assembly of South-Carolina, to the King, representing the inconveniences which may arise from the additional instructions transmitted to Gen. Nicholson, requiring no private act to be passed without a clause suspending the execution thereof, until His Majesty's approbation be had. 5 fs.

1725.] Journal of the Commons House of Assembly betwixt the 26th of May, and the 1st of June, 1725.

1725, June 7.] An act to raise a fund to erect a building in Charles-Town, to hold the public arms of the Province.

1725, July 9. London.] Memorial of John Vat, of Watt, to the Duke of Newcastle, in behalf of the 600 Swiss designing to settle in South Carolina, under the proposal of Mr. Purry, of Neufchatel, with whom he (John Vat) is associated. 6 fs.

1725, Aug. 2.] Copy of a letter from Mr. Burchett, from Mr. Wm. Blakeway, Judge of the Vice Admiralty of South-Carolina, to W. Burchett's of Sept. 30, 1725. The Spaniards of the Kingdom of Peru, finding the prohibition of foreign trade severely put in execution by the Vice Roy, have revolted, proclaiming a new

Vice Roy for themselves. How far this matter may affect the South Sea Company and the British plantations in America he will not presume to say. 3 fs.

1725.] Journal of the Council from Tuesday, Aug. 24th, 1725, to Aug. 25th of the same year.

1725.] Copy of Journal of the Council from Monday the 6th, to Monday 13th of Sept., 1725, (relating to the Spaniards.)

1725.] Journal of the upper House of Assembly from the 1st to the 6th of Nov., 1725.

n. d.] Letters of John Hamerton to the Duke of Newcastle, acquainting him that notwithstanding His Majesty's order and His Grace's warrant, &c., to the Attorney General for a patent to pass the seals for the Secretary's place of South Carolina, the proprietor's Secretary, (W. Shelton,) has put in a caveat against the said patent passing the seals, &c.

1725, Sept. 4.] Letters signed John Hamerton, addressed to Chas. De la Fay, esq. Begs to know if the Duke has given any directions about his affairs. 2 fs.

n. d.] Memorial of John Hamerton to the Duke of Newcastle. Reminds his Grace of his promise to Sir Robert Walpole in his behalf. Has lain under misfortunes ever since the time of the South Sea stocks, and his continuance in England is of very ill consequence to him. Prays his affairs may be dispatched. 2 fs.

1725, Oct. 27.] Letter of John Hamerton to Charles De la Fay, esq. Entreats him to speak to His Grace that he may have a warrant signed by their Excellencies to-morrow. 2 fs.

n. d.] Letter of John Hamerton to Charles De la Fay, esq. Begs him to get His Grace's orders in his affair this night, &c. 1 fs.

n. d.] Letter of John Hamerton to the Duke of Newcastle. Alludes to a conversation with His Grace about the Secretary's place of South-Carolina. Does not ask to depose Mr. Hart, the present Secretary, who desires to resign, and sent a petition from South-Carolina to that effect, and he is now very infirm and incapable of acting from the loss of his limbs. Requests His Grace's interest in the behalf of his application. 4 fs.

n. d.] John Hamerton to Sir Robert Walpole. On the same subject of his succeeding Mr. Hart as Secretary of Carolina. 2 fs.

n. d.] John Hamerton to the Duke of Newcastle. Prays dispatch in his affair. 2 fs.

1725, Jan. 7.] John Hamerton addressed to Gen. Nicholson, Albermale-st., wishing that he would meet him at the Duke of Newcastle's office this evening at eight o'clock, when he will bring a memorial, as required so to do, by Sir Robert Walpole. 2 fs.

n. d.] Letter of John Hamerton to Sir Robert Walpole. Apologizes for troubling him further in the business which Lord Walpole has been pleased to recommend for the sake of the family of the writer's wife. The Duke tells him it is a different matter, but it shall be done, if possible, although yet there is no progress made in it. Did not endeavor to succeed Mr. Hart without his consent, who has only acted Secretary by patent from

the then Lords proprietors, and since Carolina has become the King's Government, Mr. Hart has not applied to the Secretary of state for His Majesty's patent as all other secretaries of plantations in America. Again entreats his solicitation with the Duke. His affairs are not in the best posture; the journeys from Jamaica to Carolina and thence hither, was very expensive. His brother long will acknowledge so great service done for his sister. 5 fs.

n. d.] John Hamerton to Sir Robert Walpole. Importunes him in his affair. The Duke of Newcastle has ordered his business to be done, and Mr. De la Fay has ordered a warrant to be drawn out for a patent, which is not so full as he hoped, nor does it answer the business of the Secretary's office in Carolina so particularly as it might. In drawing it out, Mr. De la Fay has omitted the chief appendance thereto belonging, viz: Register of the Records. As all the Records of the Province and the public transactions of both Council and Assembly have always been registered and filed in the Secretary's office, (and is a considerable perquisite.) If not inserted in his patent, any Governor may appoint another person Register, although that branch belongs to the Secretary. Begs he will speak to the Duke of Newcastle to have it inserted in the patent, there being no salary, and the whole of the office with all the perquisites not exceeding £300 a year. 4 fs.

1725, Dec. 9.] An act to settle patrols in convenient parts of the Province.

1725, Dec. 9.] An act to encourage persons to become settlers in South-Carolina.

1725, Dec. 9.] An act for removing the ferry at James Wrixham's plantation and establishing the same at Mr. John Jackson's plantation, cross Pon Pon river.

1725, Dec. 9.] Act for founding two parochial chapels of ease, one at Willson to the parish church of St. Paul, and the other at Capt. Poe's plantation to the church of St. Bartholmew.

1725, Dec. 9.] Act for founding a parochial chapel of ease at Childsbury to the parish church in St. John's parish.

1725.] Journals of the upper House of Assembly (relating to the Tax Act) from 16th of Nov., to 15th Dec., 1725.

1725.] Journals of the upper House of Assembly from Monday, 15th Nov., to Saturday, 18th Dec., 1725.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. No. 500.

A. and W. I. No 500. A number of papers attached together, viz:

Copy of petition of Lords proprietors to the King, recommending Col. Samuel Horsey, as Governor, whom they

have appointed in the room of Mr. Nicholson, lately arrived, and appointed as Provisional Governor.

Copy of petition of Lords proprietors of Carolina, to the King, that some new articles be added to the instructions given to the Provisional Governor of South-Carolina, with order of the Privy Council thereupon, [1726, July 14.] that a copy thereof be delivered to the agent of the said Province, together with memorial [1726, July 22.] of Mr. Shelton, the proprietors Secretary, relative to the same.

1726, May 21.] Copy of Petition of the Council and Assembly of South-Carolina, to the King, that he would be pleased to continue them under his immediate protection and government.

1726, May 21.] Answer to Mr. Shelton's memorial, together with reasons offered to the Lords of the Council for continuing the Province of South-Carolina under His Majesty's government.

1726, May 21.] Act appointing Francis Young, esq., to be agent of South-Carolina.

1726.] Copy of three letters from Arthur Middleton, esq., to Gen. Nicholson, dated respectively, 1726, May 7th, May 24th, and 10th June.

Copy of two letters to Gen. Nicholson, one signed Ra. Izard, dated Charles-Town, 21st May, 1726, the other Tho. Broughton, under same date.

Copy of two letters, signed Arthur Middleton, to Governor Nicholson, under date of June 7th, 1726.

Mr. Shelton's memorial on behalf of the Lords proprietors of Carolina on their behalf and by their directions also.

The case of the Lords proprietors of Carolina to be heard before a committee of the Lords of the Council, headed by a memorandum, that this case is printed and given to the Lords Commissioner of His Majesty's Council when they went into the Council Chamber.

Petition of Francis Young, agent for the Province of South-Carolina, to the King, showing that the Lords proprietors of South-Carolina, presented a petition praying the approval of Col. Horsey as Governor of the Province under their commission, upon which the writer, on behalf of the people of the Province, petitioned His Majesty to continue them under his royal protection, both of which petitions were referred to the Committee of Privy Council for their report thereon.

Mr. Shelton, the proprietors Secretary, soon after prepared a representation in support of the said petition. The Council and Assembly thereon transmitted to this petitioner a petition to the King, and also an answer to Mr. Shelton's said representation. In July last the proprietors preferred a second petition to the King, &c., &c. Petitioner prays that this petition, with answers and papers annexed, may likewise be referred to the Committee of Privy Council, to lay before their Lordships until the answer of the Province shall arrive to the proprietors second memorial and that in case the proprietors should continue to insist on their

petitions, that the said committee should take the whole matter into their consideration and that this petition may be heard thereon by his Counsel on behalf of the subjects of South-Carolina.

Attached is :

1726, Nov. 29. [Court at Kensington.] Order of the King, in Council, upon the above petition, that the said two petitions and answers be referred to the Lords of the Committee of Council for consideration and report. 7 fs.

1726, Dec. 18.] Address of the President and Council of South-Carolina, to the King, as referred as in the letter of 15th Dec., 1726, declaring their abhorrence of the measures of the King of Spain to move a Popish pretender on the throne of Great Britain. 4 fs.

1726, Dec. 15. [Council Chamber, Charles-Town.] Council of South-Carolina, to [the Duke of Newcastle.] The members of the lower House of Assembly have, by several messages, denied them the power with which they are invested, by the thirty-fifth Article of Instruction to Gen. Nicholson, and by a vote of their house have no powers to make any alterations to a tax bill. Enclose all the messages which have passed us between the Council and Assembly on the subject for the King's pleasure herein to prevent all similar disputes for the future. 4 fs. (Duplicate.)

1727, Dec. 1. Whitehall.] Copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, with their representation relating to the fort built upon the river Alatamaha, in South-Carolina. 2 fs.

Memorial of Robert Johnston, esq., to the King, praying an order may be issued to the Board of Ordnance for immediate supply of ammunition and stores as enumerated, for South-Carolina.

Attached is :

1728, Sept. 26. Court at Windsor.] Copy of order of the King in Council, approving of a list of stores to be sent to the Bahamas. (Alluded to and an enclosure in the forgoing memorial.)

1729, April 18. Geneve.] Letter signed John Savy, addressed to the Duke of Newcastle. Has understood from London that Mr. Wyatt, has delivered on his behalf the presents with which he was entrusted, by the head men of the Cherokees of South-Carolina. Alludes to the reasons of his non-appearance and makes mention of Samuel Wragg. Implores his Grace's protection and to be recalled to England. 6 fs.

1729, May 14.] Col. Horsey to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing a short statement of his case as regards Carolina. 1 fs.

The case of Col. Samuel Horsey, with respect to the Government of South-Carolina. (vide preceding article.) Col. Horsey served upwards of twenty years in the foot and horse guards, and in the year 1722, resigned his post of Lieut. Col. in the 4th troop of Horse Guards, upon the promise of the governorship of South-Carolina when ever a new Governor should be appointed; under this assurance he applied himself to the study of the affairs

of that Province, and was the first proposer of the surrender of South-Carolina, to His Majesty, (procuring a petition to be signed by six of the proprietors for that purpose) and did afterwards negotiate the same. Hopes that he may be appointed Governor of South-Corolina, as being acceptable to the inhabitants, as also to the merchants in London trading thither. Hints at the merits of some other gentleman, a proprietor in whose behalf Mr. Hutchinson may make some application. 7 fs.

1729–30, Feb. 29.] Council of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle. In consequence of Col. Johnsons representation, that certain stores of war are necessary for South-Carolina, viz: forty twelve pounders for the bastions and line next the sea at Charles-town, and twenty eighteen pounders, with twelve sakers for Johnson's Fort, five hundred light musquets, &c., &c., desire His grace will move His Majesty for the same. 2 fs.

Gov. Robert Johnson to the Duke of Newcastle.] As he may be obliged frequently to go out of the Province to make peace with the Indians and to adjust affairs with the Governors of North-Carolina and other places, it will be necessary to have a Lieut. Governor to act in his absence. Recommends Col. Thomas Broughton, (who has one of the best estates in the Province) for that employment. 3 fs.

Petition of Capt. James Sutherland to the King, that he may be reinstated in his place as Captain of Johnson's Fort, to which post he was appointed by commission from Gen. Nicholson, dated March 29, 1722, and continued there until some time after the said General's death, when the President who then became Commander-in-Chief, sold his post to tradesman entirely unacquainted with military affairs. Annexes a certificate of master's of ships, and petition of inhabitants, representing his good service, &c. 4 fs.

1725 May 16, Charles-Town.] Petition of merchants and freeholders of Charles-Town South-Carolina, to the Government Council and Assembly, showing the many good services done by Capt. James Sutherland and praying that he may have some consideration for the same. 130 signatures. Vide Paper above. 4 fs.

Certificate of the good services performed by Capt. James Sutherland and praying that he may be restored to his former command. 27 signatures. Vide foregoing. fs.

1730, May 8. London.] A letter signed Strathnaver, to Mr. De la Fay. Lord Sutherland would have waited on him about Capt. Sutherland's business but is invalided. Begs he will forward the affair. 2 fs.

1730, May 24. Chelsea.] Lord Sutherland to Charles De la-Fay, esq. Has been unable to wait upon the Duke, so has written a letter to him with Capt. Sutherland. Entreats him to second his business. 1 f.

1730, May 14. Chelsea.] In favour of his kinsman Capt. Sutherland, who has been unjustly turned out of Johnson's Fort. The petition with copies of certificates are in the hands of Mr.

Delafay. Trusts His Grace will be able to get him the commission. 9 fs.

1730, June 24. Windsor.] Col. Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, to Gen. Ross. Received a letter yesterday from Lord Sutherland, desiring he will speak with the Duke of Newcastle, in favor of Capt. Sutherland's affair. Regrets his stay at Windsor being terminated will prevent it. All that he could say is that he knew Capt Sutherland in Carolina, and believe him very capable and deserving of that post. Would feel obliged by his inducing His Grace to favour the memorial, relative to the necessity of sending another Independent Company to Carolina. 3 fs.

1730, June 28. Windsor.] Gen. Ross to ———. Was obliged to leave the Duke of Newcastle's table yesterday, by an indisposition which takes him this day to London. Begs again to recommend the bearer Mr. Sutherland to his favor. He is a person well acquainted with the coast of America, and has done several gallant actions in Carolina. His restoration to the post will be advantageous to the service, and he has the approbation of the Governor, &c. 3 fs.

Petition of Capt. James Sutherland to the King, showing that without any complaint made he was turned out of his post as Captain of Johnson's Fort, in favor of a Harmaker. Prays to be reinstated, &c. 4 fs.

1729, Aug. 14. London.] Certificate in favour of Capt. James Sutherland with twenty-seven signatures.

Petition of merchants and freeholders that Capt. James Sutherland, may have such a number of men and a good boat, as may be convenient for his service, in apprehending runaways and in assisting ships in distress, also that he may have some recompence for his good service.

N. B.—These two last papers appear to be duplicates of some preceding. All these papers relating to the Sutherland case are attached together.

1730, Aug. 31. London.] Letter signed Thomas Lowndes, addressed to ——, giving an account of a seed named sesamum, a parcel of which, with the oil, he now transmits and has sent a much larger quantity to the Lords of the Treasury. It was sent to him by a planter of South-Carolina, and the Province could produce any quantity of it. Twenty one pounds of seed produced nine pounds of good oil. An acre will grow from twenty to twenty-five bushels, with but little cultivation, the weight per bushel about fifty-two pounds. The oil may be of great use in the woollen manufacture, and is preferable in many respects to olive oil of which commodity five thousad tuns per annum annually enter the port of London. 4 fs.

Address of the Lieut. Governor and Council of South-Carolina, to the King. Upon being taken into the Royal protection and the appointment of Robert Johnson, esq., as His Majesty's Governor. (Autograph signature.) 5 fs.

1731, March 3. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter of Gov. Robert Johnson, to the Duke of Newcastle, in favour of Mr. Joseph Fox, who was Master in Chancery in this Province from A. D. 1728, till suspended by His Grace's commission to Mr. Theophilus Gregory. 2 fs.

1733, April 14. Pall Mall.] Letter signed John Drummond, to (the Duke of Newcastle.) In favour of Mr. James Wedderburn, younger son of Sir P. H. Wedderburn, formerly M. P. for Fife, for the appointment of Clerk of the Pleas, which always goes along with two patent places, viz: Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace in South-Carolina, which patent he bought of Mr. Lowndes for the said James Wedderburn, the office has no salary from the Crown, but only some very trifling fee, &c.; his father is a relative of the writer. 4 fs.

1733, June 22. Claremont.] Copy of letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Craven. Acknowledges His Lord's letter from Mr. Solicitor General. Although there are complaints against Governor Johnson, yet there is no resolution taken to remove him from his Government, so that at present there is not any vacancy. 2 fs.

1733, June 22. Claremont.] Copy of letter of the Duke of Newcastle to (Mr. Solicitor General. Acknowledges his letter with enclosure from Lord Craven, recommending Mr. Craven to succeed Mr. Johnson in the Government of South-Carolina. Begs him to forward the enclosed to Lord Craven, of which he recapitulates the purport. When he sees the person addressed he will acquaint him what he knows of Governor Johnson's case, &c. Excuses himself for not having sooner replied to his letter. 4 fs.

1734, June 12. Parsons Green.] Sir Charles Wager to Mr. De la Faye, in behalf of Mr. Beswick, who was in the civil service in Tripoly, and who is now solicitous of the office of Clerk of the markets in Charles-Town, South-Carolina. 1 f.

The petition of Mr. John Beswick, addressed to the Duke of Newcastle; is informed by a relative lately arrived from Charles-Town, of a vacancy in the place of clerk of the markets, states his qualifications for the same. 4 fs.

1734, July 16.] Memorandum that two petitions from the Governor, Council and Assembly, of South-Carolina, have been received from John Convaud, Esq., relative to the state and condition of that Province, with an address from the said Governor, Council and Assembly, to the King. 1 f.

1734, Dec. 5.] Board of Trade to Lord Harrington; enclosing their representation upon his letter of the 16th ultimo, relating to some Swiss families purposing to pass over into England from Rotterdam, to be settled in the American plantations. 2 fs.

1734, Dec. 5.] Representation to the King, (enclosed in the above); suggestive of their being transported to South-Carolina, to be incorporated with their countrymen already there. 10 fs.

1734, Dec. 17. Whitehall.] Board of Trade to Lord Harrington, since their representation; enclosed letter of the 5th instant.

about 30 Swiss are arrived—desire the King's directions upon the 1st representation. 2 fs.

1734.] Copy of the 11th article of the presentment of the Grand Jury, at the general sessions, &c., at Charles Town, 20th March, 1734. 3 fs.

1735, June 24. Whitehall.] Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; notifying that they have received a letter from Thos. Broughton, Esq., Lieut. Gov., announcing the death of Col. Rob. Johnson, late Governor of the Province. 1 f.

Draught letter to the Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina, acknowledging receipt of communication announcing the death of Governor Johnson; suggests certain points for his consideration, viz: that the Independent company should be removed to the southward and quartered upon the island of St. Simon, the island to be fortified, &c., also that he should recommend to the Assembly to pass an Act for settling the townships, &c. 5 fs.

(Indorsed "by Mr. Oglethorp.")

Address of the Assembly of South-Carolina to the King, upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales. 5 fs.

Address of the Assembly of South-hCarolina, to the Queen, upon the same subject. 4 fs.

Address of the Assembly of South-Carolina to the Prince of Wales, upon the same subject. 2 fs.

Address of the Assembly of South-Carolina to the Princess of Wales, upon the same subject. 3 fs.

1736, June 25. Pall Mall.] Letter from Lord Fitzwalter to the Duke of———: encloses copy of Lord Carteret's letter to the Board of Trade and their report thereon, 1722, upon the subject of the island St. Simon. 2 fs.

1722, Dec. 8. Whitehall.] Copy of Lord Carteret's letter to the Board of Trade; touching the new fort now building, by order of the Governor of Carolina, in the Tamsia, and the mouths of the Talage. 3 fs.

1722, Dec. 20. Whitehall.] Copy of report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade to the King, relative to the fort built at the Tamsia. 4 fs.

n. d.] But received with a letter from him to Mr. Stone, dated Savannah, July 3rd, 1730.] Letter from Mr. Jas Oglethorpe to the Duke of———: the French upon the Mississippi under command of Mons. de Bienville, received in October last advices from Europe to prepare for a war with the English, and spent the winter in drawing together a body of 2500 French, &c., could not gain over the Creek Indians, through whose country their road to Charles-Town lies. Packhorses provided and a magazine made at the Albamos Fort which is the nearest they possess to Carolina, the packhorses from Charles-Town go in 27 days.

An account of an engagement between the French and the Chickesaws.

Has not been able yet to go to Charles-Town, but sent up some of the letters of the person addressed; others he kept to carry up

himself. The people seem very unwilling to comply with any of His Majesty's orders; was a favourite with them when a private man, but now they are angry with him because he insists upon obedience to the King's commands, particularly as to maintaining a peace with the Indians, &c., &c. 14 fs.

1737.] Copy of a letter from Mr. Trelawny to Mr. Bull, Esq., Lieut. Gov. of South-Carolina.

Acknowledges letter of the 7th ultimo; Admiral Vernon will transmit to him a copy of the resolution of the General Council of War, held yesterday upon the subject of his letter to the admiral the general and the writer. In the event of advices from the person addressed does not doubt but that the Council will be of opinion to send immediately to his succour both ships and men. 3 fs.

1738, Apr. 21. Council Chamber.] Deposition of James Howell, inhabitant of South-Carolina, and master of the schooner Beaufort, relative to what he learned during his stay at St. Augustine, &c. 10 fs.

1738, May 30.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; acquainting him that they have had Col. Horsey's instructions for the Government of South-Carolina for some time under their consideration, but find both the Provinces of South- and North-Carolina in very great confusion with respect to their titles, the kings quitrents and paper money, duty on negroes, &c., which should be settled before Col. Horsey goes to his Government, or he will be unable to satisfy the people upon these important points; are preparing a representation upon these heads for the opinion of the Lords of the Committee of Council, unless it be determined to dispatch Col. Horsey with the same instructions as his predecessor. 3 fs.

1738, July 27.] Letter from the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle; enclosing a representation of the state of South Carolina, with several examinations, depositions and letters relating thereto, and likewise a large map of that country. 2 fs.

Copy of Col. Bull's representation to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, touching the state of South-Carolina, &c. R. July 27. 1738.) Abt. 57 fs.

Copy of several examinations, depositions and letters, &c., in support of the representation to the Lords of Trade.

Among which will be found: "A memorandum from Col. Barnwell's Journal of Observations of the expedition against the Malachees, and an account of Louisiana, from Oct. 28th, 1703, to Feb 5th, 1703–4.

Deposition of John and Wm. Gray, Jan. 16, 1727.

Examination of John Pearson, mariner, 20th Oct., 1727.

Deposition of John Bee, of Charles-Town, merchant, 26th Apr., 1738.

Deposition of Joseph Parmiter, of South-Carolina, planter, Feb. 16th, 1736–7.

Deposition of John Ballantine, of Charles-Town, 26th, Apr. 1738.

Deposition of Capt. Joseph Prew, of South-Carolina, mariner, 16th April, 1738.

Deposition of James Howell, of South-Carolina, and master of the schooner Beaufort, Apr. 21st, 1738.

Extract of Col. Moore's letter to the late Lords proprietors, dated 16th April, 1704.

Extract of Col. Moore's letter to Sir Nath. Johnson, dated 16th April, 1704.

Deposition of Mathew Baird, of South-Carolina, planter, 12th Feb., 1736.

Letter from the commander-in-chief at New-York, to the commander-in-chief at South-Carolina, dated 16th Jan., 1637–8.

Information of John Colcock, 26th May, 1736.

Copy of letter from Mr. Drake, to Charles Pinckney, Esq., July 20th, 1736.

Extract of Col. Barnwell's Journals and Observations.

Deposition of Joseph Barry, of South-Carolina, gentleman, 25th May, 1738. About 180 fs.

1736, Nov. 1. Port of Charles-Town.] Account of goods imported and exported of the Province, from 1724 to 1735. Printed.

1736.] Account of imports and exports from the ports of Charles-Town, George-Town, and Port Royal, from the 1st Nov. 1736, to the 1st Nov., 1737. Printed.

(Received July 27th, 1738, with representation, &c.)

1738–9, Feb. 27. White-hall.] Letter signed Wilmington, (Lords President of the Council) to the Duke of———; acknowledging his letter of the previous day, transmitting copy of address of the House of Lords to the King of the 22nd instant, for copies of several papers, &c., in the council office: finds that only one of the papers therein mentioned (viz: a representation of the General Assembly of South-Carolina, concerning the state of that Province) ever was in the council office, which was transmitted thither by the person addressed. 2 fs.

1739, Sept. 28. Kensington.] Warrant for delivering ordnance stores to be sent to South-Carolina: list of which is given. 3 fs.

n. d.] Memorial of John Hammerton, Secretary of South-Carolina, to the Duke of Newcastle.

Understands that Mr. Childermas Croft of South-Carolina, is making application to be Clerk of the Assembly in that Province; acquaints His Grace that the appointment of that office is vested in the memorialist by Royal letters patent as well as clerk of the council which he now enjoys; prays he may not be disposessed of his just right thereto. 4 fs.

1740.] Blank warrant for Childermas Croft, gent., to be Clerk of the Assembly of South-Carolina. 3 fs.

Memorial of London merchants and traders to the King, bearing 66 autograph signatures, relative to the murder of James Radford by Samuel Ketters, on the 17th of May, 1740, on board the "Casar" belonging to Mr. John Blydestein, merchant of Lon-

don, then lying in Cooper's River, within the jurisdiction of the Province. Detail at length the objections and difficulties of the case and finally pray that he may be sent to South-Carolina to have a fair and legal trial there. About. 25 fs.

Attached is

Copy of the verdict of the coroners inquest on the body of James Radford, late a sailor on board the ship Casar, (Francis Williams, commander). 4 fs.

Endorsed "delivered by Mr. Glover", &c., Sept. 7th, 1742.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. SOUTH-CAROLINA.

No. 6.

1733, Dec. 8.] Affidavit of two British merchants proving the mischief attending the Trade to Carolina by the Acts for screening debtors, and laying duties on negroes imported there. Received and read Jan. 9, 1733. Received from Mr. Wood. 4 fs. E 1.

1733, Dec. 6.] Order of the Committee of Council, referring to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, the petition of Thomas Cooper, esq., James Greene and Rowland Vaughan, gentlemen, complaining of an Act passed in the said Province, entitled, An Act for prevention of suits and disturbances to His Majesty's Judges and Magistrates, and praying it may be repealed.

Petition of Thomas Cooper, esq., James Greene and Rowland Vaughan, of South-Carolina, gentlemen, (enclosure in the preceding.) Received from Mr. Paxton. Received and read Jan. 9, 1733–4. E 2.

1733, Dec. 20. Court at St. James.] Order of the King in Council, referring to the Board a petition of Col. Horsey for 48,000 acres of land in South-Carolina, designed him by the late Lords proprietors. Received and read Jan. 15, 1733–4. E 3.

Petition of Col. Horsey, (enclosed in the above).

1731–2, March 6.] Letter signed Francis Fane, addressed to the Lords of Trade, approving of eleven Acts passed in South-Carolina, in August, 1731, titles of which are enumerated. Received March 8, 1731–2; read Jan. 19, 1733–4. E 4.

1733, Jan. 19. Report of Mr. Fane on the Act to prevent suits to the Judges on account of the Habeas Corpus Act, lately passed in South-Carolina, recommending its repeal. Received Jan. 21; read Jan. 22, 1733–4. E 5.

1726, Dec. 21.] Copy of the Lords proprietor's warrant to the

Surveyor General for 48,000 acres of land to Col. Samuel Horsey. Received and read Jan. 23, 1733–4. E 6.

1727, March 12. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee for Plantation Affairs upon a petition of the Lords proprietors of Carolina, proposing a surrender of the Province to the King, &c., that certain queries be transmitted to the said proprietors for their answer thereto, specifying what grants of lands they have made, &c. Received and read Jan. 23, 1733–4. E 7.

The Lords proprietors answer with an account of all their grants, commencing from the year 1714. Received and read Jan. 23 1733–4. E 8.

1733, May 4. Council Chamber.] Letter of Col. Robt Johnson to the Lords of Trade. Has sent by Mr. Yonge an Act for preventing litigious and troublesome suits against the Justices, on account of the Habeas Corpus Act. Considered that there was the greatest necessity to put a stop to such litigious proceedings as was threatened by some lawyers, who had been committed by the lower House for contempt, &c., and who had procured these commitments, in order to raise contributions from the magistrates. Hopes it will meet with His Majesty's approbation. Received July 4, 1733; read Jan. 25, 1733–4. E 9.

Copy of the Habeas Corpus Act, passed in December, 1712, (enclosed in the above.) E 10.

Memorial from Col. Horsey to the Lords for Trade, praying a favourable report to His Majesty in his behalf, with regard to his claim of 48,000 acres of land, &c., in South-Carolina. Received Jan. 29; read Jan. 31, 1733–4. E 11.

Petition and representation of Thomas Lowndes to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, objecting to Col. Horsey's pretensions to a claim of 48,000 acres of land in South-Carolina, and annexing copy of an article of a paper in the custody of Henry Smith, esq., of Caversham, late one of the trustees for the sale and surrender of the charter of Carolina to the King, and finally prays that he may not be deprived of the honour of having served the State, and be kept from a bounty by Col. Horsey's being rewarded for what the petitioners performed. Alludes also to a projected scheme which he has on foot connected with the trade of Great Britain to America. Received Sept 22; read Dec. 28, 1733–4. E 12.

1729.] Copy of an article in the paper in Mr. Smith's custody, referred to in Thomas Lowndes' petition, purporting that Thomas Lowndes received £700 "gratuity for his services for six years, and for drawing the scheme which induced the ministers to treat, and for supporting it by reasons in Parliament, and for procuring drafts of Port Royal harbour, and a large Ms map of Carolina, allowed and signed 9th day of June, 1729."

1733–4, Feb. 25.] Letter from Thomas Lowndes to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, insinuating that Col. Horsey's warrant

for the 48,000 acres of land was ante-dated, and averring that it could not possibly be signed until February, 1727.

In a postscript he adds, that "tricks will be played with the proprietors' minute book, if care be not taken." 3 18. Received 25th; read 28th Feb., 1733. E 13.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Lowndes to the Secretary of the Commissioners for Trade, accusing him of incivility towards the writer. Threatens to print in the Grub street Journal some letters of the person addressed, written to him in his private capacity. (A curious letter, in which the writer makes animadversion upon the Secretary's orthography, but omits to correct his own.) Received 26th; read 28th Feb., 1733–4. E 14.

1733–4, March 1.] Protest by Thomas Lowndes against the Lords Commissioners for Trade, entering into the discussion of a complaint against Alured Popple, esq., inasmuch as one of the Board openly declared that their Lords proprietors were prepossessed in favour of their Secretary. Received March 1; read March 5, 1733–4. E 15.

Petition of Thomas Lowndes to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, about running out a barony in South-Carolina, in tracts of 1000 acres. Received Jan. 29; read March 5, 1733–4. E 16.

1733, Jan. 28.] Mr. Fane's report on an Act passed in South-Carolina, for settling the estate of Richard Beresford, esq., deceased, that it ought to be repealed. Received Jan. 28; read March 7, 1733–4. E 17.

1733–4, March 22.] Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council referring to the Board of Trade the petition of Robert Wright, esq., Chief Justice of South-Carolina, against an Act passed there, empowering the Governor to nominate Assistant Justices. Received from Mr. Hume. Received 2nd May; read 16th May, 1734. E 18.

1733, Dec. 17. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] The petition of Robert Wright, Chief Justice of South-Carolina, against the Act as above mentioned. The Governor under the said Act has lately granted commissions to Thomas Deale, and Thomas Lamboll, esqrs., persons entirely ignorant of the laws, who assume an authority of over-ruling petitioner, in all judicial acts which they think proper, &c.

1733–4, March 5.] Mr. Francis Fane's report approving of an Act passed in South-Carolina, 1732, entitled an Act to prevent any delay of justice that may be occasioned by not drawing the juries which are to serve, &c., &c. Received March 6; read May 16, 1734. E 19.

n. d.] Letter from Mr. Francis Yonge to the Lords Commissioners for Trade. By a letter from Governor Johnson of the 22d November last, he is informed that he has removed Thos Cooper, esq., from his place of Assistant Judge of the Court of Pleas, in the Province of South-Carolina, and has appointed Mr. Gale in his stead, giving sundry reasons for so doing, with Mr. Cooper's

contemptuous behaviour. And that the said Governor has appointed Thomas Lamboll, esq. to succeed Daniel Greene, (as Assistant Judge of the said Court) who has come to England for his health. Received May 7; read May 14, 1734. E 20.

1733, May 25. Council Chamber.] Depositions concerning Mr. Cooper's conduct, viz.

Deposition of Louis Patureau. Dr. Thomas Cooper attempts to bribe deponent to burn a certain pacquet.

Deposition of Jos. Raper, touching information he received from Elizabeth Patereau, wife of Lewis Patereau, about Dr. Cooper's taking away from her house a certain letter intended for the Governor.

Deposition of Elizabeth Patereau, upon the same subject. (Enclosures in Mr. Yonge's letter.)

1734, March 27. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter from Mr. Joseph Fox, Naval Officer, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade. Transmits the lists of vessels entered and cleared at that port for the quarter ended at Lady day, 1734. Received June 7; read 12th, 1734. E 21.

1734, April 3. Court at St. James.] Copy of an order in Council, approving a representation of this Board for repealing an Act passed in South-Carolina, about 1696, for the encouragement of the better settlement of that Province. Received June 1; read June 20, 1734. E 21.

1734, April 18.] Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council referring to the Board the petition of Col. John Peter Purry, for their opinion thereon. Received 11th; read 20th June, 1734. E 22.

The petition of Col. John Peter Purry, (by Charles Purry, his agent) to the King, praying His Majesty's order to the Governor of South-Carolina, to cause the six miles round the Township of Pennsylvania to be surveyed and set apart, &c. That the most substantial of the inhabitants be allowed an additional quantity within the six miles limits, and that those whose lots are situated on the rivulet which runs through the town, be allowed a double lot in the town for their charge in cleansing and clearing the same, &c., &c.

List of several tracts of land taken up within the township of Purrysburg, in answer to two queries delivered to Col. Purry, June 20, 1734. Received and read June 25, 1734. E 23.

1734, April 30. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Robert Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, to the Lords of Trade. The first sessions of the new Assembly ended the 9th inst., when seventeen new bills were assented to. Transmits by this conveyance to Mr. Fury, (their agent,) the address of the Governor to His Majesty. The remonstrance of the same on the currency, and the memorial and representation of the state of the Province as to the dangers they are in from the French and Spanish Indians. The Assembly have made provision for mounting the artillery, and they will take measures to put themselves in the

best posture of defence, &c. Received and read July 2, 1734. 3 p.

1734, July 13. London.] Letter from Col. Purry, ——— containing a state of his case to the land within six miles of Purrysburg, reserved by the King's instructions for the use of the township, but lately taken up by other people. (French.) Received and read July 16, 1734. E 25.

1731, Sept. 1.] Copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Robert Johnson forbidding any to run out any quantity of land within six miles of the township laid out by Col. Purry. Received and read July 16, 1734. E 26.

1734, July 23.] Report of Mr. Francis Fane, relating to lands taken up by private persons subsequent to the King's having reserved those lands for Purrysburg. Received and read July 23, 1734. E 27.

1734, July 23. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the board a remonstrance from the Governor's Council and Assembly of South-Carolina, dated 7th April, 1734, and a petition from Col. Purry, in behalf of the Appropriation Act, as also a report of the board, dated March 22, 1734, against the same. Received July 25; read 30, 1734. E 20. Enclosed are all the papers specified in the above.

1734, July 23. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the board a representation from the Governor's Council and Assembly of South-Carolina (relating to the state of the Province,) for their opinion and report thereon. Received July 25; read 30, 1734. E 29.

1734, April 9.] The memorial and representation of the state and condition of South-Carolina from the General Assembly of the Province. [Vide foregoing papers.]

1734, July 25.] Letter signed Alured Popple, addressed to the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the case of taking up lands in South-Carolina, by virtue of old grants from the Lords proprietors. Received and read Aug. 16, 1734. E 30.

1734, Aug. 12.] Opinion of Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General thereon.

Copies of the forty-third and forty-fifth articles of His Majesty's instructions to Col. Johnson for the Governor of South-Carolina, in 1730.

1731, Sept. 1.] Copy of proclamation by Robert Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, relative to Purrysburg, &c.

1726, Oct. 25.] Copy of grant to Mr. Thomas Lowndes of 12,000 acres in South-Carolina.

1734, Aug. 12.] Letters from Mr. Wragg and Mr. Wood, to the Secretary, in relation to the state of affairs in South-Carolina, their paper currency. Received 13th; read 14th Aug., 1734. E 31.

Petition of Mr. Thomas Rutherford, for the board's direction

to the Surveyor General of South-Carolina, to run out 12,000 acres of land in that Province to which he is entitled by purchase from Mr. Lowndes. Received and read Aug. 28, 1734. E 32.

1734, Aug. 12. Aux Dunes.] Letter from Col. Purry about the settlement of Switzers at Purrysburg in South-Carolina. Received and read Aug. 29, 1734. E 34

1734, Oct. 22.] Letter from Mr. Thomas Lowndes, relative to his grant of land in South-Carolina, and to that part of it sold to Mr. Rutherford. Received and read Oct. 22, 1734. E 36.

1734, Sept. 10.] Letter signed Wm. Wood, addressed to ———, enclosing a memorial to the merchants trading to South-Carolina, (relating to the appropriation law of that Province, passed in 1731,) to be laid before the Lords at their first meeting. E 35.

A paper addressed to the Lords Commissioners for trade. Entituled. Remarks upon and observation occasioned by the humble remonstrance to His Majesty of the Governor's Council and Assembly of His Majesty's Province of South-Carolina, for, and in behalf of the merchants of Great Britain trading to the said Province.

1734, Oct. 23. Treasury Chambers.] Letter signed J. Scrope, addressed to Alured Popple, esq. Touching a petition of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, complaining to the Lords of the Treasury that Governor Robert Johnson and others desire to engross exorbitant tracts of land, and to enrich themselves by selling the same in parcels &c., which being referred to Mr. Attorney General for his report, and by him considered as well founded, is now transmitted, with other papers, to be laid before the board, &c. Received Oct 25; read 29, 1734. E 36.

1734, Sept. 30.] Representation and opinion signed J. Willes, addressed to the Lords Commissaries of the Treasury upon the petition of Robert Hume, Thomas Cooper and several others, inhabitants of South-Carolina, to the effect that their petition is well founded, and that they have just grounds to apply for relief. This paper which is of considerable length, refers to various portions of the petition, and also to several affidavits and papers which are annexed.

The petition of Robert Hume, Thomas Cooper, Job Rothmahler, Eleaz Allen, Wm. Trewin, Walter Izard, William Dry, Malachi Glaze, esq., Richard Lambton, Robert Austin, John Frazer, Eben Simonds, James Kilpatrick, and William Harvey, inhabitants of South-Carolina, to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that the Governor of the said Province be ordered to pass His Majesty's grants to petitioners of the lands, whereby they may be enabled to try the validity of the pretended patents, &c., &c.

Copy of a petition of the inhabitants of Port Royal, and other parts adjacent thereto, in Granville County, addressed to the Speaker and the rest of the members of the House of Commons, and other parts adjacent thereto, &c., &c.

1733, Oct. 20.] Affidavit of John Beamour, of Port Royal, in South-Carolina, touching the petition and petitioners. (See foregoing article.)

Another copy of the petition of the inhabitants of Port Royal, met at Charles-Town. [This petition is alluded to in the paper preceding.] About sixty signatures.

Feb. 5.] Deposition of Andrew Hogg, of Port Royal, in Granville County. That he was invited to come and settle in the Province of South Carolina by a public manifesto, published in Ireland in the year 1717-8, issued by Governor Robert Johnson, and that he, his father and two brothers accordingly came to this Province and had lands run out, which they settled and continued upon until the Indians killed Mr. John Edwards, at which time they fled and never dared return for fear of the Indians, &c., &c. Deposed to the truth of the same also by Geo. Hogg.

A similar deposition of John Hogg.

1733, Oct. 20.] Deposition of Mr. George Ducal, of Charles-Town, that he applied to John Tripp, Deputy Surveyor, to take up lands near Port Royal, called Yamasee lands, but could get none, as they were all taken up under colour of patents in large tracts, &c. Many poor people in and near Port Royal, who defended those parts at the hazard of their lives for several years, are in the same circumstances.

1733, Oct. 20.] Affidavit of Richard Allein, gentleman of Craven County, South-Carolina, touching the examination or affidavits of William Hazard and Thomas Stone hereunto annexed.

1733, April 11.] Affidavit of William Hazard, of Port Royal Island, with answers to queries respecting those entitled to lands by the King's bounty, but who have none.

1733, April 11.] Deposition of Thomas Stone, an inhabitant of Port Royal Island, that he has no lands on the Kings bounty, &c.

1730, July 28.] The opinion of Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, on the patent of Sir Nath'l Johnson, in 1686. Are of opinion that whereas the place where the lands lie is not described, nor any method provided by which the same may be ascertained, such grant of the two baronies by reason of the uncertainty thereof, is absolutely void. 5 fs. Referred to in Mr. Scrope's letter, 23rd October, 1734. E 37.

Attached is:

Copy of Sir Nath'l Johnson's Patent for two baronies, and the dignity of a cassique in South-Carolina, enrolled in the Auditors office, 11th May, 1733, with certificates annexed. Received and read, October 29, 1734. 10 fs.

1734, Nov. 1.] Order of the committee of Council for Plantation affairs, referring to the Board. Mr. Shelton's petition and warrant from the late Lords propietors, granting him a barony in

South-Carolina and praying a confirmation of the same. Received and read, November 6, 1734. 3 fs.

The petition of Richard Shelton, praying that his grant of one barony, &c., from the late Lords proprietors be confirmed. (Enclosure in foregoing.) 5 fs.

1722, Nov. 26.] Copy of the warrant of the Lords proprietors to the Surveyor General of South-Carolina for Mr. Shelton's barony. 3 fs.

1734, Dec. 3. London.] Answer from Mr. Peregrine Fury, to the merchants remarks on the appropriation, but with an account of the disposal of the sinking fund at Carolina. (Referred to the Mr. Fury's answer.) The account subjoined. Received and read, December 10, 1734. About 80 fs.

1734, Aug. 18. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Robt. Johnson to the Board transmitting all the laws passed last sessions. Has been unable to get the minutes Council and Journals of the upper and lower House transcribed in time to send by the ship. Received November 7; read December 11, 1734. 2 fs. E 40.

1734, Nov. 1. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs upon a report to their Lordship, from this Board on the petition of Col. Fury to His Majesty, relating to the settlement of some foreign protestants, at the new town called Furyburg, in South-Carolina. Received November 6; read December 17, 1734. 7 fs. E 41.

1734, Nov. 9. South-Carolina.] A long letter (of sixteen pages.) from Gov. Robert Johnson, to the Lords of Trade, relating to such encouragement as he thought necessary to induce the inhabitants to cultivate naval stores, &c.

The Assembly sent Mr. Richard Hall to Holland to procure hemp and flax, the latter will do well in this country. Quantity of live oak timber trees in the Province, which is superior to any English oak. An almost inexhaustible supply of cypress timber, fit for decking and masts, they grow in swamps adjoining to fresh water rivers which is convenient for carriage, yellow pine is in plenty and esteemed beyond the white pine of New-England. White oak not so plentiful as to the Northward. The prices of planks, &c., have been risen by Sweden and other Northern countries, but the distance to Great Britain, and the high rate of freight, does not permit them to go thereon. A Swedish gentleman here, has sent for a person skilled in making potash. Some potash works are already fixed in Georgia. Pearlashes may also be made.

A design on foot in Georgia to introduce several valuable drugs from Natolia and Syria, &c. Mulberry trees planted and silk made.

This Province and that of Georgia should be encouraged, because the French increase very fast at New Orleans, and are extending their limits by building forts, &c. Suggests a premium for the first tun of good wine, and the like for silk. A potter has set up who makes coarse potter ware. The great quantity

of tar and pitch occasions a scarcity of lightwood pine near the rivers. It would be a great encouragement to obtain a person skilled in making it in the Swedish manner; and still more so if the premium upon naval stores were augmented. The quantity of turpentine and rosin made is not very considerable, it being not more than ten or twelve years since they first began, and do increase every year.

Makes some few further observations upon the production of hemp and flax, ship timber, yellow pines, cypress trees, &c.

The country has not yet had inhabitants inclined or capable of making many trials of new products, as they found rice, tar and pitch lucrative commodities, there appeared but little prospect of applying their time more advantageously. Their great hopes have been of silk, wines and potash, no quantity of which article has yet been made. The granting a premium upon these or any other articles and procuring persons to instruct, will in a few years discover what this Province is capable of. Alludes to Mr. Popple's letters of 3rd July, 1733, (which came to hand with that of 30th May, 1734) and 22nd August last.

This last letter relating to the lands being taken up within the six miles line of the Township of Purysburgh, he (Gov. Johnson) dilates upon at considerable length, giving the facts of the case, and states that he is misrepresented by the land jobbers in every thing which he does, while they by deceit and fraud endeavour to rob him and others of their rights and the legislature of the worthy character they deserve. Represents an affair between their traders and those of Virginia, and the Cherokees. Mr. Purry is arrived with two hundred souls, has ordered provisions for them, &c. Excuses himself on account of the non-tranmission of public papers. Has been ill above these two months last, that it is with difficulty he can indite this letter. Transmits some opinions of other persons on some of the same heads and particularly Mr. Halls observations on the linnen and hemp manufactures. Received December 31, 1734; read January 1, 1734–5. About 90 fs. E 42.

1734, Nov. 8. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter of Richard Hall to the Governor, laying before him some consideration relating to the linnen and hempen manufactures of Great Britain, showing the disadvantages under which England labours by being obliged to supply itself with hemp, flax and potash from the East Country or Holland, and what advantage may accrue by raising those materials in South-Carolina, as also methods proposed for putting such undertakings in practice. Received with Col. Johnson's letter of the 9th November, 1736. Received December 31st, 1734; read January 1, 1734–5. About 37 fs. E 43.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. SOUTH-CAROLINA.

No. 7.

B. T. S. C. No. 7. The heads of a b. for providing His Majesty a rent-roll for securing His Majesty's quit-rents for the remission of arrears and for the better settling, strengthening and cultivating His Majesty's Province of South-Carolina.

1734, Nov. 1.] Letter from Mr. Attorney General, enclosing a draught of the heads of a bill for securing His Majesty's quit-rents, &c., in South-Carolina, settled by him and the solicitors general. Received Nov. 1; read Jan. 2, 1734. 1 f. E 44.

1734–5, Jan. 13. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to this board three acts prepared by the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, for the better government of that colony. 2 fs. E 45.

1734–5, Jan. 13.] Order of the Committee of Council, referring to that board the petition of Robt. Bright, Esq., Chief Justice of South-Carolina, against an Act passed in that Province, the 9th of April last, for the better regulating the Court of Justice there. (Received from Mr. Paxton). Received Jan. 31; read Feb. 12, 1734–5. 5 fs. E 46.

Copy of the petitions of Robert Wright, Esq., Chief Justice of Carolina, enclosed in the above. 7 fs.

1734, Feb. 19.] Reply of Mr. Fane, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade; approving of three Acts prepared by the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America. Received Feb. 19; read Feb. 28, 1734–5. 2 fs. E 47.

1734, Mar. 11.] Resolution of the House of Commons for an address to His Majesty, for a copy of the representation of the Governor, Council and Assembly of Carolina, on the state of that Province. Received and read Mar. 13, 1734–5. 2 fs. E 48.

1735, May 1. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council, referring to this board the petition of Robt. Wright, Chief Justice of South-Carolina to His Majesty, praying that directions may be given for the future payment of his salary and of the arrears already due. Received May 21; read June 4, 1735. 3 fs. E 49.

Copy of the petition of Robert Wright, enclosed in the above. 5 fs.

1735, May 8.] Letter of Mr. Peregrine Fury to the board; laying before them extract of a letter which he has received from Robert Johnson, Esq., Governor of South-Carolina, dated 14th of March last, relative to the boundaries to be settled between South- and North-Carolina. Received May 8; read June 6, 1735. 2 fs. E 50

1734–5, Mar. 14.] The extract from Gov. Johnson's letter alluded to above: the Assembly will within a few days send Commissioners to join those of South-Carolina, to run out the division line, but he apprehends with little probability of success, as the Governor of that Province puts a different construction upon what they conceive to be the real intent of His Majesty's instruction. 3 fs.

1734, Aug. 8. Council at Kensington.] Copy of an order of the King in Council; approving a representation of this board for repealing an Act of South-Carolina for settling Mr. Beresford's estate. Received May 31; read June 12, 1735. 3 fs. E 51.

1734–5, Jan. 9. Court at St. James.] Copy of an order of the King in Council; directing Gov. Johnson to grant 12,000 Acres of land, to Mr. Shelton, in South-Carolina, not within the limits of any of the eleven townships, directed to be laid out in that Province. Received May 31; read June 12, 1735. 5 fs. E 52.

1734, Feb. 12. Court at St. James,] Copy of an order of the King in Council; approving of the draught of an additional instruction to Col. Johnson, relating to the town of Purrysburg and settling foreign Protestants in South-Carolina. Received May 31; read June 12, 1735. 5 fs. E 53.

1735, Apr. 3. Court at St. James.] Copy of an order of the King in Council; approving a representation of this board for confirming 3 Acts passed for the Government of Georgia. Received May 31; read June 12, 1735. 6 fs. E 54.

1735, May 6. Charles-Town. Letter signed Tho. Broughton, addressed to the Lords of Trade; announcing that "Governor Johnson died last Saturday morning" and that he (the writer) had caused his commission as Lieut. Governor to be proclaimed in the usual manner. Received and read June 24, 1735. 2 fs. E 55.

1735, May 24.] Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs; referring to this board the petition of Mr. Thomas Rutherford, relating to his purchase of 12,000 Acres of Land in South-Carolina, and praying that the Surveyor General of that Province may be directed to survey out the said land to the petitioner (Received from Mr. Rutherford). Received June 4; read June 12, 1735. 3 fs. E 56.

Copy of the petition of Thomas Rutherford, (enclosed in the above). 5 fs.

1735, May 8. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter signed Richard Hall, addressed to————: touching his projection for the introduction of hemp and the impediments which he has experienced; apprehends greater difficulties still, as his "chief pillar"; Gov. Johnson died on the third instant. The Council and Assembly have ordered him to write a book, with directions for sowing and managing hemp and flax in this Province, which is to be printed at the public charge.

The Commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between this Province and North-Carolina are met at Cape Fare; is

informed that the northern gentlemen claim farther southward than was expected, and it is expected will carry their point. Received and read June 25, 1735. 14 fs.

1735, July 4. Whitehall.] Letter signed Wm. Wood, addressed to Alured Popple, esq.; sends as he promised copy of the letter which he received from Bristol, from the merchants there, complaining of the appropriation Act of South-Carolina. Received and read July 4, 1735. 5 fs. E 58.

1735, June 28. Bristol.] Copy of the letter of the merchants of Bristol, (enclosed in the above) with eight signatures. 11 fs.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, relating to a duty upon negroes imported. (Endorsed as received from Mr. Wood). Received and read July 3, 1735. 13 fs.

1735, May 1.] Extract of a letter from Sam. Eveleigh, merchant in Carolina, to Mr. George Morley, Provost Marshall of the Province, relative to the new settlements, &c.; abundance of people arrive here almost every day, so that in a short time this Province will be very well settled with white people, to defray the charges whereof a heavy tax is imposed, so great that it is computed this town which is but small will pay this year 10,000 for taxes. The Assembly has passed the appropriation act; the duty on negroes this year will be very considerable; arrival of a vessel with upwards of 300 slaves, all of which were immediately sold; other vessels daily expected. (Received from Mr. Furie). Received and read July 4, 1735. 8 fs. E 59.

1735, July 28. London.] Letter of Mr. Peregrine Furye, directed to the Lords Commissaries for Trade; having by directions of Governor Johnson applied to their Lords proprietors for an explanation of the instruction for settling the boundaries of North and South-Carolina, he encloses extract of a letter lately received from James Abercrombie, esq., Attorney General of South-Carolina, who was sent as one of the Commissioners to Cape Fare upon that service; hopes that it is now performed in such a way as to liberate their Lords proprietors from the trouble of any further enquiry, &c. Received and read July 29, 1735. 2 fs. E 60.

1735, May 29.] Extract of the letter from the Attorney General of South-Carolina, (Vide preceding) on his return from Cape Fare; having accomplished the business of the boundaries to the general satisfaction he begs to acknowledge receipt of communications of Feb. 13th and 24th, 1734–5. 1 f.

1735, July 31. London.] Memorial signed Daniel Vernezobre, addressed to the Lords Commissioners for Trade.

About a year since he gave a gentleman of his acquaintance who was about to settle at Purrysburg several of his people, under condition that a proportion of the lands should be assigned over to him for the use of the said servants. Having expended a considerable sum in this affair in transporting people, tools, iron-work, trees, negroes, &c., he desires that in the instructions to the new Governor the lands may be put in his name, &c., as

by the 43d article of instructions to the late Governor none but an inhabitant may take up any lands within 6 miles of the said town. The loss to him and his family would otherwise be very great. Received and read Aug. 8, 1735. 5 fs. E 61.

An endorsement states "this memorial not granted on account of the 43d instruction to Col. Johnson."

1735, Aug. 12.] Letter signed Jermyn Wright, addressed to Alured Popple, Esq.: transmits copy of sign manual, appointing his father Chief Justice of South-Carolina, whereby it clearly appears that he is impowered to hold the Supreme Courts of Judicature and to receive all profits belonging to the said place in like manner as his predecessors. To be laid before the Lords Commissioners for Trade. Received and read Aug. 14, 1735. 2 fs. E 62.

1730, Nov. 36.] Copy of sign manual, appointing Robert Wright, esq., Chief Justice of South-Carolina. 3 fs.

1733, May 12. Charles-Town.] Letter from Mr. Will Trewin, Deputy Judge of the Admiralty in South-Carolina, addressed to the Board. His letters of recommendation which he presented to Governor Johnson on his arrival, the one from their Lords proprietors, the other from the Duke of Newcastle, never did him the least service, but rather the contrary. Before Mr. Whitaker's departure he was sworn in Judge of the Vice Admiralty of the Province, and as a public officer, thinks it his duty to represent to the Ministry at home, any thing done to the prejudice of those whom he may serve. The present reason of his troubling their Lords proprietors is on account of several strange resolves and ordinances of the two houses of Assembly published in the Carolina Gazette, (enclosed,) &c., &c; the case of Dr. Thomas Cooper, who was imprisoned for five weeks. Enragement of the Commons at the opposition of the Chief Justice. Dr. Cooper chosen a member of the House during his incarceration, and on the 27th of April, ordered to be discharged upon the payment of fees, &c., by which he will be a considerable loser. Dilates upon the State of South-Carolina with considerable warmth and in words as follows: "It is now become dangerous for a king's officer or minister to appear zealous for the prerogative or interest of his master. The Land Surveyor General and Chief Justice have sufficiently experienced it. The former I am certain will be a loser this year by his office, and the latter by a negative vote of the Commons is to have nothing for his last year's service. The laws of our mother country are set at nought and termed old ballads. The king's offices ransacked and his officers insulted, ridiculed and affronted, and their friends at home spoken of with scorn and contempt. The wealthy merchants and principal inhabitants are at the mercy of a few who lord it over them as if they were their vassals." (A long letter of eight pages.) Received from Mr. Brudenelle. Received October 28, and read August 24, 1733. About 30 fs. E 63.

Copy of the Chief Justice's protest against the Bill to prevent

suit, &c., in South-Carolina. [Referred to in Mr. Trewin's letter of the 12th May, 1723.] Received October 23, 1733, and read 20th August, 1735. 9 fs. E 64.

Copy of the Act appended. 19 fs.

Copy of an Act passed in South-Carolina, in 1712, for introducing the English Habeas Corpus Act into that Province. E 65.

1732-3, Feb. 9. 1733, April 25.] Orders of the Commons House of Assembly for committing Mr. Cooper and others into custody, and a copy of Mr. Cooper's petition with the proceedings thereon, in 1732-3. [Referred to in Mr. Trewin's letter of 12th May, 1733. Received October 23, read 20th August, 1733. E 66.

1733, April and May.] The South-Carolina Gazette, Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69. In some places scored and notes made. Received and read as above. E 67.

1733, Feb. 19. [Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter signed J. Badenhop, addressed to Alured Popple, esq., giving advice of public papers sent by Capt. Watkinson, viz: acts with minutes of Council and Assembly of South-Carolina. Received June 19, 1734 and read August 20, 1735. 2 fs. E 68.

The Treasurer's receipts and payments of the public money from Ladyday, 1731 to Ladyday, 1734; a book of upwards of sixty pages, comprising entries of sundry goods and merchandises imported—skins exported—leather exported—negroes imported. Account of duties appropriated by Act of the General Assembly. Entries of goods and merchandises imported, paying a duty towards finishing the new brick church in Charles-Town. Ditto towards maintaining the watch in Charles-Town. Entries of negroes imported, paying a duty towards building a state-house in Charles-Town. The Indian Trade. Duties raised for the benefit of Georgia.

Signed by Alexander Parris, and audited by Mr. Jas. St. John, with his objections appended.

Endorsed as received from Mr. Furse. Received May 19; read Aug. 20, 1735. F 69.

1734, Feb. 18. London.] Observations and remarks on heads of a bill for providing His Majesty a rent roll for securing His Majesty's quit rents, for the remission of arrears, for the better strengthening and cultivating the Province of South-Carolina, submitted by Francis Yonge. 28 fs. E 70.

1734, Feb 18. London.] Letter of Francis Yonge to Alured Popple, esq., enclosing the above remarks, and gives some further thoughts upon the same subject, alluding to the Governor and Council, Mr. Hume, Mr. Whitaker, &c., &c. Received Feb. 18, 1734-5; read Aug. 20, 1735. 10 fs.

1735, Aug. 14. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, referring to this Board the petition of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. Received Aug. 18; read Aug. 20, 1735. 3 fs. E 71.

Copy of the petition of the Trustees for establishing the Colony

of Georgia in America, requiring certain field pieces and ammunition for defence of the new settlement. 2 fs.

1732, Sept. 28 Charles-Town. Letter signed Robt. Johnson, addressed to the Lords of Trade. Alludes to his last letter of the 2nd of June, since which a malignant fever has visited Charles-Town, and one hundred and thirty whites have died of it, besides many slaves; there are about three thousand souls in all in the town. Considered it his duty not to quit, although he himself lost a son and three servants. Those who ventured into the town from the country invariably died. All public business is stayed. Two indian traders murdered by the Creek Indians, but supposed to be done by the Spanish Indians. The Spaniards are building a fort in the Province of Apalachy. Arguments in favour of the quit rent law. He complains of Mr. Lowndes, for having falsely accused him in relation to the habeas Act and the Deputy Marshall's place. Death of Mr. Bamfield, the Marshall, by drowning. A dispute between North and South-Carolina, about the boundaries which he has stated at length, and desires opinion of the Board. Received Dec. 22, 1732; read Aug. 27, 1735. Abt. 26 fs. E 72.

1732, Sept. 28. Charles-Town.] Letter of Governor Robert Johnson to Aland Popple, esq. Encloses the preceding letter to the Board. Encloses also copy of a memorial. Mr. Lowndes told him he intended to prefer against him, which he has received from Mr. Fury. False representations of Mr. Lowndes, in reference to Mr. Bamfield, &c. Alludes to his domestic afflictions in the loss of his wife and son. A. P. S. states that he did not think proper to send the Journals of the General Assembly by this ship, but will do so the first opportunity. Sends a list of several papers written by the late Clerk of the Council, in which he finds a minute that will better satisfy him; that the Lord's letter relating to the summons law, was sent by the writer to the Lower House of Assembly. Received Dec. 22, 1732; read Aug. 27, 1735. 4 fs. E 73.

List of papers sent to the Lower House, 10th Aug., 1731, alluded to in the foregoing. 3 fs.

Copy of Mr. Lowndes' petition or memorial alluded to in Gov. Johnson's letter, and referring to a clause in an Act passed in South-Carolina, in 1726. 2 fs.

1732, Nov. 3. South-Carolina, Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Johnson, Governor of South-Corolina, addressed to the Board, in reply to the circular letter, upon the address of the House of Commons, relating to the laws, manufactures and trade of the plantations interfering with those of Great Britain. Received 22nd Dec., 1732; read August. 8 fs. E 74.

1732, Nov. 21. Charles-Town.] Letter from Governor Robert Johnson to the Board, relative to the establishment of a Court of Exchange in that Province. Received 9th Jan., 1732–3; read 27th Aug., 1735. 4 fs. E 75.

1732, Dec. 15. Charles-Town.] Letter of Robert Johnson to

the Lords of Trade. Acknowledges receipt of the Lord's letter by Mr. Trewin, in recommendation of that gentleman, who has put it out of the writer's power to do him good; nevertheless, will do him no dis-service, provided he keeps within moderate bounds. Alludes to his "unparalleled insolence," and hints at what would have been the writer's conduct, had it not been for their Lordship's recommendation. Received Feb. 22; read Aug. 27, 1732–3. 2 fs. E 76.

1732, Dec. 15. Charles-Town.] Letter of Governor Robert Johnson to the Lords of Trade. Alludes to his having answered their Lords proprietors letters of the 16th June, relating to laws, manufactures, &c., which may affect the trade of Great Britain. Also to their Lords proprietors letters of June 31, relative to the apprehensions of Governor Bunington, of an expected attempt against North-Carolina. Interneine warfare among the Indian nations, which it is the policy of the government upon the continent to promote. The great sickness in South-Carolina is now over, particularly in the writer's family, excepting his Secretary, who has suffered from a relapse, which is a ground for the non-transmission of the last Journals of the Assembly before now. Mr. Isaac Amyand has been admitted to be Clerk of the Assembly. The writer would have been glad to have received their Lords proprietors objections to the great Rent Act, in order to have got the necessary alterations. Mr. Perry has arrived with one hundred and twenty Swiss, who are furnished with provisions, and are gone to settle. Touches upon the continued misbehaviour of Mr. St. John, who by the advice of Mr. Whitaker, ("the Carolina craftsman.") still endeavours to lessen the authority of the Governor and Council with the people. The Council propose making a representation to the ministry of Mr. St, John's behaviour, which is very ungrateful, after the attempts made to serve him; but he is entirely influenced by Whitaker in all that he does. The officers of the Government and captains of Men of War desiring land, he has with the advice of Council granted them small tracts, they paying the usual annual quit rents. The Spaniards of St. Augustine, about re-settling the Province of Apalacha, are fallen upon by the Indians and destroyed. Five white men killed, supposed by the French Indians. Requires an explanation of His Majesty's instruction, relating to the boundaries of the two Provinces, as Gov. Bunington seems to misconstrue the same. Advises the Board to send their letters for North-Carolina, by way of Virginia. Received Feb. 22, 1732–3; read Aug. 27, 1735. 14 fs. E 77.

Two pieces of printed paper relating to the dispute about the boundaries between South and North-Carolina. (Referred to in Col. Johnson's letter of 16th Dec., 1732–3. E 78.)

Some papers relating to some insults committed by the Tuscarora Indians in South-Carolina. Referred to in Col. Johnson's letters of 12th Dec., 1732, viz:) E 79.

Instructions to William Watis, esq., by Governor Robert Johnson. 10 fs.

A paper endorsed. "A copy of Mr. Watis's Journal to North Carolina, begun May the 10th, 1731." 8 pp. 21 fs.

1731, May 11. North-Carolina.] Letter signed Gen. Bunington, addressed to Governor Robert Johnson ?] Acknowledged letter delivered by Capt. Watis. The Tuscarora Indians are great scoundrels. The good people in the Province are far from liking them and will not assist them. They were quiet and peaceable before Sir Richard Everard was Governor. Mr. Watis will give him further information, &c. Received and read Feb. 22, 1732–3. 3 fs.

1732, Jan. 8. South-Carolina.] Letter from Col. Robert Johnson, to the Lords for Trade, touching the quit rent roll law, and a clause for the registering all deeds and titles in the office of His Majesty's Auditor, or his Deputy, within the space of eighteen months after the passing of the act, or that such titles be forfeited, &c. Alludes to Mr. St. John's assumption of being Auditor General of the Province, &c. E 80.

A P.S. is added, under date of 22nd Jan., stating that Mr Oglethorpe has arrived with the Georgians, and has proceeded to Port Royal. The writer recommended to the Assembly to give him every aid; they voted him boats and provisions for his people, and twenty rangers to protect them from insults by the Indians. Received April 20; read Aug. 27, 1735—1733. 9 fs.

The Armourer and Gunner of Charles-Town's account of public stores, received and delivered by him from 12th of June, 1721, to the 29th September, 1732. (Received with Governor Johnson's letter of the 8th and 22nd Jan., 1732–3.) Received and read April 20, 1733. E 81.

1732–3, Jan. 29. Charles-Town.] Letter from Governor Robert Johnson, addressed to the Lords for Trade. Transmits to their Lordships the Councils representation to him against Mr. St. John, Surveyor General and Deputy, whose behaviour in his public capacity has been attended with corruption, partiality, and an open defiance of the power of the Legislature and disrespect to His Majesty's instructions. Conceives what is now represented to their Lords will have greater weight than any libels filled up with false facts, allegations, and the crafty insinuations of one Whitaker, late Attorney General to the Lords proprietors, a most active fellow in stirring up contention. These two obscure individuals are deservedly odious to the whole country. Notwithstanding this gross misconduct, the writer has not suspended Mr. St. John, and if he has committed any mistake it is only the treating him with too great lenity. Intends offering Mr. St. John a copy of the Council's representation if he thinks fit to have it. Received 23d April; read Aug. 27, 1735–1735. 6 fs. E 82.

The representation of the Council of South-Carolina, to Gov.

Johnson, relating to James St. John, esq., Surveyor General, &c. Vide foregoing article. Received and read 23d April, 1733. About 28 fs. E 83.

1731, Nov. 27.] Two printed papers, reciting an act passed 20th day of Aug., 1731, and giving notice that James St. John, esq., being appointed Auditor General of the Province, has opened his office in Charles-Town to register all grants, &c., &c., and signed the 27th day of November, 1731. George Rolpe Deputy Auditor. [The second paper differs only from the first in having this signature erased and that of Daniel Gibson, esq., Deputy Auditor, inserted in MS. in its stead.]

1731, May 31.] Council minutes relative to the affairs of Mr. St. John.

1732, Dec. —.] Deposition of Francis Yonge, esq., as to a conversation with Mr. St. John. 3 fs

1733, March 3.] A paper signed T. Broughton, Pt, being in answer to a message of the House on the previous day relating to Mr. St. John. 5 fs.

1733, Feb. 16.] Council minute relative to the memorial of Mr. St. John, &c. 1 f.

1732, Nov. 7.] Memorial of Mr. St. John to Robert Johnson, esq. 8 fs.

1731, Nov. 24.] Deposition of Peter Gondes, of Wynean, in Craven County, respecting some sayings of Mr. St. John. 3 fs.

1732, Oct 6.] Deposition of John Vicaridge, of Charles-Town, merchant, relating to the sayings of Mr. St. John as regards the Governor. 2 fs.

The above papers are referred to in Governor Johnson's letter of the 29th of Jan., 1732–3, and were received at the same time.

Letter from Col. Johnson, Governor, and the Council of South-Carolina, (without date,) relating to an application by Capt. Garcoign, in behalf of John Roberts, esq., for the admeasurement of certain lands claimed under the Lord Carteret, with copies of several papers of proceedings therein inclosed. Received 25th April, 1733; read 27th Aug., 1735. 3 fs. E 84.

1732, Dec. 9. Council Chamber.] [Governor and Council] to Lord Carteret. A letter, without signature, upon His Lordships letter of the 5th of June, 1731. 8 fs.

1732, Feb. 28. Council Chamber.] Another letter of Governor and Council, to Lord Carteret, relative to the poor laborers sold to John Roberts, esq. 5 fs.

1732, Jan. 26.] Copy of the Attorney General of South-Carolina. Report about admeasuring and laying out certain lands claimed by Mr. Roberts under the Lord Carteret. Received and read with Col. Johnson's letter, 23d April, 1733. 5 fs.

Copy of the Governor's warrant to the Surveyor General, directing him to lay out to John Gascoigne, esq., agent for John Roberts, esq., the four baronies, &c. 4 fs.

1732, Dec. 8.] Copy of the Attorney General of South-Caro-

tina's Report about laying out certain lands claimed by Mr. Roberts under the Lord Carteret. Received and read 23d April, 1733. 13 fs.

1732, Jan. 31. Charles-Town. Letter from Col. Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, to the board, relating to the salaries paid by the late Lords proprietors out of the quit rents there, enclosing a list thereof. Received 25th June, 1733; read Aug. 27, 1735. 2 fs. E 85.

Account of the salaries paid by the late Lords proprietors of South-Carolina, to several public officers out of the quit rents there. Vide preceding. 1 f.

1732, Feb. 10. South-Carolina.] Letter from Col. Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, relating to some observations made by the Council and Assembly of South-Carolina upon the form of grants in that Province. Sends some papers touching that subject. Received April 18, 1733; read Aug. 27, 1735. 2 fs. E 86.

Report of the Committee of Council upon the form of grants in the Province. 4 fs. E 87.

Printed form of a grant of land in South-Carolina, from His Majesty, to the inhabitants of that Province. Received with Col. Johnson's letter of Feb. 10, 1732. Received April 18, 1733; read Aug. 27, 1735.

1832–3, Jan. 29.] Report of the Attorney General of South-Carolina, upon some observations made by the Council and Assembly of that Province, on the form of grants of lands from His Majesty, to the inhabitants of South-Carolina. Received April 18, 1733; read Aug. 27, 1735. 12 fs. E 88.

1733, March 23. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Johnson, to the board, enclosing naval officers lists from midsummer, 1732, to the Christmas following. 1 f.

1732–, March 30. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Johnson, Governor of South-Carolina, to the Lords for Trade. Informs them that he has used his best endeavors to get a fort and barracks erected on the river Alatamaha, for the reception of a detachment of H. M. Independent Company, and the Assembly voted to provide £500 for that and a fort at Port Royal, but the money being all expended upon Port Royal, they now look upon that place as out of this Province and government, so that he is at a loss how to proceed without further instructions. Mr. Yonge, who conveys this, will lay before the Lords a plan of the town of Beaufort, on Port Royal river. Has prevailed with the Assembly to purchase one hundred acres of land where a fort is erected near Beaufort and barracks for the accommodation of Capt. Massay's company, &c. Received 25th June, 1733; read Aug. 27, 1735. 6 fs. E 90.

1733, Apr. 2. Charles Town.] Letter from Governor Johnson to the Board of Trade: Francis Yonge, esq., being appointed by the General Assembly to go to England, to represent the state of affairs in the Province, and he being perfectly acquainted with

them the writer will not trouble their Lords proprietors with a recital of the same. Ralph Izard, esq., appointed one of the Council for the Province having refused to qualify, he begs to nominate Col. Blake, son to one of the late proprietors, and Mr. John Baker, merchant of this town, for their Lords proprietors selection in the room of Mr. Izard. Received 28th June, 1733; read Aug. 28, 1735. 3 fs. E 91.

1723, Apr. 6. Charles-Town.] Letter from Governor Johnson to the Lords for Trade; Mr. Youge the bearer of this will inform them clearly of the reasons which induced the Council and Assembly to pass the bill for remission of the arrears of quit rents, &c.; has published His Majesty's orders for putting in force the summons law and to revive the Act for regulating the Courts of Justice. Received 28th June, 1733; read Aug. 28, 1735. 6 fs. E 92.

1733, May 2.] Letter signed Robt. Johnson, addressed to the Lords for Trade; sends enclosed naval officers list of ships entered inward and cleared outwards in the port of Charles-Town, for the quarter ending lady day last. Received July 4, 1733; read Aug. 28, 1735. 1 f. E 93.

1734, May 24. Charles-Town.] Letter of Governor Johnson to Alured Popple, Esq.; acknowledges communication by Mr. Hall, who arrived a few days ago, but was so long on the voyage that he fears the hemp-seed has arrived too late for sowing; encloses the armorer and gunner's report touching the ordnance, which the writer assures him has been taken as much care of as in England. The Assembly has provided for mounting the same; makes allusion to the petitions of the London and Bristol merchants, and remarks thereon; encloses proceedings of the Council relative to the dismissing Dr. Cooper from being Assistant Judge. Received July 23, 1734; read Jan'y 28, 1735. 9 fs.

1734, May 21.] Affidavit proving that the ordnance and stores of war sent to South-Carolina are duly taken care of, signed by Thomas Lloyd, Armourer and Gunner of Charles-Town. Received July 23, 1734; read Aug. 28, 1735. 6 fs. E 94.

1734, Aug. 7–18. Charles-Town.] Letter from Governor Johnson to the Lords Commissioners for Trade; acknowledges having received the order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, dated 10th April, 1734, relating to the Act, entitled: an Act for prevention of suits and disturbances to His Majesty's judges, &c.; also His Majesty's repeal of the said act, whereupon he forthwith issued a proclamation, &c.; will transmit the Receiver General's fair books, &c., as soon as completed. Received Nov. 7, 1734; read Aug. 28, 1735.

1735, Sept 3. Whitehall.] Letter from Mr. Wood, to the Secretary; complaining of the impost on negroes, on behalf of the traders of London, Bristol and Liverpool, &c., &c. Received and read Sept. 4, 1735. 4 fs. E 96.

1732, Nov. 12. South-Carolina.] Letter from Mr. Hammerton, Secr. of South-Carolina, to the Secr. of the Board of Trade,

with a memorial, &c., to be laid before the Lords; has been violently ill of a fever which has raged here these four months; is only just recovered and is ill able to write. 2 fs. E 97.

Memorial of John Hammerton, Esq., His Majesty's Secretary and Register of South-Carolina, complaining of the Assembly for disposing of the Rigister's office. Received 9th Jan., 1732-3; read Sept. 17, 1735. 5 fs.

1735, June 27.] Letter from Mr. Fox, transmitting the list of vessels entered and cleared at Charles-Town, in the quarter ended at midsummer, 1735, as likewise the list from the port Winyaw, from lady day, 1734, to lady day, 1735. Received Sept. 5th; read Sept. 18th, 1735. 1 f. E 98.

1735, May 9.] Letter of Mr. Fox, naval officer at South-Carolina, transmitting the lists of vessels entered and cleared at Charles-Town, for the quarter ended, at lady day, 1735. Received July 2d; read Sept. 18, 1735. 1 f.

1734-5, Feb. 6.] Letter from Mr. Fox, naval officer, &c., transmitting the list of vessels entered and cleared at Charles-Town, for the quarter ended at Xmas, 1734. Received Apr. 9th; read Sept. 18, 1735. 1 f.

1735, June 27. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter from Mr. Fox, naval officer; transmitting the lists of vessels entered and cleared at that port for the quarter ended at Mich's, 1734. Received Dec. 30, 1734; read Sept. 18, 1735. 7 fs.

1734-5, Mar. 7 Georgia Office.] Letter from Mr. Benjamin Marlyn, Secretary to the trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, representing what is necessary to be done for the security and defence of that colony and Carolina. Received Mar. 11, 1734-5; read Sept. 19, 1735. 4 fs. E 99.

1734-5, March 8.] Memorial from Mr. Furye and Mr. Yonge, showing what is necessary to be done for the defence of South-Carolina, addressed to the board. 13 fs. E 100.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

No. 8.

S. C. B. T. No. 8. 1735, July 9. Court at Kensington.] Copy of an order of the Queen in Council; approving a representation of the Board upon the petition of Col. Sam. Horsey, for granting him 48,000 acres of land in South-Carolina. Received Sept. 22d; read Oct. 14, 1735. 8 fs. E 1.

1735, July 9. Court at Kensington.] Copy of an order of the Queen in Council; approving a representation of the Board upon

the petition of Mr. Thomas Rutherford, to His Majesty, for laying out 12,000 acres of land to his use in South-Carolina. Received Sept. 22d; read Oct. 14, 1735. 4 fs. F 2.

1735, Oct. 27. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs; referring the petition of Geo. Morley, esq., Provost Marshal, of South-Carolina, to the Board, for report and opinion thereupon. 4 fs.

The petition of Geo. Morley, esq., Provost Marshal, of South-Carolina, to the Queen; showing that he holds the said office by letters patent, dated 11th of Feb., (4 W. 3.) and that he has been at great expense in the same, there being no salary or any Provincial gaol, that petitioner has been obliged to hire and fit up a house at his own private cost; prays for an allowance out of the quit-rents of the Province, &c. (Received from Mr. Fury). Received and read Oct. 31, 1735. 3 fs. F 3

1735, Oct. 27. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee and Council, for plantation affairs; referring to the Board the petition of Mr. Hodgson, Landgrave, &c., of Carolina, &c. 4 fs. F 4.

The petition of William Hodgson, (who married a sister of Lord Craven,) to the King, praying that his right to his Baronies may be looked into. Received 14th Nov.; read 16, 1735. 6 fs.

1815, Apr. 11. Copy of Landgrave Hodgson's patent, from the late Lords proprietors of Carolina. (Latin). Received Nov. 14th; read 18, 1735. 9 fs. F 5.

Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General's opinion upon the patent for land granted by the late Lords proprietors to Mr. Hodgson, to the effect that the words are too general to pass lands, and that Mr. Hodgson hath no right to any land in Carolina, by virtue of the said patent. Received November 25; read 26, 1735. 2 fs. F 6.

Copy of the patent is annexed.

1735, Oct. 7.] Opinion of Mr. Francis Fane, upon some papers transmitted from South-Carolina, relating to grants of Land in that Province. Received Oct. 8; read November 28, 1735. 3 fs. F 7.

1735, Oct. 13 Court at St. James.] Copy of an order of the Queen in Council; directing an Act passed in South-Carolina, in 1731, for appropriating 104775 1 3¼ to lie by probationary. Received Dec. 4; read 5, 1735. 3 fs. F 8.

1735, October 1. Court at Kensington.] Copy of an order of the Queen in Council; approving the draft of an additional instruction for the Government of South-Carolina, to get an Act passed relating to paper money and appropriating thereof. Received Dec. 4; read 5, 1735. 13 fs. F 9.

1735, Oct. Charles-Town.] Remonstrance of Tho. Broughton, Esq., Governor of South-Carolina, to the Board of Trade; against the ill conduct of Capt. Mackay, Agent for Indian affairs in Georgia; and justifying the Lieut. Governor forbidding the militia of Georgia, to enter the Indian country, except to garrison a fort

there, and transmitting several affidavits and other papers, relating to that affair. (Received from Mr. Fury, with 12 papers.) Received 8th Dec.; read 9, 1735. About 23 fs. F 10

1735, July 10.] Letter from the Governor of St. Augustine, (Fra del Morel Sanchez,) to Tho. Broughton, Esq.; in reply to his of the 13th May, congratulating him upon his receiving the Government of the Province. 2 fs.

1735, Apr. 27.] Extract of a letter from the Governor of St. Augustine, to Governor Robert Johnson; relative to the excesses of two captains or traders who live among the nations of the Cowetas or Talapouchees, &c. 5 fs. F 11.

1735, May 13. St. Augustine, in Florida.] Letter of the Governor of St. Augustine, to————; the bearer Mr. Joseph DeLorme, will inform him of what occurred yesterday at the fort of St. Francis De Papo, on the bank of Picalata River, where some Indians killed the master-gunner of the fort. Received 8th Dec.; read 9, 1735. 3 fs.

1735, May 28.] Letter to Mr. Jones, signed Patrick Meeckeey (Mackay); having regulated the trade and reduced the numbers of traders, who have been guilty of unfair practices, he gives him notice that he is not among the number continued—requests he will withdraw himself and effects from this nation. Received Dec. 8th; read Dec. 9, 1735. 2 fs. F 12.

1735, June 20. Mobile.] Copy of letter of the Governor of Mobile, (Diron Dartaguiette,) to Col. Broughton, Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina; touching an English man who has the inspection of the traders, and who in meeting at the "Ofuskee nation Talapouchee" declared several things to the disadvantage of the French, &c., &c. Received Dec. 8th; read 9, 1735. 7 fs. F 13.

1735, July 4.] Copy of memorial of the merchants and others to Col. Broughton, the Council and Assembly of South-Carolina; complaining of the ill conduct of Patrick Mackay, Agent for Indian affairs in Georgia. Received as above. About 30 fs. F 14.

1735, July 4.] Deposition of William Williams, a trader, touching the doings of Patrick Mackay, taken before Lieut. Gov. Broughton. Received as above. 12 fs. F 15.

1735, July 4.] Deposition of John Cadonhead, another Indian trader, upon the same subject. Received as above. 10 fs.

1735, July 4.] Deposition of Jeremiah Nott, another Indian trader. Received as above. 12 fs.

1735, July 4. Deposition of Thomas Johns, Indian trader. 8 fs.

1735, July 18.] Deposition of William Edwards, taken before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, upon the same subject. 3 fs.

1735, July 4. Deposition of William McMullin, Indian trader, taken before Tho. Broughton, esq., touching McKay. 3 fs.

1735, July 19.] Deposition of George Cussins, Indian trader, taken before Tho. Broughton, esq., on the same subject. 4 fs.

1735, July 23.] Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs; referring to the Lords for Trade the petition of Messrs. Wragg and Deane, merchants. 5 fs. F 16.

The petition above alluded to of William Wragg, Samuel Deane and others, who undertook in 1713 to erect several saw mills in South-Carolina, praying a grant for 600 acres of land, granted them by the late Lords proprietors. 6 fs.

1713, Oct. 29.] Copy of proprietors warrant to the Surveyor-General for the same. 3 fs.

1735, Dec. 8.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs; referring petition of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, in America; to the Lords for Trade for their consideration and report. 4 fs.

Petition of the trustees, &c., to the King in Council; praying that the Governor of South-Carolina, may be strictly enjoined by instruction from His Majesty not to permit the running out of any lands or making any grants to the southward of the river Alatamaha. 3 fs.

1735, Oct. 10. Georgia Office.] Copy of a letter signed Benj. Martyn, Secr., addressed to Capt. Patrick Mackay; the trustees having employed him in their service in settling a fort in the Indian country and cultivating a good correspondence with the nations in alliance with Great Britain, especially in maintaining that with the people of South-Carolina; have found that his behavior has occasioned a general dissatisfaction in this colony, and therefore dismiss him from their service. Regrets to find that there is a complaint against him from the Governor of St. Augustine, in having incited the Indians to kill subjects of Spain. It is their duty to inquire into the fact, and hope he will be able to prove his innocence. Received and read Dec. 18, 1735. 3 fs. F 18.

1735, Dec. Georgia Office.] Copy of a letter signed Benj. Martin, Secretary, addressed to Lieut. Gov. Broughton.

The Earl of Egmont having communicated to the trustees several papers, relative to the conduct of Captain Patrick Mackay; they having taken it under their consideration; have ordered the writer to acquaint him that it does not appear that the said Mackay claims to have acted under any commission or instructions relating to the trade, but what were given him by Governor Robert Johnson, which commission, &c., not having been produced to the trustees, they leave the said Mackay to answer for his conduct to those from whom it was issued; they found that the commission, &c., given to the said Mackay by James Oglethorpe, esq., relate only to the building a fort in the Indian country, and the cantonment of a garrison there. Have issued instructions to Mr. Oglethorpe, to inquire into the crimes laid before the charge of Mackay, and in proof of the same to take care he shall be punished. The trustees sensible of the consequences, which would inevitably arise to Carolina and Georgia on a rupture with the French and Spaniards, as soon as they heard of the murder

committed on a Spaniard, gave directions to look after the offenders, and sent inclosed letter to Mr. Oglethorpe, to dismiss Patrick Mackay from their service. Pursuant to instructions in their charter, the trustees have enclosed with this their annual account by which will be manifest the obligations which the colony of Georgia have received from the Province of South-Carolina. Received and read Dec. 18, 1735. 11 fs.

1735, Oct. Charles-Town.] Copy of letter from Col. Broughton to the Earl of Egmont. His Lordship presiding at the Board of Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, the writer thought fit to transmit several papers relative to the conduct of Capt. Patrick Murray. His consequences to Georgia, and this Province at this critical juncture to give umbrage to their French and Spanish neighbors. The steps which these have taken in applying to this government for redress, threatening reprisals, increasing their garrisons, &c., show their apprehensions from Mackay's violent procedure. Remarks on Mackay's arbitrary, unjust and illegal conduct in respect to the traders, which it is surprising the bailiffs of Georgia not only approve of, but have even gone so far as to declare that they would raise a sufficient part of the militia to support Mackay in his proceedings. He (Col. B.) has written to those gentlemen, representing the rashness of such a step, and the dangerous consequences which must ensue both to Georgia and South-Carolina, &c., &c. Received and read Dec. 15, 1735. 8 fs. F 20.

Report of Mr. Francis Fane upon two acts, one passed in 1694, entitled an act for the better settlement of the Province. The other in 1700, entitled a continuing and revising act, mentioning the objections and ill consequences likely to arise therefrom. Received Aug. 28; read Dec. 15, 1735. 10 fs. F 21.

1735, Nov. 14. London. Letter from Mr. Peregrine Fury, the agent for South-Carolina, to Alured Popple, esq. By direction of Col. Broughton transmits the acts passed the last session of the Assembly in South-Carolina, together with journals of the upper and lower House of Assembly, and minutes of Council to the 7th of June last. Received Nov. 17, 1735; read Jan. 27, 1735–6. 1 f. F 22.

List of acts received from Carolina 6th Nov., 1735, (enclosure in the above,) also memorandum of journals transmitted. 4 fs.

1735, Feb. 25.] Affidavit from Mr. Wagg and Mr. Deane, setting forth that £500 had been expended by them and partners in erecting saw mills and works for pot ashes in South-Carolina. Received Feb. 27; read March 4, 1735–6. 4 fs. F 23.

1735, March 4. Court at St. James's.] Copy of an order of the King in Council respecting two acts, one passed in Feb., 1731, the other in April, 1734, viz: An act for preventing any delay of justice, &c., and an act for better regulating the courts of Justice, &c. Received 7th; read 8th April, 1736. 5 fs. F 24.

1736, May 13.] Order of the Committee of Council for planta-

tion affairs. Accompanying Report of the Board, dated 26th Nov. last, upon petition of George Morley, esq., Provost Marshal of South-Carolina, and directing an additional instruction to be prepared to the Governor to procure a public goal to be erected in South-Carolina. Received June 3; read June 18, 1736. 3 fs. F 25.

1735, Aug. 14. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the Lords for Trade a petition of Samuel Wragg, of London, merchant. 4 fs.

The petition of Samuel Wragg, (to the Queen in Council,) showing that Samuel Wragg has, with great charges, procured upwards of 400 persons to settle themselves in South-Carolina, and has continually traded to that Province, the advantage and interest of which colony he and his brother Jos. Wragg, have much at heart. Prays that Samuel Wragg may have twelve hundred acres of land in Granville County, on the river May, which were formerly granted to the Duke of Beaufort and were since surrendered to the Crown, and that Joseph Wragg may have other twelve hundred acres at Wynian, Craven County, &c. (Received from Mr. Shelton.) Received and read June 25, 1736. 6 fs. F 26.

1736, July 3. Whitehall.] Letter from the Duke of Newcastle, to the Board, sending copies of several letters and papers from Mr. Oglethorpe, relating to the disputed bounds between the British and Spanish settlements. Received July 2; read Aug. 18, 1736. 4 fs. F 27.

1736, March 24–6.] Copies of letters from the Governor of St. Augustine to Mr. Oglethorpe. 12 fs.

1735–6, Feb. 15. Georgia.] Copy of letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to the Governor of St. Augustine. The King having ordered him to inspect the affairs of this and the neighboring Province, he takes an early opportunity of cultivating His Excellency's friendship. The bearer of this is of noble Irish family, and has letters to the person addressed from the Countess of Montejo and Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, &c. Received July 6; read Aug. 18, 1736. 3 fs. F 28.

1736, April 10. Frederica.] Copy of letter of Mr. Oglethorpe to the Governor of St. Augustine. Acknowledges his two letters of the 24th and 30th of March, received by Major Richard, &c., &c. Acquaints him with orders sent up by him to all the Provinces for the subjects of the King of England to maintain tranquility with subjects of the King of Spain, &c. Received July 6; read Aug. 18, 1736. 6 fs.

1736, April 17. Frederica, in Georgia.] Mr. Oglethorpe to the Duke of Newcastle. Acquaints him with the arrival of a gentleman bearing letters to the Gov. of St. Augustine, from Sir Thos. Fitzgerald, &c. The Indian King, Toma Chi Chi, has been down with the writer to put the British in possession of all the lands held by his nation from this island to the Spanish frontiers. Description of three islands upon the sea coast. Transmits His

Great copies of letters between himself and the Governor of St. Augustine, also other papers. He is in quiet possession as far as the Spanish grounds, and hopes to direct them. He heard that the Spanish Governor intends ordering him to quit as far as the river Edistow, that is to say, all Georgia and part of Carolina, but does not intend parting with a foot of ground belonging to His Majesty. The Spaniards are apprehensive of the British Indians invading them. He (Mr. O.) has built two forts, one where he now is on St. Simons, garrisoned with English, which he brought over, the other on Cumberland, garrisoned with Highland men. A detachment of English, French, and Germans set out yesterday to build another fort upon St. George's point, &c., &c. Received July 3; read Aug. 18, 1736. 12 fs. F 29.

1736, March 23. April 1. April 6.] Extracts of letters from Capt. Dempsey, at Augustine, to Mr. Oglethorpe, touching his reception at St. Augustine, &c., &c. F 30.

1736, April 10. Frederica.] Copy of letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to Mr. Dempsey, at Augustine. Touching the Governor's claim upon the lands where they are settled, and other matters. F 31.

1736, April 12. Frederica.] Another letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to Mr. Dempsey in reply to one of the 1st of April. Complaints against the Spaniards by the Indians and the people of South-Carolina. Referred to in the Duke of Newcastle's letter of July 3rd, 1736. Received July 6; read Aug. 18, 1736.

1736, April 17.] Copy of letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to the Trustees of Georgia. Sends enclosed all the proceedings between himself and the Governor of St. Augustine. Advices touching men-of-war having left the Havannah. The Independent Company has arrived, but the man-of-war not. Despairs of assistance arriving from England in time, &c. Received July 6; read Aug. 18, 1736. F 32.

Memorial of the King of Great Britain, to the ——— of Georgia, with three affidavits annexed. Referred to in the Duke of Newcastle's letter of July 3. F. 33.

1736, March 30.] Deposition of Jonathan Bryan, of St. Helen's, Berkeley County, in the Province of Carolina, gentleman, taken before Francis Moore, esq., Recorder of Frederica, touching the Spanish settlements.

1736, April 13.] Deposition of John Satter and others upon the same subject.

1736, April 13.] Deposition of William Horton, touching his knowledge of Spanish settlements upon the river Alatamaha.

1736, July 15. Court at Kensington.] Order of the Queen in Council, approving an instruction prepared by the Board, directing the Governor to procure a public goal to be built at the public charge in South-Carolina. Received and read Aug. 25, 1736. 4 fs. F 34.

1736, June 16.] Order of the Queen in Council, approving a representation of this Board recommending John Colleton and

John Braithwaite, esqs., to the Councillors in South-Carolina. Received and read Aug. 25, 1736. 7 fs. F 35.

1736, Sept. 27. Whitehall.] Letter from the Duke of Newcastle, to the Lords of Trade, transmitting copy of a letter which he has received from Mons. Geraldino, agent for the King of Spain, containing complaints against the inhabitants of Georgia. Received 28: read Sept. 29, 1736. 2 fs. F 36.

1736, Sept. 21. Oct. 2. London.] The letter of Thomas Geraldino to the Duke of Newcastle. (Vide preceding.) French. 14 fs.

1735-6, Feb. 2.] Letter signed Thomas Broughton, directed to the Lords for Trade, acknowledging their commands of the 17th of June last. Has drawn up an account of duties and impositions laid by the laws of the Province, &c., &c. 2 fs. F 37.

1735, Jan. 31.] List of laws which were in force the 25th day of March, 1731, as well as those made since, by which duties and impositions are laid upon the importation and exportation of negros, wines, and other kinds of goods, wares, and merchandizes into and out of this Province. Received with Col. Broughton's letter of Feb. 2. Received and read April 19, 1736.

1736, Aug. 16. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Broughton, Lt. Governor of South-Carolina, addressed to the Lords for Trade, concerning the preparations of Mons. Bienville, who gave out that his designs were to attack the Chickesaw Indians, a people in the British alliance. Apprehends they have ulterior views, &c. Received Nov. 1: read —— 3, 1736. 7 fs. F 38.

1736, Aug. 6.] A long letter of Col. Broughton, Lt. Governor of South-Carolina, addressed to the Board, with an abstract of the same attached.

Mentions a represention which he sent in October last, relatting to the extraordinary behavior of Capt. Mackay, with proofs and affidavits at the same time, the purport of several letters which he has received from the Governor of South-Carolina, and the Commandant at Moville, complaining of the conduct of the said Mackay. Has transmitted the same accounts to the Trustees of Georgia, (who have since dismissed Mackay,) and acquainted him of their resolution to continue in good harmony with the colony, not pretend to an exclusive right of trading with the Indians within their limits. Although the Trustees intended well, yet the persons who exercise power in Georgia have given fresh reasons of complaint to the trading subjects of Carolina. Upon the declaration of the Trustees in favor of the trading subjects they attempted to pursue their trade with the Georgia Indians, but were disappointed, the ships being stopped and their goods seized by the Magistrates of Georgia. Those injured have applied to the Council and Assembly, who being satisfied of the truth of their complaints have transmitted to Great Britain a petition and representation to His Majesty. The facts alleged in the complaints are fully stated in the petition which he apprehends. Upon these disputes he remarks that the

Magistrates of Georgia claim a power of granting licenses to strangers to trade with the Indians within their limits by virtue of one of their acts for maintaining peace with the Indians, &c., and all persons trading without such license to imprison their persons and seize their effects. This claimed power is inconsistent with the Trustees declaration. He conceives no act passed by the Trustees is obligatory on the people of another's colony. Apprehends when the King confirmed the act above mentioned it was only intended as a rule for the Georgia traders. The Assembly are of opinion that His Majesty's subjects in one colony have free liberty of trading with the Indians of any other colony. An act passed in Queen Ann's reign, relating to licenses, was disallowed by her. The people of Carolina are very uneasy about this act, and think it inconsistent with the freedom of Englishmen to receive laws from the Trustees of Georgia. The General Assembly alleging that as they have the power of making laws, and having had long experience think themselves as capable to judge of their own interest and security as the Georgians. The people of South-Carolina have done their utmost in assisting the colony of Georgia, but think they have paid too dear if they are to submit to laws in prejudice to their constitution. The gentlmen of Georgia allege that there it has a local as well personal obligation.

Question. Whether the act can bind the people within the limits of the charter or obstruct the subjects of another colony from having a trade with them? Whether any act of the Trustees, though confirmed by His Majesty, can restrain his subjects from carrying goods through Georgia to any nation of Indians, or whether such restraint can be laid by any other authority than by an act of Parliament?

These questions have been under debate in Carolina, and he thought it his duty to acquaint the Board therewith, that their Lordships may correct any error on either side. The gentlemen of Georgia have sent an armed force amongst the Cherokee Indians to seize the persons and effects of the traders, among them who are licensed by the Province of South-Carolina. Such a step, he apprehends, may be of very bad consequences by provoking the Indians, &c. There is a garrison three hundred miles north of the Savannah river, kept at the charge of Carolina, and a settlement, a commerce to which cannot be easily carried on but by the navigation of the Savannah. But the Trustees of Georgia, under color of an act to prevent the importation of rum into Georgia, have caused several vessels, bound to the said garrison and settlements, to be stopped, bales opened, and the effects detained and quantities of rum staved. This affair was represented to Mr. Oglethorpe, who directed Mr. Causton, one of the Magistrates, to make a report, which will be laid before the Board. He apprehends the report will hardly bear an examination. The boats that were stopped being bound to Savannah town, in the Province of South-Carolina, with goods for the Indian trade,

and the Governor granted a permit for the rum. It appears by the charter of Georgia, that their boundary line is the northern stream of the Savannah river and the southern of the Alatamaha, so consequently carrying rum, &c., along the Savannah river to places on the northern shore cannot be deemed an importation into Georgia. Admitting that the Savannah river was granted to the Georgians.

Question. Whether, as it is navigable, all His Majesty's subjects have not the liberty of a free passage along it? The goods which were to be seized by the people of Georgia were to be landed at Savannah town, in the Province of South-Carolina, the permit to let pass expressly mentioning that town. To prevent mistakes, he says there are two towns on the Savannah river of the same name, that on the south side, about twelve miles from the entrance of the said river, belonging to Georgia, and that on the north side, about three hundred miles, belonging to South-Carolina. These remarks are more the opinion of the Council and Assembly than his own, who have conducted themselves in these disputes with great temper and moderation, and have represented these matters to the gentlemen of Georgia in a peaceable manner rather than take any active measures. A committee of the Council and Assembly are gone to Mr. Oglethorpe about these disputes. Hopes that his endeavors on this occasion will meet with His Majesty's approbation and the countenance of the Board. Received and read Nov. 9, 1736. About 66 fs. F 39.

1736, Oct. 7.] Letter from Mr. Richard Shelton, to Mr. Popple, touching the boundaries of the two baronies petitioned for by Mr. Wragg. The plans which the Duke of Bedford had of them cannot be found. Sends as good an account of their situation as Mr. Wragg can remember. Expects to hear daily of the arrival of some Germans in Holland in order to be transported to that Province. Received Oct. 11; read Nov. 13, 1736. 2 fs. F 40.

Account of the two baronies laid out for the Duke of Beaufort, the one in Craven County, the other in Granville County. 2 fs.

1736, Nov. 24. Georgia Office, Westminster.] Letter from Mr. Harman Verelst to Alured Popple, esq., reminding him of the petition of the Trustees for the Province of Georgia, for cannon and the stores of war in August, 1735, referred to this Board. Received and read Nov. 25, 1736. 2 fs. F 41.

1736, Dec. 8. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the Board a petition and representation of the Council and Assembly of South-Carolina, complaining of the Governor of Georgia. Received and read Dec. 14, 1736. 2 fs. F 42.

1736, July 17.] The petition and representation of the Council and Assembly of the Province of South-Carolina. (Vide foregoing.) About 56 fs.

Letter from Mr. Benjamin Martin, Secretary to the Georgia

Trustees, enclosing three acts passed for Georgia, in 1735, and signifying that the Trustees of Georgia purpose waiting on the Board. Received and read Dec. 15, 1736. 1 fs. F 43.

The three printed acts above alluded to.

Memorial of Peregrene Fury, esq., agent to the Province of Carolina, addressed to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, that their Lordships will be pleased to postpone the consideration of all affairs between the Province of South-Carolina and the colony of Georgia until he has received the further proofs and instructions that are preparing to be transmitted to him, and which he expects daily. Received and read Jan. 25, 1736–7. 4 fs. F 44.

1736–7, Jan. 28. Georgia Office.] Letter from Mr. Benjamin Martyn, addressed to Alured Popple, esq., desiring a short day may be appointed for hearing the complaint of Carolina against Georgia. Received Jan. 28; read Feb. 1, 1736–7. 8 fs. F 45.

1736, Jan. 21. Council Office. Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, referring to the Board the Petition of Mr. Morley Provost, Marshal in South-Carolina, and of others against an Act for ascertaining public officer's fees. 4 fs. F 46.

The petition of George Morley, James Wedderburn, Thomas Gadsden, Mr. Saxby, jun., and Samuel Wheatley, esqs., Patent and Warrant Officers in South-Carolina, to the King in Council, praying repeal of the "Act for ascertaining public officer's fees." Received Jan. 31; read Feb. 1, 1736–7. 3 fs.

1736, Jan. 26.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, with a petition of Mr. Sebastian Zouberbuhler, for a tract of land in South-Carolina, for settling three hundred families of foreign Protestants, referring the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade. 6 fs. F 47.

The petition of Sebastian Zouberbuhler, of the Canton of Appensel, in Switzerland to the King in Council. Received Feb. 7; read Feb. 8, 1736–7. 15 fs.

1736, Feb. 4. Council Chamber. Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, referring to the Board a petition from the Georgia trustees, complaining of the Governor of South-Carolina. 5 fs. F 48.

The petition and representation of the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, to the King. 8 fs. Received Feb 19; read Feb. 24, 1736–7. 8 fs.

1736–7, Feb. 26.] Mr. Fane's report upon an Act passed in South-Carolina, May, 1736, entitled an "Act for ascertaining public officer's fees," &c., to the effect that the same should be repealed. Received March 4; read March 8, 1736–7. 4 fs. F 49.

1736–7, Feb. 6. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Broughton, Lieutenant Governor of South-Carolina, addressed to the Lords of Trade. Sends some letters enclosed, which he has received from Commodore Dent and which he conceives to be of importance. Has taken efficient measures that the whole forces of the Province may march to the assistance of Georgia in case of

an attack and is fully persuaded that the people of this Province will exert their utmost. Has transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle an account of the advice which he has received and the steps which he has taken. Received 29; read March 30, 1737. 7 fs. F 50.

1736, Jan. 6. Dunkirk. Port Royal, Jamaica.] Letter of Mr. Dogby Dent, to the Governor of South-Carolina, sending him enclosed a letter which came to hand the 23rd of last month. 4 fs.

The letter above alluded to, without date or address, respecting a person passing by the name of Don Miguel Wall.

Report of Mr. Fane to the Commissioners for Trade, upon an act passed in Carolina, in the time of the late Lords proprietors, entitulled an act relating to biennial and other assemblies, &c. If the facts, as stated in the memorial of Mr. Smyth, the Chief Justice, be true, it cannot be considered as an act in force, not having received a due confirmation agreeably to the rules settled by the Lords proprietors. Received April 7; read —— 19, 1737. 4 fs. F 51.

1736–7, March 19.] A paper signed Sebastian Zouberbuhler, and entitled "Explanation of some points of the petition of Sebastian Zouberbuhler for introducing one hundred Swiss families into South-Carolina, in order to begin the peopling of a new township by the name of New Windsor." Received March 19, 1736–7; read April 26, 1737. 10 fs. F 52.

The contents of the petition of Sebastian Zouberbuhler translated from the German. That he promises to bring over to South-Carolina in one year's time one hundred Swiss families. Desires, moreover, that one year's provisions and tools, &c., be granted the same as to Col. Purry's people. After the settlement of these one hundred, promises to bring over two hundred more without charge. That the warrants and grants may be given to the people gratis. That the township where the people are to be settled shall be shown to petitioner at the charge of the Province. That petitioner may choose a township upon Santee river. Received and read April 29, 1737. 3 fs. F 53.

1737, April 21. Court at St. James's.] Copy of an order of the King in Council, approving of a representation of the Board for the repeal of an Act passed in South-Carolina, for ascertaining public officer's fees, &c. Received May 16; read 24th, 1737. 4 fs. F 54.

1737, May 5 Council Chamber. Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, referring to the Board a petition from Messrs. Skene and Abercrombie, praying for a recompense for their settling the boundaries between North and South-Carolina. Received May 18; read 24th, 1737. 4 fs. F 55.

1737, April 19.] The petition of Alexander Skene and James Abercrombie, appointed Commissioners for settling the boundaries between North and South-Carolina, showing the many con-

ferences which they had during six weeks with the other commissioners, and after for the space of six weeks, the extraordinary fatigue which they experienced in running the said line. The Lieut. Governor and Council were of opinion that £21 per diem to each petitioner was a fair and reasonable allowance, besides contingent expenses amounting to about £300. The lower House of Assembly, notwithstanding many applications, has only procured about £50 for the whole, scarcely sufficient to compensate for the horses lost in the expedition. The Governor having no fund at his disposal, petitioners pray His Majesty for satisfaction for their trouble.

1736–7, Feb. 20. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter from Col. Broughton, Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina, addressed to the Board, enclosing duplicate of his letter of the 6th inst., with copies of advices received from Commodore Dent, stationed at Jamaica, since which time nothing has happened worthy communicating. Received May 5; read June 3, 1737. 9 fs. F 56.

1736, June 24. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Letter from Mr. John Cleland, addressed to Alured Popple, esq., acknowledging communication to Mr. Fox, dated Dec. 3, 1735, and sending lists of vessels entered and cleared at South-Carolina, for the quarters ended at Ladyday, and Midsummer, 1736. Received Dec. 6, 1736; read June 8, 1737. 2 fs. F 57.

An account of the imports and exports of South-Carolina, from 1724 to 1736, with the number of vessels entering and clearing out in 1736. 1 f. F 58.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA BOARD OF TRADE.

No. 9.

S. C. B. T. No. 9 1737, June 29.] Memorial of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, addressed to the Lords Committee for Trade: requesting that they may have a copy of their Lords reference to Mr. Attorney and Solicitor-General, so as to be able to adapt proper instructions to their Council, in order to a hearing in such reference. Received and read June 29, 1737. 4 fs. F 59.

1737, July 28.] Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General's opinion, touching some queries sent them in Mr. Popple's letter of the 21st June, on an act of Georgia about trade with the Indians. Received July 28; read Aug. 3, 1737. 5 fs. F 60.

1737, Aug. 5.] Mr. Fane's report upon an ordinance passed in South-Carolina, in June, 1736, for maintaining a free trade with

several nations of Indians. Received 5th; read 10th Aug., 1737. 2 fs. F 61

1737. July 29. Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs: referring back this board's report, relating to a grant of 40,000 acres of land to Mr. Zouberbuhler, for a settlement of foreign Protestants in South-Carolina, also ordering at the same time to examine into the allegations of the memorial of Mr. Z., copy of which is annexed. Received 8th; read 11th Aug., 1737. 8 fs.

1737. July 13. London.] Memorial of Sebastian Zouberbuhler, to the Committe of Privy Council: praying that they would recommend his case to the King, to grant him the reward of £2800, Carolina currency. 7 fs. F 62.

1737. May 5. Whitehall.] Report of the Board of Trade, upon Mr. Zouberbuhler's petition, addressed to the Committee of Privy Council. 14 fs.

1737. July 29. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs: referring to the board a petition from Mr. Hamilton, for 200,000 acres of land in South-Carolina. Received 15th; read 17th August, 1737. 7 fs. F 63.

Petition of John Hamilton, esq., above alluded to: has agreed with about 140 Protestant families who are ready to embark for a settlement in the Province, to cultivate vineyards, &c., prays a grant of 200,000 acres, &c. 8 fs.

Mr. Hamilton's general plan of his intended settlement in South-Carolina. Received and read Aug. 31, 1737. 8 fs. F 64.

1737. July 15. Charles-Town.] Letter from Col. Broughton, to the Lords for Trade, about settlements to the south of Georgia.

Touching the anticipated attack by the French upon the Chickesaw nation. The apprehension of the Spanish designs upon Georgia, are now over, and the forces that were kept in readiness are discharged. Received 29th; read 21st Sept., 1737. 10 fs. F 65.

Memorial by Mr. John Hamilton, addressed to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, relating to his proposed settlement in South-Carolina. Received Oct. 26th; read 28, 1737. 7 fs.

1737. Sept. 12.] Memorial from Mr. Wright, Chief Justice of South-Carolina; containing his objections to an act passed there in 1731, for drawing juries by ballot and for the administration of justice in Criminal causes. Received Nov. 8; read Dec 1, 1737. About 29 fs. F 67.

1736-7. Feb. 4. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs: refering the petitions of the merchants of London and Bristol, against an act passed in South-Carolina, in May, 1736, for stamping, emitting and making current the sum of £210,000 in papers, bills of credit, &c. Received Nov. 29, read Jan. 7, 1737. 4 fs. F 68.

Copy of petition of the merchants of London, trading to South-Carolina, on behalf of themselves, the merchants of Bristol and

others addressed to the King in Council. (Thirty-three signatures.) 4 fs.

1737, Dec. 5. London.] Letter from Peregrine Furye, esq., addressed to Thos. Hill, esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade; transmitting some printed reports on the state of the paper currency of the Province, and announcing his intention of shortly applying for the confirmation of an act passed in the Province of South-Carolina, on the 29th May, 1736, for emitting and making current the sum of £210,000 in paper bills of credit. Received 5, read 7, Dec., 1737. 2 fs. F 69.

1737, Dec. 15. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs, directing the Board of Trade to transmit to them the report of the Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General, or copy thereof made upon the points in dispute between the colonies of South-Carolina and Georgia, relating to the Indian trade. Received and read Dec. 19, 1737. 2 fs.

By a memorial attached it appears that a copy of the said report was sent to the council office, Dec. 19, 1737.

1737, Dec. 23. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the board the petition of Sebastian Zouberbuhler, of the Canton Albenzel, in Switzerland; praying to be put into possession of the 48,000 acres of land mentioned in his former petition, &c. Received 5; read 11th Jan., 1737–8. 6 fs. F 70.

The petition of Sebastian Zouberbuhler above alluded to. 8 fs.

Observations upon an Act passed in South-Carolina, in May, 1736, for stamping, emitting and making current £210,000, in paper bills, (divided into 8 sections,). (Received from Mr. Wood). Received and read Jan. 19, 1737–9. About 29 fs. F 71.

1737–8, Feb. 7. Whitehall.] Letter from Mr. Wood, addressed to ————: complaining of the hardships attending the merchants by an excessive emission of paper money in South-Carolina, and by duties laid on negroes imported there, and in Jamaica; and by allowing officers to inlist soldiers in Jamaica.

In a P.S. he states that he had almost forgotten to acquaint him that since the passing the act for emitting £210,000 paper bills of credit, the Assembly have passed another act for emitting £75,000 in orders, &c. Received and read 7th Feb., 1737–8. 9 fs. F 72.

A paper headed "The joint and several protests of Arthur Middleton, Jones, Kinlock, and Joseph Wragg, esqrs., three of His Majesty's Council, against the bill for stamping, remitting and making current £210,000 in paper bills of credit." Received and read Jan. 19, 1737–8. 11 fs.

1737, Dec. 10. Charles-Town.] Letter of Mr. Wm. Bull, to the Lords for Trade. Lieut. Governor Broughton died on the 22nd of November, and Mr. Middleton on the 6th of September. The government therefore devolves upon the writer as eldest Counsellor. There being two vacancies in the Council in consequence of the deaths above mentioned, recommends Col. Joseph Blake

one of the late Lords proprietors and Charles Pinckney, esq., Speaker of the present House of Commons as eligible. Received 3; read 8th Feb., 1737–8. 2 fs. F 73.

1737–8, March 3. White-hall.] Letter from the Duke of Newcastle, directing the Board to prepare the draught of a commission and instructions, for Samuel Horsey, esq., appointed Governor of South-Carolina. Received and read March 6, 1737–8. 3 fs. F 74.

Commission to James Oglethorpe, esq., for commanding the forces in South-Carolina. Received from the Secretary's office, March 9; read do., 1737–8. 5 fs. F. 75.

1737–8, March 15.] Order of the Lords of the Committee, referring back to this Board their report upon Mr. Zouberbuhler's petition for an additional number of 12,000 acres of land in South-Carolina. Received March 20; read 21, 1737–8. 4 fs. F 77.

Annexed is copy of the report herein alluded to. 7 fs.

Memorial of Mr. Zouberbuhler for an instruction to the present Governor of South-Carolina, in behalf of the settlement at New Windsor, in South-Carolina. Received and read March 14, 1737–8. 8 fs. F 76.

1737, April 9.] Transaction of part of a letter under this date, dated at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, written in high German, by the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew Zouberbuhler, to his son Sebastian Zouberbuhler, at London, to the effect that the government of South-Carolina resolved, after some trouble, on the 2nd of April, to assist in transporting the people, with three peti-agoes, from hence to New Windsor, &c. The number being insufficient he was obliged to hire more. F 78.

1737, Dec. 4.] Transaction of part of a letter, written by the same hand. (dated as in margin.) The people four weeks in going to Purrysburg, and seventeen more to New Windsor. Great sickness and mortality among them. Received and read April 12, 1738. 5 fs.

1738, May 4. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs, directing the Board to report what sum they shall think proper to be allowed to Messrs. Skene and Abercrombie, who were appointed by the late Governor of South-Carolina, to be commissioners for settling the boundaries between that Province and North-Carolina. Received and read May 10, 1738. 3 fs. F 76.

1738, May 27. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring the petition of John Cartwright for a grant of 200,000 acres of land between the rivers Santee and Wauree, in South-Carolina, to make a settlement upon, to the Board for their opinion thereon. 2 fs. F 80.

The petition of John Cartwright in behalf of himself and several others. Received and read May 30, 1738. 6 fs.

1738, May 30.] Letter from Mr. Jas. Abercrombie, enclosing

two papers relating to the expense of running the boundary line between South and North-Carolina. F 81.

1756–7, March 21.] Copy of a paragraph of a letter from Mr. Skene to Mr. Abercrombie, dated in Carolina. Sends copy of journal with the line run out and copy of memorial. The Governor and Council thought it very reasonable, but the majority of the Assembly would not agree to it, and said it ought to be paid out of the quit rents, so, unless they get redress from home they are likely to sit down as losers.

Memorial of Alex. Skene in behalf of himself and James Abercromble, esq., addressed to Thos. Broughton, esq., and the members of the Council. Having laid out the boundary line at considerable expense and trouble, they had an order on the Treasury for part of their account; prays that the residue may be paid out of the ensuing tax, &c. Received and read May 30, 1738.

1738, April 20. Council Chamber.] Letter of Mr. Bull, Commander-in-Chief, at South-Carolina, giving an account of the Spanish expedition to settle the old town of Apalachia, and pretending to invade Georgia and Carolina. Received June 5; read June 6, 1738. F 82.

1738, April 16. Council Chamber.] Deposition of Joseph Prew, of South-Carolina, relative to what he ascertained during his stay at Havana. 14 fs.

1738, April 6.] Deposition of Captain William Lyford, (late Commissioner of Fort Frederick,) also of William Hodge and William Patterson, relative to the St. Augustine vessels. 2 fs.

1738, May 25. Court at Kensington.] Order of the King in Council, directing the Board to prepare instructions to the Governor of South-Carolina and the Trustees of Georgia, relating to the differences between the two Provinces about trading with the Indians. Received May 31; read June 7, 1738. 14 fs. F 83.

1738, May 27. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, directing an instruction to be prepared for Col. Horsey, Governor of South-Carolina, to lay out land for the township of Purrysburg according to a former instruction, and prayer of enclosed petition given to Governor Johnson. Received May 31; read June 7, 1738. 3 fs. F 84.

1738, May 18.] Petition of Charles Purry, son and heir of Col. John Peter Purry, deceased, addressed to the King in Council, praying instruction to the Governor of South-Carolina, &c. (Enclosed in preceding.) 73 fs.

1738, May 19.] Order of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the Board a letter from Mr. Bull, President of the Council of South-Carolina, to the Duke of Newcastle, requesting that a supply of great stores and small arms may be sent over to that Province. Received June 1; read 9, 1738. 3 fs. F 85.

1737, Dec. 23. Charles-Town.] Copy of letter of Mr. Wm. Bull, to the Duke of Newcastle. Requests more artillery for the new batteries which have been constructed, also a quantity of small arms for the new comers. Encloses a list of what artillery, &c., they stand in need of. 4 fs.

1737, Dec. 23. Charles-Town.] Report upon the ordnance, warlike stores, &c. Stating the number of ordnance in Charles-Town, as reported on the 9th of August, 1735, to the late Governor, by Captain Lloyd, (Gunner of the fortifications.) Ordnance at Johson's fort and Port Royal. The former being now enlarged, what will be required to mount the batteries complete. Suggests the placing a battery of ten or twelve good guns upon Hog Island. Adds a schedule of what is required to render the mounting complete. 34 fs.

1738, June 12.] Report of Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General upon those queries about the erecting a Court of Exchequer in South-Carolina. Received and read June 13, 1738. 4 fs. F 86.

1732, May 11. St. James's.] Letter patent, appointing William Smith, esq., Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer in the Province of North Carolina. 3 fs.

A paper headed "Extracts of the South-Carolina Commission," giving Samuel Horsey power to establish such courts of judicature as he shall think fit, &c.

A "copy of the 39th article of South-Carolina Instructions." [These three papers are enclosures in the report foregoing.]

1738, June 8.] Letter from Mr. James Abercrombie, directed to the Board of Trade, relating to proceedings in the Court of Exhequer in South-Carolina. Received June 8; read 13, 1738. 6 fs. F 87.

Proposals of Mr. Henry McCulloch, on behalf of Mr. Cartwright and his associates, for settling 200,000 acres of land to be granted between the rivers Santee and Wateree, in South-Carolina. Received June 14; read 16, 1738. 4 fs. F 88.

1738, June.] Memorial from J. Cartwright, containing proposals for settling 200,000 acres of land in four lots. 6 fs. F 89.

1737–8.] State of the forts in South-Carolina, the guns mounted thereon, and how many are said to be necessary to complete the same. The forts specified are: Johnson's Fort, a new fort at White Point, upon Ashley river; Granville Bastion; Cravens' Bastion; Curtain Line, Hog Island; Winyaw; Edisto River; Port Frederick; St. Helena's Island; Stilton Head; together with an account of artillery in South-Carolina, taken from Captain Sutherland, (who commands Johnson's Fort.) 18th March, 1737–8. 8 fs. F 90.

Forms of receipts giving in South-Carolina, on the payment of quit rents. [Given in at Col. Bladen's desire by Mr. Hamerton.] (Endorsed June 22, 1738.) 2 fs.

1738, July 11. Whitehall.] Letter signed W. Wood, addressed to Thomas Hill, esq., desiring in behalf of the merchants

trading to South-Carolina, that the Board would make report upon their petition, referred by the Lords of the Committee of Council against an act passed in that Province for emitting £210,000 paper money there. Received July 11; read 12, 1737. 6 fs F 91.

1738, May 25. Court at Kensington.] Copy of an order of the King in Council for repealing an ordinance passed in South-Carolina, in 1736, about trading with the Indians. Received June 23; read July 21, 1738. 5 fs. F 92.

1738, May 25.] Copy of an order of the King in Council, appointing Messrs. James Crockat and Edmund Atkins, members of the Council of South-Carolina, in the room of Col. Broughton and Arthur Middleton, esqrs., deceased. Received June 23; read July 21, 1738. 6 fs. F 93.

1738, July 27.] Mr. Fane's second report upon an act passed in South-Carolina, in 1731, for drawing juries by ballot, and for the better administration of justice in council cases, &c., advising the repeal of it. Received and read July 27, 1738. 6 fs. F 94

1738, May 25. Charles-Town, South-Carolina.] Representation of William Bull, esq., President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of South-Carolina, addressed to the Lords Commissioners for Trade. The reason of their Lords not having received an earlier reply to their letter to the Lieut. Governor, dated Oct. 22, 1736, which enclosed a memorial to the Duke of Newcastle, by Monsieur Geraldino, agent for the King of Spain, was the long indisposition of the Governor which terminated in his death, but since the administration has fallen into the writer's hands he has dilligently applied himself to the subject of their letter and the memorial. Takes a retrospective review of the English acquisition upon the continent of North-America. Has not been informed that any settlements have ever been made by the English to the southward of the Alatamaha river, except the unsuccessful attempts by the assignees of the Earl of Arundel, in the year 1699. Alludes to the Yamasee war in the year 1715. The river Alatamaha derives its name from a chief of that tribe. The lands from Port Royal to Alatamaha river were inhabited from the time of the Indian war until 1721, when a fort was erected and garrisoned upon that river, which was afterwards destroyed by fire about the year 1726, and not demolished by authority as suggested by M. Geraldino. From enquiry, he cannot learn that the Spaniards ever had any settlements to the northward of the river St. Juan, although before the war, in Queen Ann's time, they possessed a church and small settlement a few leagues to the northward of St. Juan, yet it was entirely conquered and exterminated by the people of Carolina, and has never been regained. Recounts the Spanish possessions, and details account of the expedition against the Spaniards and Indians settled at Apalachee, in the year 1703, when the whole of that country came into the possession of the English, &c., &c. Having fully an-

swered their Lords enquiries relative to the boundaries of Carolina he proceeds to take notice of, and give answer to the complaint of M. Geraldino at considerable length. Represents, moreover, the apprehension entertained by both Carolina and Georgia from the united designs of the French and Spaniards, and trusts to receive the protection of His Majesty. Received and read July 27, 1738. About 66 fs. F 95.

1738, May 27.] Certificate of Joseph Wragg, esq., by virtue of a dedimus protection from Mr Bull, esq., to take deposition, &c. That the several examinations, depositions, and letters, &c., hereunto annexed are true and exact copies of the originals, &c. 4 fs.

Copy of several examinations, depositions, and letters, &c., in support of the representation of the President and Commander-in-chief of South-Carolina, to the Board of Trade, in May, 1738, and referred to in that representation. Transmitted under the great seal of that Province, together with a large chart of that part of America Vide book of maps. F 96.

The following is a summary of contents of these copies, viz.

Col. Barnwell's journal and observations of the expedition against the Apalachees, and account of Louisiana from Oct. 28, 1703, to Feb. 5, 1703–4.

The deposition of John Gray and William Gray, January 16, 1727.

The examination of John Pearson, mariner, taken before Richard Allein and Benjamin Whitaker, esqrs., on the 20th of Oct., 1727.

The deposition of John Bee, of Charles-Town, merchant, 26th of April, 1738.

Deposition of Joseph Parmenter, South-Carolina, mariner, 16th of Feb., 1737.

Deposition of John Ballentine, of Charles-Town, 26th April, 1738.

Deposition of Capt. Joseph Prew, of South-Carolina, mariner, 16th April, 1738.

Deposition of James Howell, inhabitant of the Province of South-Carolina, April 21, 1738.

Extract of Col. Moore's letter, to the Lords proprietors, 16th April, 1704.

Extract of Col. Moore's letter to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, 16th April, 1704.

Deposition of Mathew Baird, of the Province of South-Carolina, planter, Feb. 12th, 1736.

Copy of letter from the Commander-in-chief of New York, (Geo. Clarke,) to the Governor or Commander-in-chief of South-Carolina, dated New York, Jan. 16, 1737–8.

The information of John Colcock, mariner, May 25, 1736.

Copy of letter of Wm. Drake, esq, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Santee, July 26, 1736.

Extract of Col. Barnwell's journals and observations.

Deposition of Joseph Barry, gentleman, as to his knowledge of the handwriting of Col. Moore, 25th May, 1738.

A printed paper relative to the imports and exports from the port of Charles-Town, from 1724 to 1735 with the number of vessels entered and cleared each year.

Another printed paper as to the goods imported and exported from the ports of Charles-Town, George-Town, and Port Royal, in South-Carolina, from Nov. 1, 1736, to Nov. 1, 1737, with the number of vessels entered and cleared, &c. Received and read July 27, 1738.

1738, July 20. Charles-Town.] Letter of Mr. Bull to the Lords Proprietors for Trade, concerning the Chactaw nation of Indians, who have hitherto been in the interest of the French, but have lately desired friendship and commerce with the English. Trusts that their Lordships will consider this affair of uniting so numerous a people as the Chactaws to the English interest may be a principal means of securing the peace and safety of His Majesty's dominions in North-America, and of disappointing the schemes and machinations of the French. The Chactaws on the east side of the Mississippi river, consisting of 46 towns and 16,000 men, have lately sent messengers to the Governor of South-Carolina with the view of concluding a friendship with the English. (Received from Mr. Furye.) Received Sept. 27; read Oct. 3, 1738. About 20 fs. F 97.

1738, July 27. Council Chamber, Whitehall.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the Board the petition of John Hamerton, esq., to His Majesty, relative to a composition for fees due to him as Secretary and Register [Registrary] of South-Carolina and others of the King's officers in that Province for surveying and granting the lands in the new townships, which fees the public Treasurer has refused to pay, notwithstanding the Governor's order to him for that purpose. Received Aug. 19; read Oct. 4, 1738. 4 fs. F 98.

The petition of John Hamerton, esq., Secretary and Registrar of South-Carolina, to the King in Council. (Enclosed in the above.) 6 fs.

1738, July 27.] Order of Committee of Council for plantation affairs, referring to the Board the petition of John Hamerton, esq., to His Majesty, relating to the late Governor of South-Carolina, refusing to admit the petitioner to the office of Registrar of that Province though granted to him by His Majesty's letters patent. Received Aug. 19; read Oct. 4, 1738. 3 fs. F 99.

Petition of John Hamerton, of the Province of South-Carolina, to the King in Council. (Enclosed in the preceding.) 9 fs.

1737, July 14.] A certificate by Lieut. Governor Thomas Broughton, that due credit is to be given to the several attestations of the respective papers hereunto annexed. 3 fs.

1737. Representation of Robert Wright, esq., Chief Justice and Chief Baron of the Province of South-Carolina, John Hamerton, esq., Secretary and Receiver General, James St. John,

esq., Surveyor General, Deputy Auditor, Comptroller and Inspector of His Majesty's revenues, and James Wright, esq., Attorney General for the time being, addressed to His Majesty, relating to the passing an act for the regulating a Court of Exchequer erected in that Province. Received and read Oct. 19, 1738. 14 fs. F 100.

1732, Nov. 23.] Copy of warrant under the great seal of the Province, appointing Robert Wright, esq., to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

1736, June 23.] Copy of commission to Robert Wright, esq., to enquire into the possessions of John Dutartre, hanged for a felony.

Another paper of Robert Wright, aforesiad, as commissioner, relative to the said Dutartre.

A bill limiting the power and jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer in the Province and for settling the method of proceeding in the same.

1736–7, Feb. 25.] Message from the Council to the Commons House of Assembly, under this date, relative to the bill for establishing a Court of Exchequer.

1736–7, March 2.] Message from the Council to the Commons House of Assembly.

1738, Nov. 14. Whitehall.] Letter from the Duke of Newcastle, directing draughts of a commission and instructions to be prepared for James Glen, esq., appointed Governor of South-Carolina, in the room of Samuel Horsey, esq., deceased. Received and read Nov. 22, 1738. 2 fs. F 101.

The case of John Hamerton, esq., Secretary and Registrar of South-Carolina. Received Dec. 8; read 14, 1738. About 35 fs. F 102.

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